"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness; light south to southwest winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,461. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The policy to be pursued in the Transvaal was discussed in both houses of the British Parliament, and Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain asserted the determination of the Government, though anxious for a peaceful solution of the question, to obtain substantial relief for the Outlanders. The funeral of President Heureaux of Santo Domingo, who was assassinated on Wednesday, was held and a period of national mourning was ordered. In consequence of reports of further disturbances in the republic Secretary Long ordered the cruiser New Orleans and the gunboat Machias to proceed to the City of Santo Domingo for the protection of important American interests. Conferences regarding the Haitian debt have been without result, and the creditors of the country are said to be anxious for an American protectorate. The Peace Conference will close to-day, leaving the question of the right of nations not represented to take advantage of the arbitration plan for future consideration. Mrs. Perot, who is under arrest in England for the abduction of her daughter from Baltimore, issued a statement denying the existence of any relations except those of friendship between herself and Mr. Blood, who traveled with her from this country. The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn was sighted with her engine out of order, but declined assistance. Lord Salisbury announced that the British Government had decided to maintain the closing of the Indian mints. An inquest was begun in London in the case of F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, who died at the Inns of Court Hotel with symptoms of poisoning. The Court of Queen's Bench in London issued a mandamus against a party of anti-vaccination crusaders. The plague is causing many deaths in India, and the crops are withering for lack of rain.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Gov. Roosevelt offered to Representative Ray the Justiceship made vacant by the death of David L. Follet of the Sixth District. Mr. Ray declined the offer.

Homer Folks, member of the Board of Aldermen from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, has resigned. He is a candidate for the nomination for the Assembly on the Republican ticket.

The anti-Bryan conference at Saratoga in August has been greatly enlarged in scope, and every effort will be made by Tammany Hall to influence the National party to accept the nomination of Van Wyck in 1900.

Members of the Municipal Assembly who have placed themselves in an attitude of defiance to the Supreme Court have become frightened. They are now considering means to obey the court and escape punishment.

Justice Goodrich, in the Supreme Court yesterday, refused to grant a stay in the order made by Judge Hurd compelling M. J. Dady to file the lists of election officers submitted by the Republican executive members of the various wards of Brooklyn by noon to-day.

Page 2.

It is believed that Josiah Sullivan, a Rochester lawyer, committed suicide by jumping from the steamer Puritan. In a stateroom of the boat a letter was found stating that the room had been occupied by Sullivan, and that business and financial troubles were responsible for the act.

Page 3.

Four negroes were yesterday simultaneously executed upon one scaffold in the Baltimore City Jail yard.

Archbishop Ireland returned from an extended trip to Europe yesterday. He expressed himself freely regarding the more important international questions of the day. He said that the United States should end the war in the Philippines, the delay creating a bad impression as to American military power in other nations.

Advices from Samoa dated July 14 say that there is great uneasiness in the islands, and fights are of frequent occurrence. Chief Justice Chambers arrived at San Francisco, having left Samoa because the authority of the court was not upheld by the International Commission, which is believed to have been influenced by Germany.

Page 4.

The American yacht Constance defeated the Canadian defender Glencairn III. in the first race for the Seawanhaka Cup at Dorval, Quebec.

"Jimmy" Michael, the former bicycle rider, has begun a replevin suit to secure from Trainer John Campbell two horses which the latter has under his care and which he has refused to give up, claiming a partnership interest in them with Michael.

In the championship golf contests at Southampton yesterday for the President's Cup, A. L. Ripley, the left-handed Boston player, defeated W. J. Travis after a hard-fought game winning in the last three holes. F. C. Havemeyer won the Consolation Cup.

Page 5.

Volcanic eruptions continue in the Hawaiian Islands and the flow of lava is filling up the land.

The Superior Court of Pennsylvania yesterday decided that the Salvation Army members had no right to conduct meetings in the streets in a manner to annoy the public.

Moody was the principal speaker at the Gospel Tent, Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, last night. Without naming Col. Ingersoll, he made a striking reference to the death of an infidel.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, who has returned home after a month spent in studying conditions in Cuba and Mexico, believes that the Cuban sentiment in favor of annexation is growing. His opinion of Mexico under existing conditions is favorable.

Page 7.

Edward H Martine, who was strangely affected by the news of Col. Ingersoll's death, died at his residence, 16 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, on Thursday.

Page 9.

Weakness in sterling exchange yesterday gave rise to rumors of a turn in the gold tide.

A resolution was yesterday presented in the Canadian Parliament, by which over $6,000,000 are granted as subsidies to railways.

Page 10.

With the exception of the horses entered for the Jamaica Stakes, and a few others, the Brighton Beach track yesterday saw the poorest collection of horses of the season. Briar Sweet won the Jamaica Stakes.

Page 12.

George Davis, a burglar, was caught last night by the Tremont police after a long chase, culminating in a desperate fight.

Capt. George M. Bockhoven died yesterday at the New York Hospital of what the doctors say is an unmistakable case of hydrophobia

Young Bernhard Marks, who disappeared from the Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, July 20, is at home. He took a surreptitious trip to Buffalo.

Frank Weston, alias Shaw, charged with the theft of the yacht Takitesy, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday and was remanded to await requisition papers from Massachusetts.

The demurrer of David C. Taylor to the return of Commissioner of Jurors Welde has been overruled in part and upheld in part by Justice Beekman. Taylor was some time ago dismissed as regular clerk in the Commissioner's Office.

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MR. COLER TO GET RELIEF

Governor Will Aid in Amending Civil Service Rules.

A CONFERENCE AT OYSTER BAY

Controller Argues in the City's Interest and His Own—Sharply Criticised by a Commissioner.

Controller Coler's complaints about the rules recently promulgated by the State Civil Service Commission in so far as they relate to his office were laid before Gov. Roosevelt at his home, in Oyster Bay, yesterday. The Controller appeared in his own behalf, and so well did he present his case that after the conference he announced that a conclusion satisfactory alike to him and to the Governor had been reached. Neither Gov. Roosevelt nor Mr. Coler would say in what particulars the civil service rules would be amended, but the inference is drawn from the statements of both officials that the rules will be revised so as to permit the Controller to administer his office in the way which suits him, and that the Governor is confident that Mr. Coler will not in the slightest degree abuse the power given to him.

Regarding his talk with Mr. Coler, the Governor said:

"Mr. Coler's requests were entirely reasonable, and I am confident that the rules will be so arranged that no hardship will come to him. I assured him that the State Civil Service Commissioners were unwilling to frame any rules which were unreasonable, and that any of those now in force which imposed a hardship upon him would be modified to meet the demands of the public service, so far as the Department of Finance is concerned."

Mr. Coler's account of his visit to the Governor was equally diplomatic. "The Governor received me courteously and listened to me attentively," Mr. Coler said. "I have always found him an easy man to approach, and no one could have received a better hearing. The difficulties which some of the civil service rules work on my conduct of my office were set before the Governor, and we went over them carefully. When we were through he agreed that most of my contentions were well founded, and promised to do all in his power to have the objectionable rules modified in conformity with my wishes. The Commissioners, the Governor assured me, would willingly make the changes I have suggested, and since this controversy began they have assured me that a plan for classification which I have submitted to them will be adopted. I am sure that the contention would not have arisen if there had been more time, so that the Commissioners could have examined into the necessities of my department.

NO DESIRE FOR PATRONAGE.

"I have not asked for any new places, nor am I animated by any desire for patronage in any way. All I want, and all that I asked the Governor for, was that I be allowed to run my office so as best to meet the public needs and protect myself. When I said I would resign if my demands were not conceded I meant what I said, for I realized that with the present rules the successful administration of my department was jeopardized, and I was in danger of being financially. Of course, I laid all this before the Governor, but, inasmuch as he sustained my views I do not think it necessary to go into details.

Of the matters discussed by the Governor and Mr. Coler, the one which secured by far the greater amount of attention was that in reference to the removal of the temporary employes in the Department of Finance. Under the White act, it is provided that all such employes must be removed within thirty days after the rules were promulgated. In the Controller's office there are a number of expert accountants—men chosen without regard to their political beliefs—who have been engaged since consolidation went into effect in closing up the accounts of the municipalities which were merged into the Greater New York.

These men, some of whom are among the best accountants in the State, were secured under an act of the Legislature which provided that the work of adjusting the financial affairs of the several municipalities should be done under the Controller's direction by experts in their profession. The work has so far progressed that its completion is only a matter of months. Beginning in a month or two, the force will be gradually decreased, and by Jan. 1, 1901, the Controller hopes that the task will have been completed. To dismiss these men, he says, and engage others to carry on the work would only result in delaying the completion of the work of consolidation.

During the nineteen months since consolidation became effective, the Controller told the Governor, these men have worked hard in the city's interest and have made themselves invaluable in straightening out the tangle. Civil service reform in its most catholic sense, the Controller held, means the retention of capable employes, and not the dismissal of such simply to provide places for those who pass a certain examination. In this view the Governor concurred, and it may be assumed that the rules in this regard will be modified so as to insure the expert accountants their places until their work is finished.

MORE OF MR. COLER'S PLANS.

Another of the matters on which the Governor and Mr. Coler talked was the latter's plan for consolidating the Auditing Bureau in the main office of the department and the extension of the City Paymaster's Bureau to all the boroughs. Mr. Coler, after a long trial of the original plan of having an Auditor of Accounts in each borough finds that matters can be simplified by having these Auditors under one roof. In cases where the payment of bills due to contractors and others is for some reason delayed the aggrieved party can call personally on him and have the trouble explained and rectified.

By having a Deputy City Paymaster in every borough, he believes the payment of city employes can be expedited and much money saved to the city, as under existing circumstances employes who are not found at their work by the Deputy Paymaster while making his payments are obliged to call at the Paymaster's office, in Chambers Street. Time lost from work for this cause is charged against the city, and in the course of a year the amount of loss reaches well up into the thousands. The new rules permit of only one Deputy Paymaster. The Controller, in urging that he be allowed four more deputies, showed the Governor that the present system was adopted in an emergency, and that its defects have been clearly proved. Gov. Roosevelt was well pleased with this proposed reorganization of the Paymaster's bureau, and it will doubtless become effective.

When asked if he had consulted with the Governor in regard to the abuses existing in the Municipal Assembly so far as the bond hold-ups are concerned, Mr. Coler shook his head and said: "I'd rather not say anything on that subject." It can hardly be assumed, however, it is thought, that the Controller would neglect such an excellent opportunity of impressing on the Governor the uselessness of that body and urging him to suggest to the Legislature the necessity for abolishing it, or, at least, of rendering it innocuous in curtailing its powers by depriving it of its present functions as regards bond issues.

Silas Burt, a member of the State Civil Service Commission, yesterday admitted that the State Commission was willing to alter its rules for the Department of Finance, to meet some of Controller Coler's desires. He claimed that the credit for these changes was due to the commission—not to Mr. Coler, and denied that the Governor had any power in the matter.

MR. BURT'S BITTER WORDS.

Mr. Burt spoke bitterly of the Controller's threat to resign as an unnecessary method of airing a grievance. In regard to the expert accountants he was especially warm, and he declared that they had been appointed without the knowledge of the State or Municipal Civil Service Commission and in plain violation of law. Mr. Burt apparently was ignorant of the passage by the Legislature of a law empowering the appointment of the force of expert accountants without reference to civil service rules. He also complained that the Controller had not asked for additional Deputy Paymasters until after the new rules had been promulgated.

TEXAS ROBBERS IN A CORNER.

"Tom" Ketchum and Two Members of His Band Surrounded by a Posse of State Rangers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 28.—"Tom" Ketchum, the leader of the band of outlaws who robbed a passenger train on the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad near Folsom, New Mexico, a few days ago and escaped into Texas after a battle with officers, has been cornered by a posse of State rangers in Tom Green County, northwest of here, and his death or capture will be effected to-morrow unless he should escape in some miraculous manner. Two members of his band are with him.

Ketchum formerly lived in Tom Green County and he has wealthy relatives living in that locality. He has many influential friends among the stock men of Western Texas, and it was in the hope of obtaining aid from them that he made for that section when closely pursued by officers. He and his two men are well armed and prepared for resistance.

Ketchum has the reputation among the Texas authorities of being the most desperate outlaw there is in the Southwest. He led the band who held up and robbed a through California passenger train on the Southern Pacific Road near Lozier, Texas, three years ago, obtaining from the Wells-Fargo safe over $40,000 in cash. The robbers were pursued over 400 miles through Western Texas by rangers and Deputy United States Marshals, but escaped capture.

Shortly afterward Ketchum and his brother "Sam," who was fatally wounded in the battle with officers in New Mexico a few days ago, participated in the Texas and Pacific train robbery, near Coleman, Texas, taking over $30,000 from the express company's safe. They fled to Arizona, where they committed other train robberies and were pressed so hard by officers that they sought refuge in Mexico. They remained in Mexico until a short time ago, when they re-entered Texas and plotted the Fort Worth and Denver City train robbery.

"Tom" Ketchum was raised a few miles north of Austin. He is about thirty years of age, and before entering on his career as an outlaw was widely known in this section as a dead shot with either rifle or pistol.

CHICAGO'S GREAT STRIKE.

Contractors Fear Brickmakers' Strike Will Be the Most Disastrous in Years—7,000 Men Now Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The brickmakers' strike and its consequences grow more serious every hour. Seven thousand men, more than half of whom are members of other unions, are now idle, and by the close of to-morrow's working day that number will be doubled, effectually stopping all building operations in Chicago.

If an agreement is not reached within a fortnight, 50,000 men will be out of work, according to the estimates of local contractors, who take the pessimistic view that the building trades are upon the verge of the most disastrous strike of years. The loss to contractors alone already amounts to thousands of dollars a day.

There is one hope, however. The Masons' and Builders' Associations, acting as an intermediary between the men and their employers, have arranged for a conference to be held to-morrow morning, at which the differences will be discussed, and an attempt will be made to come to an agreement.

Few believe that the parties to the strike will get together. The manufacturers announce that they will never recede. The men declare that unless their demands are granted they will call out every workman affiliated with the Building Trades Council. This would eventually cause a calamitous state of affairs, as it would affect almost every branch of industry. But there is a possibility that some concessions may be coaxed out of each side, and to this the contractors pin their faith. The Brickmakers' Alliance will select five men to represent the striking workmen. The same number of conferrees will be present in the interests of the manufacturers and of the contractors.

SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 28.—Capt. F. E. Chadwick, chief of Admiral Sampson's staff, who commanded the United States ship New York, and who served all through the war with Spain with Admiral Sampson, has taken exceptions to the lecture given at the War College during the week by Capt. B. P. McCalla, who commanded the cruiser Marblehead during the same war. In his lecture Capt. McCalla, it will be recalled, criticised the policy of sinking the Merrimac in the harbor entrance of Santiago by Hobson and his crew, saying it was unnecessary, and to this portion of the lecture Capt. Chadwick has written what is termed a most interesting statement upholding the feasibility of the sinking of the Merrimac.

Capt. Chadwick was seen on his ship, the New York, to-day relative to allowing the reply or statement to be published, and to this request he stated he had not as yet decided about giving it out for publication, but he had sent a letter to his friend Capt. McCalla, to the effect that he had taken exceptions to his lecture bearing on the Merrimac.

RECEIVER OF MONTANA MINES.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 28.—This afternoon United States District Judge Knowles appointed John S. Harris of this city receiver of some Butte mining property in controversy. The property in question is a one-half interest in the Shonomish and a two-thirds interest in the Tramway Mines, both valuable properties.

The appointment of the receiver is the result of a suit commenced by the Butte and Boston to establish its title to the specified interests in the properties. F. A. Heinze, as administrator of the Larkin estate, is the other owner. The Court's action places Receiver Harris in the position of joint owner with Mr. Heinze. He is instructed by the Court to see that the interests he represents secure their proportionate share of the ore mined.

Receiver Harris's bonds were fixed at $25,000. He is permitted to incur indebtedness to the extent of $10,000, if he sees fit, by issuing receiver's certificates. The Court gives the Butte and Boston Company permission, after it has given five days' notice, to commence proceedings for extending the receivership to the whole property.

BLAMED FOR PORTIA'S WRECK.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—The Marine Court, which investigated the loss of the Red Cross Line passenger steamer Portia, on Big Fish Shoal, to the westward of Halifax Harbor, on the night of July 10, has found her commander, Capt. W. J. Farrell, responsible for the wreck, and has suspended his master's certificate for six months, but has given him a mate's certificate for that period. In consideration of his heroic conduct in saving the lives of those on board, all of whom, except a boy, escaped.

The decision was delivered at noon to-day by Capt. W. Smith, R. N. R., Canadian Wreck Commissioner. The court comments at considerable length on the circumstances leading up to the disaster, and from the evidence draws the conclusion that Capt. Farrell was guilty of several grave errors in the navigation of his ship, notably, running at full speed throughout thick fog, relying too much on dead reckoning to obtain his position, and not sounding often enough.

First Officer Graham and Second Officer Payzant are reprimanded for not calling the attention of Capt. Farrell to the speed of the ship, especially after 6 o'clock P. M.

HALIFAX, July 28.—The wreck of the steamer Portia, on Big Fish Shoal, was sold at auction to-day to William Grant for $780.

RACE RIOTS IN NEWBURG.

Negroes Employed in Brick Yards Provoke Other Laborers—Lively Battle Between the Factions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 28.—For the second time this season a riot has resulted on account of the employing of negroes in the brick yards along the Hudson.

It is not known whether it was arranged, but negroes from all points along the river met near the yard of Freeman & Hammond, about two miles below here, last night. There had also been an assembling of the Arab forces, who seem to be most bitter in their opposition to negroes, at a point below the yard. At dusk the two forces took their stand facing each other, like armies on the firing line. There were from 80 to 100 of each. They were armed with bricks, stones, clubs, and a number on each side had pistols.

The fighting continued for some time, when the negroes drove the Arabs back. Then the colored men scattered, having won a victory. But the Arabs, procuring more pistols, again started the fight. A number of shots were fired, two men being hit, but neither was seriously injured. There were a number cut about the head and body. Warrants for the leaders have been issued by Judge Hoysradt but they have left town. No negroes were working in the yards to-day, and if they resume, as the manufacturers insist they will, further trouble must follow. The feeling against negroes in this business has always been strong, and there have been but one or two yards along the river that have employed negro help. In these yards it was an impossibility to procure white men who would work with them.

The past five years has worked great changes in the nationality of the men who have been employed in the capacity of brickmakers. Then it was almost an impossibility to find any but Irish working there. The Hungarians began to drift here in numbers. Then Arabs and Italians, until now but few Irishmen may be found. Although there were some quarrels, they generally succeeded in getting along pretty well together.

This Spring the demand for brick and the small number left over made the prices high and manufacturers were anxious to open the season early. But men were scarce, and they could not secure enough to properly run their property. Consequently, a number of manufacturers sent South and secured negroes there. The first lot to arrive went to work at Haverstraw. There was a strike and riot at once, all nationalities clinging together against the negro. The result was that the colored men were sent back South.

The yards in this vicinity, which include some of the largest plants in the business, continued to employ the negroes. There was never any serious outbreaks, but there were frequent clashes, when knives and pistols were brought into use, and the officers have been kept busy keeping order.

NEBRASKA'S RETURNING TROOPS

Conflict of Delegations as to Who Will Welcome the Heroes.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The return of the First Nebraska heroes has been the signal for the gathering here of a large number of Nebraskans, and a considerable row has developed as to just who constitutes the "official Reception Committee." Gov. Poynter, Adjt. Gen. Berry, and Congressman Starke came here as the official representatives of the State. There arrived at the same time Judge Ryan and C. O. Whedon, both prominent Republican politicians in Nebraska.

Judge Ryan declared in a local paper that the Populists had come here to make themselves solid with the returning troops. He said the Governor was in mid-ocean with the troops because he had vetoed the resolution of praise for the First Nebraska. He concluded by saying that he and Mr. Whedon would receive the troops officially.

Gov. Poynter, in an afternoon paper, says his delegation came here with State money as State officials to render material aid to the heroes, and deprecates the efforts of the others to make it a matter of politics.

SCARCITY OF PAPER MONEY.

Assistant Treasurer and Controller Tell How to Enlarge Circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip again referred to-day to the newspaper reports, some of which have been clipped and sent to the Treasury Department, about the scarcity of paper money.

"Well," he said, "the country has got about all there is. There is about $20,000,000 in greenbacks in the Treasury, but we must keep some paper money to do business with. We cannot issue any more Sherman notes or silver certificates unless some one deposits the silver dollars in order to get the paper. As I have said to you recently, the Treasury was never in better shape to exchange large bills for small ones or small bills for large ones. If the National banks want more notes, the Treasury is ready to supply the demand at once. Possibly Controller Dawes may be able to suggest an increased supply of paper money through the National banks."

Controller Dawes said: "According to the last statements of the National banks, they could, if they were to issue money according to their capitalization, provide $400,000,000 more of circulation for the country. When you come to look at their arrangements for circulation, however, it appears that they have on deposit to secure circulation only $297,048,699 and $35,000,000 of 'lawful money.'

"In this they have circulation amounting to $241,650,000. That shows that they have issued circulating notes pretty well up to 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited. They might have some difficulty in getting bonds in sufficient amounts to secure a large increase of this circulation, but they certainly would have no difficulty in producing the capital with which to buy the bonds."

DENTISTRY IN PUERTO RICO.

Regulations of This Government Said to Work Injustice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A subject which is likely to arouse active interest in the dental fraternity of the United States was laid before the War Department to-day by Dr. A. W. Sweeny of this city. The question arose at the recent meeting of the New Jersey Dental Association whether the regulations now enforced in Puerto Rico regarding dentistry do not work injustice to established dentists there. Dr. Julio Lamoutte, who grew up in the office of his brother there and has been practicing for nearly ten years, with some of the best business of the island at his command, was recently notified that he must suspend practice because his education did not conform to the requirements of the laws.

Dr. Lamoutte and Dr. Sweeny have not yet been able to ascertain whether the law under which the former was excluded from practice was an old Spanish law or an American edict. If it was a Spanish law it is one which has not been enforced, and if it is a new enactment it is considered unjust to make it retroactive. There seems to be no question of the professional qualification of Dr. Lamoutte, whose brother, now in the United States, gave him an apprenticeship of five years before he began his ten years of independent practice.

According to the vague hints of the War Department on the subject, an American diploma from a university is required. Dr. Sweeny pointed out in his talk at the War Department that the enforcement of a retroactive law was contrary to the rule followed in every American State when systems of dental examination and registration were established. He also pointed out that ex post facto laws were forbidden to the States by the Constitution of the United States. This rule, he said, might not govern the military authorities of Puerto Rico, but seemed a reasonable rule to follow in overturning the practices and interests of established business and professional men in the island. The subject was taken under advisement by the War Department.

Up the beautiful Hudson Sundays; music; no liquors; table d'hote dinner. See Lowell ad.—Adv.

FOR VAN WYCK IN 1900

Tammany Hopes Its Saratoga Gathering Will Force Nomination.

ITS ORIGINAL SCOPE ENLARGED

All the Wigwam's Power Enlisted to Influence the National Party—Widely Extended Propaganda.

The anti-Bryan conference at Saratoga Springs during the month of August has already far outgrown its original scope. From a meeting of ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Joseph J. Willett of Alabama, Mayor Van Wyck, and some others, it has grown into a big gathering of anti-Bryanites and of Tammany leaders, and even of the rank and file of the Tammany Society.

The original idea of the conference has also expanded. It is now contemplated not only to discuss the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck for the Presidency, but to have the gathering at Saratoga Springs which is to make this choice for the Democracy of the country so large as to exert a great moral influence upon the National party. Augustus Van Wyck is to be put forth as the choice of a tremendous body of Democratic statesmen of the East and South, each representing large constituencies, if not States and sections.

The word has gone forth, and all of the Tammany leaders and the officeholders and employes of the city are preparing to spend their vacation at the Springs. There is to be a great rally. The conference will really commence as soon as Arthur P. Gorman and Joseph J. Willett of Alabama meet the ex-Justice and the Mayor at Saratoga Aug. 1, but formal declarations will be delayed until Mr. Croker's arrival, about Aug. 10 or 12.

Democratic politicians in this city are freely discussing the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck, as if it were a foregone conclusion. They say that there is no doubt that the conference at Saratoga will agree to advocate his nomination, and there are many in the Democratic ranks who think that Mr. Gorman, Mr. Willett, and Mr. Croker can settle the thing.

One of the chief claims made for Augustus Van Wyck, as Mr. Willett pointed out in his "long talk" at the Wigwam July 4, is that he is a Southerner. He was born in the South, educated in the South, and, as one of his admirers observed last night, "he still retains in its pristine purity the rich accent of the South." Both of these things are expected to tell heavily in the campaign for the nomination, and they are conspicuous weapons in the local Democratic armory.

Some of the Western men who have recently come to New York, particularly J. J. Russell, think, however, that Horace E. Boies, ex-Governor of Iowa, would make a stronger candidate than Mr. Van Wyck. They say he also opposes the sixteen to one ratio of silver and gold, and is merely a bimetallist, who wants to see both metals forever kept on a parity at the true commercial ratio, and not at a fictitious one. His Western popularity would also, they say, give him a support that Van Wyck or no Eastern or Southern man could hope for. They are talking of a ticket made up of Boies and Van Wyck, which, they say, would be very strong. It is very likely that this combination may be discussed at the Saratoga conference.

The friends of ex-Justice Van Wyck are carrying on an active propaganda in the East and South. Copies of the speech against trusts made by Mr. Van Wyck before the Democratic Club of this city last April are being widely distributed. Harry W. Walker, Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission, is now in New England scattering this speech in all the manufacturing towns, and traveling salesmen and others are doing the same work in the South.

RAY DECLINES JUSTICESHIP.

Offered the Seat Made Vacant by Justice Follett's Death—Reasons for Remaining in Congress.

Gov. Roosevelt has offered to Representative George W. Ray the Justiceship made vacant by the death of Justice David L. Follett of the Sixth District, and Mr. Ray has declined it. The selection of Representative Ray was practically decided on in a conference of the Governor, Senator Platt, and others, held at the Senator's office July 11. The following letters were given out last night at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 25, 1899.

The Hon. George W. Ray, Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y.:

My Dear Mr. Ray: I desire to offer you the vacant Judgeship. I find that the opinion of the Judges and all the leaders of the Bar is practically unanimous in your favor. Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Norwich, N. Y., July 27, 1899.

His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt:

My Dear Governor: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the partiality contained in your letter of July 25, of the appointment to the vacant Judgeship in the Supreme Court created by the death of that distinguished jurist, the Hon. David L. Follett.

I have given the subject most serious and careful consideration, for the declination of a position upon the bench where the tenure is fourteen years and the salary $7,200 per annum, saying nothing of the high character and dignity of the position, involves too much when viewed from a personal standpoint to be lightly or inconsiderately made.

A sense of duty to my constituents, my State, and my country, constrains me, after due deliberation, to decline the proffered honor and position at this time. I have arrived at this conclusion with great reluctance, for it has been the ambition of my life to reach a position upon the bench in this high court of our State—an ambition that is laudable and that can only be gratified in the few.

I have had ten years' experience in the Congress of the United States, and at the November election of 1898 was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, which will assemble next December. The renomination and re-election were asked by me, and carry an implied, if not an express, promise and obligation on my part to faithfully perform the duties of a Representative in Congress, at least during the term for which I was then elected. I regard it my imperative duty to fulfill that obligation. It is true that another of equal or superior ability may take my place, but that successor must be wanting in the experience so necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of a representative in Congress. The National Administration is confronted at the present time with new and perplexing problems growing out of our recent successful war with Spain, especially those relating to the government of Cuba and the control of the Philippine Islands. With the legislative action necessary to solve these questions I have greater familiarity than a new member could have, and to a greater extent also am I familiar with the wishes and plans of the Administration, and as our majority in the House is narrow, I feel that the post of duty is the position I now occupy. I cannot truthfully say that my declination of the position offered is not a personal sacrifice, but it is cheerfully made in the full belief that the post of duty is not that which brings the greatest emoluments or the longest tenure, but that which best serve our fellow-men and our country. Thanking you again for your kind consideration I am most truly and sincerely yours.

GEO. W. RAY.

Three other men in that judicial district have been prominently mentioned in connection with the Justiceship. These are Albert F. Gladding, County Judge of Chenango; Albert H. Sewell, County Judge of Delaware, and County Judge Van Cleef of Tompkins. It is generally thought by politicians that Judge Gladding will now be offered the vacancy.

Justice Follett's term will expire Dec. 31, 1899, but the appointment for the unexpired term carried with it, virtually, the nomination for the full term.

SILVER PLATFORM DEMOCRATS

Informal Report of the State Committee—Plans for the Labor Day Mass Meeting.

The State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy met last evening at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. About fifty persons were present. The proceedings were conducted behind closed doors.

It was expected that the committee, composed of Willis J. Abbot, James R. Brown, and Dr. George W. Thompson, which was sent to Chicago to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, would be present and make a report. Mr. Brown, however has not yet returned, as he has interrupted his journey back to New York in order to confer with the Democrats of Buffalo, Albany, Utica, and other cities of Northern New York. Dr. Thompson was present at last night's meeting, and made an informal report, declaring that the members of the National Committee were almost unanimously in favor of the Chicago platform principles.

The committee arranged for well-known Democrats to speak at the mass meeting to be held on Labor Day. It is almost decided that this meeting shall be held at Ulmer Park. Mr. Bryan will be unable to be present, but ex-Gov. Altgeld, Senator James P. Tarvin of Kentucky, Congressman Lentz of Ohio, and National Committeeman Troup of Connecticut have promised to deliver addresses.

The address to the Democrats of New York State which the State Committee prepared would, it was expected, be given out last night. Some of those at the meeting, however, objected to certain features of it, and it was referred back to the special committee which framed it for revision. It will be given out at a meeting next Friday.

MR. DADY'S APPEAL DENIED

Justice Goodrich Refuses a Stay in the Order Made by Judge Hurd.

Frank Harvey Field, counsel for Michael J. Dady, applied yesterday to Justice Goodrich, presiding Justice of the Appellate Court, Brooklyn, for an ex-parte stay, pending appeal from the decision of County Judge Hurd, compelling Mr. Dady to file the lists of election officers submitted by the Republican executive members of the various wards of Brooklyn by noon to-day. The motion for a stay was denied by Justice Goodrich.

Dady's action was an attempt to reverse Justice Hurd's order as the appeal could not be heard until a month after the election officers would have begun their work, in August. Hugo Hirsh, counsel for ex-Sheriff Buling, and the other executive members contesting Dady's lists, had not been informed of Mr. Dady's intention to attempt to secure a stay, and Justice Goodrich declined to consider the application until Mr. Hirsh had been summoned to court. The argument by counsel was practically a reiteration of the points brought out before Justice Hurd.

In denying Mr. Dady's application Justice Goodrich said that the granting of a stay would practically annul the decision of Justice Hurd.

PEACE CONFERENCE TO CLOSE.

Rights of Nations Not Represented to be Determined Later.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—The committee charged with the duty of drafting the final acts of the conference met this morning, with all the principal delegates in attendance. The impossibility was admitted of arriving at an immediate understanding regarding the form in which powers not signing the convention might adhere to the decisions of the conference. The committee decided to accept the proposal of M. Bourgeois of the French delegation, that this question be left to be settled by subsequent negotiations, and that the arbitration convention remain open pending settlement of the form of adhesion.

The plenary conference met this afternoon for final acceptance of the Arbitration Convention, with the preambles. The signatures will be appended to-morrow after the closing of the sitting of the conference.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, gave a farewell banquet this evening at the Hotel des Indes. Fifty delegates, including the American representatives, were present. The wives of many of the delegates were also among the guests.

INDIA MINTS TO STAY CLOSED.

Lord Salisbury Announces the Action of the British Government.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Lords to-day, regarding the dispatches of Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Indian Viceroy, Lord Salisbury said the report of the Committee on Indian Currency was to the effect that the Government had decided to maintain the closing of the mints and directed him to take the necessary steps to make a sovereign legal tender at the ratio or 15 rupees to the sovereign.

SPANISH GENERALS' DEFENSE.

Toral and His Associates Received Permission to Surrender Santiago.

MADRID, July 28.—The trial of Gens. Toral and Bareja and others for surrendering Santiago de Cuba will begin on Monday before a supreme court-martial, and is expected to occupy six or seven sittings of the court.

It is said that Gen Blanco, who was Governor General of Cuba during the late war, has signed a deposition to the effect that he gave Gen. Toral permission to surrender all of the district under his command with the exception of Manzanillo. The defense also relies upon a telegram from Gen. Linares, Gen. Toral's predecessor, which was sent after Gen. Linares had been wounded, appealing to the nation to say if the troops at Santiago had not maintained the honor of the army intact, and adding: "If it is necessary that a sacrifice be made and that some one must assume responsibility for the events foreseen and foretold in my dispatches, I offer myself. In loyalty and for the good of my country, no matter what the outcome, I will assume the responsibility of signing the surrender."

A BEAR HUNT IN CHICAGO.

Recently Bought Animal Creates Excitement in Lincoln Park.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A wild bear escaped in Lincoln Park to-day, and for forty-five minutes created excitement among pedestrians and cyclists.

It was captured after an exciting chase, participated in by mounted park police, a large number of cyclists, and a crowd of men.

The bear is three feet in height, and was purchased from gypsies. The early morning was set as the time to remove the animal to the Zoo in Lincoln Park, where it was placed in an inclosure with a huge grizzly bear.

When Keeper De Vry arrived at the Zoo to-day he noticed the unclean condition of the animal, and immediately ordered a hose turned on the bear. The proceeding enraged the bear, which climbed upon the iron rail surrounding its cell and succeeded in making its escape.

Before the enraged animal could be surrounded he swam across a water channel and headed north through the flower beds. Keeper De Vry summoned the mounted police, and the chase commenced. After running two blocks in the flower beds bruin turned into the bicycle track and dashed down the path.

At Fullerton Avenue the animal was caught by the former keeper of the bear.

Contest for Best Life-Saving Invention

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Some time within the next week the initial steps will probably be taken to arrange for the competition for the life-saving appliance, a prize for which has been offered by relatives of the late Anthony Pollok and his wife. The plan involves the awarding of the prize at the Paris Exposition. When the arrangements have been made a Commissioner will probably be designated by the seal department to receive the various inventions. Charles J. Bell, in whose hands the matter was placed by the relatives of the Polloks, has been receiving a dozen letters a day from ambitious inventors since the announcement was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the awarding of such a prize was contemplated.

New Route to Rockaway Beach on Sundays. See excursion column.—Adv.

CITY COUNCIL IN DISMAY

Begins to See the Folly of Defying Court Orders.

TRYING TO ESCAPE PENALTIES

Members' Ordeal to Come on Monday—Corporation Counsel Whalen Refuses to Aid Them.

The members of the Council against whom contempt proceedings have been instituted are becoming frightened at their position and are considering in what manner they can escape punishment. Several of them said yesterday that they hoped that President Guggenheimer would call a special meeting of the Council, so that the resolution appropriating $2,100,000 for the Hall of Records might be brought up. They do not expect the obstructionists to relent, but they desire to place themselves on record as endeavoring to obey the writ of mandamus issued by Justice Fitzgerald, and thus avoid a term in Ludl

A BIG ALGER FESTIVAL

Gov. Pingree Invites All Michigan to Attend It.

HE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

Says the People of the State Should Give the General a Hearty Reception When He Comes Home.

DETROIT, July 28.—Gov. Pingree to-day issued a proclamation "To the people of the State of Michigan," which says:

"On Wednesday, Aug. 2, the Hon. Russell A. Alger will return to his home in Detroit from Washington. Upon request of the citizens and Mayor and Common Council of Detroit, I extend to you an earnest invitation to join in giving him a hearty reception and greeting.

"It is fitting that the State recognize the worth and value to the Nation of the service of Gen. Alger as Secretary of War.

"You are cordially invited to attend the reception at the City Hall and the meeting in the Light Guard Armory, Detroit, at which time the people of Michigan will be given an opportunity to express their appreciation of Gen. Alger and to extend their welcome to Michigan's late representative in the highest council of the Nation."

All the Michigan railroads have decided to make a half fare rate to Detroit for the Alger reception.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AND ALGER.

Reported that the New York Executive Had Much to Do with the Secretary's Withdrawal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Gov. Roosevelt, according to a statement published here, had a good deal to do with bringing about the early resignation of Secretary Alger. In a story that appears in The Star it is said that Gov. Roosevelt, some weeks ago, wrote to a member of the Cabinet a letter which was received prior to the last outburst of opposition to Gen. Alger, in which the desirability of Alger's retirement was dwelt upon as necessary to the continued popularity of the Administration. It is intimated that the letter was indirectly the cause of the revival of the discussion in favor of Alger's retirement, that eventually led him to withdraw earlier than he had intended.

Enough appears to be known of this alleged letter from Gov. Roosevelt to justify the assertion that it criticised the general course of affairs in the War Department and suggested that the administration of that department be made more vigorous and effective, that increased activity be insisted upon in the Philippines, and that the President seek the earliest opportunity to rid himself of responsibility for Alger.

Gov. Roosevelt's visit to Washington, it is asserted, was to give the President an opportunity to talk over the early resignation of Alger and also to inquire about the qualifications of Mr. Root for Secretary of War. At that time it was scarcely expected that Alger would get out of the Cabinet inside of two or three months, but it was clearly the President's opinion, as one version of the story goes, that a change should be made at the earliest possible day, and this visit and talk were soon followed by the summons of Alger to Long Branch to hear of the wish of the President from Mr. Hobart.

About a year ago, when Gov. Roosevelt was at Santiago, he sent a "round robin" to the War Department in which a great many things were said that offended the Secretary of War. Another letter written by Col. Roosevelt to Alger and marked confidential got into the papers and provoked great indignation among Roosevelt's friends. This disagreement, which gave the Secretary much annoyance, was patched up afterward and it was supposed that Gov. Roosevelt had become reconciled to the administration of Secretary Alger until this late story began to circulate about the War Department. The members of the Cabinet who are in the city express complete ignorance about the letter.

KEEPING FURNACES BUSY.

Plants in Pennsylvania Turning Out a Good Deal of Pig Iron.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 28.—The Henry Clay Furnace in this city and the Topton Furnace, recently purchased by the Empire Steel and Iron Company, are now turning out more pig iron than at any time in their history. This firm aims to render its widely scattered furnace plants, as far as practicable, independent of the market in the supply of raw materials. The firm has secured a large tract of coal land on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on which 100 coke ovens will be built at once. It has purchased the Oxford (N. J.) Furnace property and ore rights, and while it was not the purpose to start the furnaces, it has been decided to do so.

The Mount Hope Mining Company and Mount Hope Mineral Railroad Company near Port Oram, N. J., have also been absorbed. These were purchased from the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. Another furnace, owned by this company, and which will be put in blast in a few days, is the Victoria Furnace at Goshen, Va. Its furnaces at Catasauqua are in fine working condition and the output tremendous. The furnaces in the Schuylkill, Lebanon, and East Pennsylvania valleys are now turning out about 22,000 tons of iron weekly. This does not include those in the Lehigh Valley.

AN EXPLOSION IN CLEVELAND.

Street Car Blown Up, but Strikers Are Nearly Under Control.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—A car returning from Euclid Beach Park was blown up by dynamite about 11 o'clock to-night, while returning to the city. The explosion took place a short distance north of the Lake Shore Railroad, about two miles east of the city limits.

The front truck was demolished and the floor of the car shattered. There were no passengers on board and the motorman and conductor escaped without injury.

To-day the street cars were well patronized, especially during the busy hours of the morning and evening.

Mayor Farley and Adjt. Gen. Axline are at present involved in a controversy over what the troops shall do and what they shall not do. The Adjutant General is of the opinion that the National Guard is merely for putting down rioting and not to do police duty. Mayor Farley holds that the troops are here under his authority, and that they will remain here until he feels that they can be dispensed with. The responsibility of preserving the order of the city rests upon the shoulders of the Mayor, he says, and he proposes to see that his plans are not interfered with by any one. The Mayor feels that he has the situation well in hand.

Bolts Hit Princeton Grand Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 28.—The lightning which played about so freely in the thunderstorm last night struck the athletic grand stand at the 'Varsity house a couple of times, and had not a telegraph wire which ran through the building served as a conductor to the electric current, the building might have been a complete wreck this morning. The first thunderbolt struck the flagstaff and splintered it. Scarcely had this been done, when another bolt crashed through the roof, tearing out the shingles and rafters in its path, and, after shattering two of the large centre cross-beams, made its exit into the ground over the telegraph wire. The building will be repaired before the university opens.

Normal School Principal Chosen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 28.—The local Board of Managers of the State Normal School at New Paltz has unanimously elected Myron T. Scudder Principal, to succeed Frank S. Capen, resigned. Prof. Scudder was for seven years Regents' Inspector of Academies, and is now Principal of the High School in New Haven, Conn. The appointment is subject to the approval of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but it is understood the choice will be indorsed by that official.

GIRL RESCUED BY A WOMAN.

Mrs. Potts Leaps Into the Water and Saves a Bather from Drowning.

The Westchester Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School went for an outing yesterday afternoon to Jack's Rock, on the Sound, near City Island. About 200 in all went, the trip being made in carriages. When the Sunday school party reached the Rock they found a party of Brooklyn bicyclists, young men and girls, bathing. Among the bathers was a girl about eighteen years old, and very handsome, who ventured too far out and lost her head. She was so far away from the rest of the party that they could not reach her, and she went down twice.

Just then Mrs. Potts, widow of Prof. Potts, formerly organist at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, reached the beach and saw the girl's peril. She leaped into the water wholly dressed and reached the drowning girl as she was sinking a third time. She managed to bring her in without help. Mrs. Ferdon, wife of Policeman Ferdon of the Westchester Station, and several other women worked hard over the girl and succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. She was taken home in a carriage.

The picnickers were loud in their praise of Mrs. Potts. The young woman would not give her name to the police when they learned of the accident, and Mrs. Potts respected her request not to make it public.

Mrs. Potts declared she had done nothing extraordinary, and, after a dry gown was found for her, she went quietly about making her share of the fun for the party.

FOUR UPSET IN THE RIVER.

Young Men Were in a Rowboat and Were Rescued by Life Savers.

Four men, who gave their names as Isidore Nagle, twenty-one years old, of 600 Sixth Street; Anthony Brown, twenty years old, of 15 Sheriff Street; Max Schiekowitz, twenty-one years old, of 241 Delancey Street, and Alexander Shier, twenty-one years old, of 175 Second Street, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday afternoon by the capsizing of a boat in which they were rowing on the East River. The men were rescued by James Horton of 125 Lewis Street and Robert Seers of 135 Columbia Street, members of the Life Saving Corps.

The men hired the boat from James Ross at the foot of Third Street, and after pushing it out into the river, headed up stream. There was a strong tide at the time, and the men had hard work to get the boat to the pier at the foot of Fourth Street. When they succeeded the boat was thrown against the edge of the pier and upset. Nagle, Brown, and Schiekowitz could not swim, but had the presence of mind to grab the boat and hold on until opposite the foot of Third Street. Shier who could swim, followed the men, encouraging them as best he could, to hold on to the boat until help arrived.

Seers and Horton were on the Recreation Pier at the foot of Third Street, and Seers jumped into the water, swam to the men, and, with the assistance of Shier, succeeded in keeping the men above the water until the arrival of Horton with a row boat. The three men were nearly exhausted, and it is not likely they could have held on to the boat much longer.

The work of Horton and Seers was loudly applauded by the large crowd who watched the rescue from the shore.

SENATOR'S SONS ARRESTED.

Harry and Charles Coggeshall and Two Companions Got in Trouble with a Cabman.

State Senator Coggeshall's two sons, Harry, twenty-five years old, of 129 West Eighteenth Street, and Charles, of 418 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, both lawyers, were arrested last night in the Grand Central Station on the charge of disorderly conduct. Harry Craig, nineteen years old, of 130 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a friend of the Coggeshall brothers, and with them at the time, was arrested on the same charge.

The three men and another man, whose name is not known, hired a cab during the afternoon from John Dempsey of 251 West Thirty-second Street. He drove them all around town, and they visited many saloons. They wound up at the Grand Central Station, where they said they were going to take a train for the Adirondacks.

Leaving Dempsey outside, the four men went into the station. They did not return, as he claims they agreed, and he followed into the waiting room and demanded that they pay him $10 which he said was still due him according to his contract. Harry Coggeshall declared that the man had been paid and he told him he had better get out of the station or he would throw him out on his head. He started for Dempsey, but the latter met Coggeshall half way with an upper cut that made him stagger.

"I'm Senator Coggeshall's son, and I won't let any cabman swindle me!" shouted Harry, and he returned to the attack, reinforced by his three companions.

Policeman Cronin interfered at this point, and with the aid of Detective Shorthall and Roundsman McCabe, placed the Coggeshalls and Craig under arrest, the other man making his escape. They were taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station, and later in the night Walter Filbert, who lives in the same house with Harry Coggeshall, called and furnished bail for him.

CARBOLIC ACID AS TOOTH WASH.

Mrs. Geary, It Is Said, Tried an Experiment, with Disastrous Results.

Mrs. Theresa Geary, twenty-one years old, of 341 West Fifty-fifth Street, was painfully burned last night when she attempted to clean her teeth with carbolic acid. The house is a boarding house kept by a Mrs. Hanley.

Shortly after dinner frantic screams were heard from Mrs. Geary's room, together with cries that she was poisoned. Her husband and several women ran to her assistance, and Dr. Armstrong of Roosevelt Hospital answered the ambulance call. Later a private physician took charge of the case.

A policeman on the post at that place said Mr. Geary had told him his wife took the acid to clean her teeth as an experiment. He said it was not an error, as she ordinarily used powder, and could not have made such a mistake.

AFTER THE WRONG BODY.

Mary E. Foley, Reported Drowned at Hartford, Turns Up Alive Here.

Mary Ellen Foley, who, it was reported, drowned herself in the Connecticut River at Hartford on Wednesday, walked into the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station last evening and told the Sergeant that she was lost. The woman said she lived with her cousin, James J. Condon, at 626 Hudson Street, and Condon was notified. He says the woman, who is sixty-seven years old, and eccentric, left her home on Sunday last, and a general alarm was sent out.

Last evening Condon received a message from the Hartford police saying that a body found in the river at that place on Wednesday had been identified as that of the Foley woman. An undertaker was dispatched at once to Hartford to get the body. Thirty minutes later Condon received the message from the local police.

New Style Baggage Car.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has adopted a new-style express and baggage car. Instead of having platforms on both ends, the new one is built more in the style of a freight car, being without platforms. The automatic coupler is placed close under the bumpers, and the lettering, instead of giving the full name of the road, consists of the single word, "Lackawanna."

GOOD BLOOD

full of vitality, comes from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures

Dyspepsia

indigestion and constipation.

See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

TRANSVAAL POLICY ARGUED

Question Debated in Both Houses of the British Parliament.

THE GOVERNMENT DETERMINED

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain Declare that the Demands of the Outlanders Must Be Granted.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons to-day the Colonial Office vote furnished the Liberals with an opportunity for a debate upon the Government's policy in the Transvaal. The House adopted the Colonial Office vote without a division, after a protracted debate.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in opening the discussion, said he thought that, in view of the negotiations pending, reticence and reserve must rule debate. While he did not sympathize with Boer opposition to franchise extension, he saw nothing from beginning to end of the story to justify armed intervention. War in South Africa with one of the independent States would be one of the direst calamities possible. The speaker pleaded for further friendly and prudent action through Dutch sympathizers at the Cape. He saw no reason why this should not achieve conspicuous success, as a similar course had done in Canada in time past.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, opened his speech in reply by declaring that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's language was calculated to embarrass the action of the Government. The grievances of the Outlanders, Mr. Chamberlain said, were admitted on all hands to be serious, but the most serious part was that the outrageous treatment to which they were subjected was part of the settled policy pursued by the Boers. The situation was dangerous to imperial interests.

As regards the racial feud that might result from war, Mr. Chamberlain said, race antagonism already existed, and was poisoning the community. The danger of disaffection in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State was entirely due to the action of the Transvaal. It was not a question of a five or seven years' franchise, but of the power and authority of the empire and of the position of Great Britain in South Africa. Referring to offers of colonial help, Mr. Chamberlain said that if the matter were happily arranged it would always be a satisfaction to think that in time of trial the country might count upon the loyalty of the colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain justified the right of intervention, first, because it was the right of every civilized power to protect its own subjects; secondly, because Great Britain had the right of intervention under the convention as the suzerain power, and, thirdly, because the convention had been broken in letter and in spirit. Referring to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's eulogy of the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, formerly Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and J. Hofmyer, the Afrikander leader, Mr. Chamberlain said both of them had declared that the earlier and illusory proposals of President Krüger were entirely adequate and satisfactory. When they were quoted as impartial judges, whose assistance the Government ought to invite, the House must remember that they had been at least a little premature.

In dealing with the latest proposals, Mr. Chamberlain said: "President Krüger has invited friendly advice, and the Government has thought itself justified in appealing to him that a joint inquiry should be held. These proposals were with the view of determining what representation will be immediately given aliens, which can be the only basis of satisfactory settlement. If the inquiry is accepted, experts will be appointed, and the Government hopes that then it will be possible to reach an agreement. In any case the Government will press for necessary alterations in order to secure the objects in view. We have undertaken the cause of the Outlanders and are bound to see it through. We shall not rest until a conclusion satisfactory to us has been reached. I anticipate that the efforts will be successful; but we will not tie our hands in regard to measures that may be necessary to fulfill anticipations."

In the House of Lords the Earl of Camperdown called attention to the Transvaal situation. The Earl of Dunraven and others followed, all declaring that any departure from the recognized policy of the Government would be not only an act of inestimable danger to the position of Great Britain in South Africa, but it might shake the imperial existence of Great Britain itself. The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies, made a statement similar in purport to that made in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain.

Lord Salisbury reminded the House that he absolutely dissented from the policy of 1881, which was tainted with the grave fault of optimism. Nevertheless, President Krüger assented in the protocol of the 1881 convention to friendly co-operation of the races; while he had since taken an absolutely opposite line, his one effort having been to separate the English and South African Governments and to reduce the English to the status of a subjugated race.

The Premier declared that he was not surprised that panic overtook President Krüger at the interruption of the gold digging in 1886; but he blamed him for not consulting the British Government as to how to deal with this phenomenon. He agreed that if the latest concessions were genuinely carried out, the Government might look forward to a peaceful solution of the crisis. Her Majesty's Government, he said, had put its hands to the plow, and certainly did not intend to withdraw them.

THE TRANSVAAL DEBATE PRAISED.

London Papers Say It Disclosed the Unity of British Sentiment.

LONDON, July 29.—The morning papers generally express satisfaction at the outcome of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons.

The Times says: "The result of the discussion is all that the Ministers could desire. If it has done nothing else, it has exploded the delusion that Mr. Chamberlain is at variance with Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury on the Transvaal policy."

The Standard echoes the remarks of The Times.

The Daily News remarks upon the large measure of agreement which the debate revealed between the Liberal and Conservative Parties, and says: "When this fact is recognized it ought to have a most salutary effect in South Africa and contribute powerfully to a peaceful settlement."

GERMAN TOOL MACHINE TRUST

Asks for Customs Barriers Against American Imports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Simon W. Hanauer, Vice Consul General at Frankfort, in a communication to the State Department dated June 21 discusses the "German Tool Machine Trust." He says:

"This association, which was formed in the Spring of last year and comprises the majority of the works manufacturing tool machines in Germany, held its first annual meeting a short while ago in Düsseldorf, and reports for the year 1897 as follows:

"Our supervisory committee has given the matter of tariff policy careful consideration, in order to be able to supply concise information to the German imperial authorities as to the productive capacity of this branch of manufacture. The declarations of the firms belonging to this trust, as well as of others outside of it, concerning the question of tariff policy have demonstrated the necessity of affording stronger protection to this industrial branch. Stringent measures are especially required in the importation of American tool machines.

"It is also necessary to take steps to have transportation rates to, and the tariffs of, countries in Eastern and Northern Europe reduced, so as to stimulate the export of German machines. Investigations concerning this branch show that in 1897 there were employed in 208 tool-machine works (out of a total of 220 firms operating in Germany) over 28,000 hands, who received a little over 24,000,000 marks (about $5,700,000) in wages. The product of these 208 works was valued at 70,000,000 marks, (almost $18,000,000,) and about three-fourths of the machines produced were exported. This branch of industry is therfore important, and returns for 1898 will show further progress. Almost all the works engaged in making tool machines have undergone large extensions in the last year, and their output is consequently increased.

"It will be noted that the trust asks for the putting down of customs barriers by other foreign countries and strenuously urges the putting up of such barriers against American imports, which latter are in reality the models of the German tool machines."

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE DECORATION AND FURNISHING OF COUNTRY HOUSES AND CLUBS

Hispano-Arabe Lustre Pottery

PLAQUES, VASES, PITCHERS, ETC., IN QUAINT FORMS & DECORATIONS

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

MR. McKINLEY'S DAY OF REST.

Receives a Pickerel as a Present from a Fisherman—Mrs. McKinley's Health Greatly Improved.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 28.—Mrs. McKinley had the best night's rest last night she has enjoyed for six months. She arose this morning at 8:30, and after breakfast spent the morning in reading and knitting, a favorite occupation. After luncheon she took her customary nap, and the afternoon was spent in her room. She did not go out to-day, but if she continues to improve to-morrow and the day proves fair she will accompany the President on a drive around Cumberland Head, along the lake shore.

The President, accompanied by his niece, Miss Duncan, and Mr. Cortelyou, went for a walk to the steamboat wharf. They found an old man sitting on the edge of the dock, fishing. The President had a good long visit with the old fellow, and while Mr. McKinley was talking with him he caught a pickerel weighing nearly six pounds, which he presented to the President.

Among those who called upon the President to-day were Col. Rice and Lieut. Col. Duvall of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Regiment, at Plattsburg Barracks; Smith M. Weed, and Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank of New York City.

The President has been deluged with invitations from various persons and societies, &c., in Vermont, but on account of Mrs. McKinley's illness he has been obliged to decline all of them. For the present, at least, he will accept no invitations that will take him away from Mrs. McKinley even for a day.

On Sunday the President and Miss Duncan, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, will attend services at the First Methodist Church of Plattsburg, if Mrs. McKinley continues to improve.

THE GOVERNOR SENDS HIS GREETING

Col. Treadwell Bears a Letter of Welcome to the President.

ALBANY, July 28.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day dispatched his military secretary, Col. Treadwell, to Lake Champlain as a courier bearing to President McKinley a letter of cordial greeting and welcome to the State of New York.

THE MEXICO RAILROAD LAW.

New Statute Increases Governmental Powers of Supervision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The State Department has received from Ambassador Clayton, under cover of a dispatch dated Mexico City, June 14, 1899, a copy and translation of the new railroad law of Mexico, promulgated April 29, 1899. Mr. Clayton says:

"Heretofore, each concession has been the subject of a special law. The general law will hereafter apply to all new concessions, and to all concessions previously granted the terms of which do not conflict with this law. The new law renders it more difficult to obtain subsidized concessions, and accentuates the control exercised by the Government over companies.

"Railroads are divided into those of general and those of local interest. Only the former can be subsidized. Among those of general interest, the law designates those of prime importance yet to be constructed. Such are the lines to connect the central network of railroads with the Pacific Ocean and the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Yucatan, and Guatemala. Lines of prime importance may be subsidized. Other projected lines may be declared to be of prime importance upon the advice of the Cabinet.

"Formerly the supervision exercised by the Government was technical—to secure regularity of operation and safety of passengers. In the future the inspectors appointed by the Government may also call for an account of the financial operations of companies, issues of shares, their obligations,, sinking funds, &c. They will have power to examine the books and all papers relating to the company. This supervision will also be exercised over the formation of new companies. Hereafter a company must first submit to the Government an estimate of the work to be performed on the proposed road, and the amount of capital stock to be issued will be determined from the projected work. It is intended thus to prevent the formation of companies with a capital stock disproportionate to the proposed enterprises.

"This law forbids, under penalty of forfeiture, the selling or hypothecating of concessions to any foreign State. Any shares, bonds, or obligations purchased by a foreign State shall be forfeited to the Mexican Government. The property of railroads in Mexico shall be subject to the Civil Code of the Federal district, except as provided by special law. The law of Dec. 25, 1877, and that of Dec. 16, 1881, excepting the article relating to the acquirement of telegraph and telephone lines by the Government, are repealed."

The full text of the new railroad law is filed for reference in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

BODY OF A CHILD IN THE GRATE.

Gruesome Discovery in a House on West Twenty-fourth Street.

The badly decomposed body of a child was found last night wrapped in paper and an old apron in a grate in an upper rear room of the house at 51 West Twenty-fourth Street. Robert Perot of the Herzog-Telesme Telegraph Company, which has headquarters there, made the discovery. This company has only been in the house since April 15 last, and the room in which the body was found has not been used at all.

Mr. Perot decided yesterday to utilize the room, and went up to see what alterations would have to be made. On looking around the room he found the body of the child in the grate. Mr. Perot reported the case to the police, and the body was sent to the Morgue. Detectives are working on the mystery.

The house was occupied previous to the tenure of the telegraph company by Develani Robert, a Frenchman, who conducted a cheap table d'hôte there. He moved out in May 1898, and went to Fairview, N. J. The house was vacant from May, 1898, to April, 1899, and anybody could have gained entrance with a little effort.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

11:45 A. M.—515 Broadway; Ballin & Bernheimer; damage, $200.

1:40 P. M.—156 Forsyth Street; Morris Pincus; damage $800.

5:40 P. M.—841 West Thirty-fourth Street; Margaret Billings; damage, $300.

CAUSE OF RACE TROUBLES

Gov. Candler of Georgia Issues a Lengthy Statement.

A REMEDY FOR LYNCHINGS

Says "Carpetbaggers" and Politicians Are Responsible and Restricted Suffrage Is the Quickest Cure.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—Gov. Candler made public to-day a paper he had prepared in answer to newspaper requests for his opinions on the race question in the South, and as to the lynchings which lately have taken place in his State.

The Governor begins his paper by referring to the emancipation, contrasting the treatment of negroes by the white people of the South before the war to that of the "carpetbaggers" immediately after. Referring to the "carpetbaggers" the Governor says:

"They taught the negroes that freedom meant immunity from toil, that liberty meant license, and that they were the 'wards of the Nation,' and would be protected by the general Government, whose bayonets glistened in every hamlet, whether they were right or wrong.

"These evil teachings had but little permanent effect upon the grown-up negroes, but upon the children, the generation which has grown to manhood since that time, the effect has been most baneful. These were the prime causes of the alienation of the negroes."

Coming down to the times the Governor says:

"A more immediate cause is the perpetual intermeddling with the relations of the races in the South by fanatics and fools who know nothing about the situation.

"They call town meetings and discuss imaginary wrongs of the Southern negro which do not exist, and denounce the Southern white people for crimes they have not committed; they publish in the newspapers grossly exaggerated accounts of such crimes as are committed against the negro in the South and omit any notice of the crime against the white woman which provoked the retaliation; they write incendiary letters to turbulent negroes all over the South, advising them to arm themselves with Winchester rifles, and for every guilty rapist who pays the penalty of his crime to shoot down the first two white men they meet.

"Thousands of such letters have been written to Georgia in the last three months. By such methods they call into existence the very state of things they pretend to deplore—a condition of affairs that did not exist and never would have existed but for them and their senseless, unjust, and incendiary conduct."

Gov. Candler says the intermeddlers of the North do not represent a respectable minority, and that the lawless and criminal negroes in the South constitute less. He continues:

"A few abandoned, reckless, criminal negroes are responsible for all the rapes and lynchings that have occurred, and their influence on those around them is deplorably bad and far reaching.

"Still, it is true that rape, the crime which nine times out of ten is the cause, immediate or remote, of lynching, is as much deplored by the better class of negroes as by the better class of white men. But as because some negroes commit rape the whole race suffers, so because some white men lynch ravishers all the white people of the South are abused.

"It is a singular fact, too, that the pharisaical fanatics who have most to say about 'Apaches,' 'Southern barbarians,' always stress the atrocity of the lynching, and I have never yet heard of one of them saying or doing anything to discourage the crime which provoked it.

"Indeed, in some cases, instead of denouncing his crime, they have assailed the character of the victim of the brute's lust, which not only encourages bad negroes, but exasperates the friends of Southern womanhood.

"Another and a continually present cause which contributes to race friction is corrupt politics. As is admitted by all candid men, the ballot was put in the hands of the Southern negro when he was utterly unprepared for it. He regarded it as only an article of merchandise to be bartered away to the man who would pay him the most for it, whether a drink of whisky or a dollar or two.

"In many places, his vote, while not a majority, is a balance of power. Hence, unscrupulous men of all parties contend for this vote and hug the negro around the polls, and drive whisky with him. He is forgotten after election, and, like a spoiled child, becomes resentful and vindictive. This brings clashes with the whites."

In speaking of the remedy, Gov. Candler says:

"In Georgia for a generation there has been scarcely a negro between six and eighteen years of age who has not had access to a free school. As a consequence, illiteracy has decreased among them from 85 per cent. in 1870 to 40 per cent. in 1890, and yet it is a startling fact that crime among them has increased in about the same proportion that illiteracy has decreased.

"There is, however, another sort of education which can in time greatly relieve the situation. This is moral education, which must be acquired at the family hearthstone and in the churches and Sunday schools and by the daily contact of the inferior race with the superior for years and even for generations.

"The greatest crime ever perpetrated, not only against American ideals and institutions and human liberty, but against the Southern negro, was when without preparation he was clothed with all the rights and privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

"We need a remedy immediate in its effects, and this remedy can only be found in a qualified suffrage. The ballot must only be intrusted to the virtuous and intelligent. How many men vote who are intelligent, but are not virtuous, and many more vote who are virtuous but not intelligent. Restrict the suffrage to those having both these qualifications, and one of the greatest causes of irritation will be removed, race prejudice, at least in politics, will be eliminated, and the happiness and the material and moral condition of the Southern negro will be greatly enhanced."

LYNCHINGS MAY INCREASE.

Georgia Supreme Court Is Divided on Nature of Evidence Necessary to Secure a Conviction.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A dispatch from Atlanta says: "It is feared that a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia will result in encouraging lynchings in the State. The case was that of Dorsey vs. the State, and came up from Carroll County. The Supreme Court split upon the decision, the Justices refusing to affirm the sentence of guilt by the lower court for the following reasons:

"'In order to secure a conviction for criminal assault the evidence must show beyond all reasonable doubt, first, an assault; second, the intent, and third, a purpose to carry into effect this intent with force. If either of these elements is lacking the offense is not made out.'

"Justice Lumpkin, who read the dissenting opinion, said:

"'Evidence warranting a jury in finding that a negro, who had concealed himself by the side of a public road, at a lonely point thereon, at a late hour in the afternoon, suddenly sprang up with a pistol in his hand and rudely accosted an unprotected white woman, who was passing the place, with the words, "I have got you where I have wanted you for a long time;" whereupon she immediately turned and fled, and he pursued her until she came within reach of aid, was sufficient to support a verdict of criminal assault, and where such a verdict has been returned upon evidence of this character, and approved by the trial Judge, the Supreme Court ought not to set it aside.'

"It will be difficult in most cases to secure evidence of the three conditions named, hence the belief that lynchings will increase."

TROUBLE IN A TEXAS COUNTY.

People Eager to Avenge Murder of a Girl—Sheriff Afraid to Arrest Suspected Criminals.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 28.—Fannin County, seventy-five miles north of Dallas, is in a state of indignation over a terrible crime. An eleven-year-old white girl, the daughter of Alonzo Newton, a farmer, was found hanging lifeless from a tree near the family home by her father. The child was left alone in the morning when her father went to his work. As soon as Mr. Newton discovered the murder of his child he aroused the neighborhood.

News was sent to Bonham, the county seat, seven miles distant, and Sheriff Ribbling's forces, the police of the city, headed by Chief Jackson, and the citizens have searched diligently for a clue to the crime. The search was continued all day, and Justice John Steele, Acting Coroner, has been holding an official investigation. The people of Fannin County are terribly aroused, and a lynching, perhaps two of them, may be the outcome. Sheriff Ribbling said to-night:

"We cannot safely arrest the suspected persons because of the excited condition of the people. All I can do is to watch and prevent escapes."

COLORED CLERGYMAN'S PROTEST

The Rev. Reuben I. Gaines, pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, (colored,) corner of Vanderbilt and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, is greatly troubled over what he terms the unchristian discrimination made against the negro delegates to the convention of the Young People's Baptist Union of America, recently held at Richmond, Va. Mr. Gaines attended the convention as a delegate. He declares that the negro delegates were not allowed to sit with the whites in the convention hall, but were forced to occupy seats by themselves in an obscure corner set apart for them. Mr. Gaines claims that when he attempted to sit with the other delegates from New York he was ordered over to the place reserved for negroes, and that when he tried to ignore the order he was threatened with arrest.

Mr. Gaines says that there is talk of the colored Baptists withdrawing from the Young People's Union and affiliating with the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

CAPT. ROBLEY D. EVANS TALKS.

Praises Dewey and Sampson and Says the Men Who Won the Fight at Santiago Are Neglected.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—Capt. Robley D. Evans, the senior member of the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy, is in Boston in the course of an official tour of all the naval stations. He came to Boston from Portsmouth, reaching this city to-day. In an interview on the situation in the Philippines and other subjects he said:

"It seems to me that the navy has got through with its part in the Philippines. I know Admiral Dewey very well indeed. We are all very proud of him, and we shall all be glad to see him. There is but one feeling in the navy in regard to him.

"It is not for the navy to say what the army should do, except that we cannot retreat under fire. The first thing to be done is to whip the Filipinos. When we have done that we can tell better what we shall do with them. The American people can then determine what is to be done, but it is not for me to express an opinion. That is a matter to be decided by others."

Speaking of the work in which he is engaged at present, Capt. Evans said he thought the Government was frittering away its money by establishing too many naval stations. He advocated the selection of a few of the principal ports as places for naval docks and repair shops.

The Captain was asked to express his opinion of the Santiago naval fight, and replied:

"That battle was fought from start to finish on Sampson's plans. Had the Admiral failed, who would have been blamed? He succeeded, and all praise belongs to him, and should be his. They say that he did not throw bouquets at us. That was not what we were there for. We were not looking for bouquets, but for Spaniards, and we got them. That was all we wanted.

"I simply put the Iowa in where her steam would take her. I did not fire a gun myself, but it is for the man behind the gun—the Jackie that handled it—that I care. We officers were all of us in the navy for life, and we knew that the American people would do us justice. We were not looking for honor ourselves, but these men from Manila will come home now covered with medals and our men who were at Santiago get not a medal. There is nothing done for them."

Death of Joseph A. Graves.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28.—Joseph A. Graves, Principal of the South School in this city, died from an apoplectic shock this evening, aged fifty years. He was a native of Springfield, Mo., and was graduated from Yale in 1872.

Montreal Bank Employe Acquitted.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 28.—In the Police Court to-day F. X. Lemieux, the accountant of the suspended Ville Marie Bank, who was accused of complicity in the theft of $58,000 stolen from the bank, was discharged, there being no evidence against him. Herbert, the Paying Teller, has not yet been arrested.

Fire Rages in Village of Camillus.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—The village of Camillus, eight miles west of Syracuse, is in flames. Half of the business part of the town is already burned. A steamer and hose cart from Syracuse have gone to the scene on a special train.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Increasing cloudiness, light south to southwest winds.

Showers have occurred in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the upper lake region, the upper Missouri Valley, and Middle Rocky Mountain region. The area of high pressure has moved from Alberta to Eastern Montana, increasing in intensity, and has caused a fall in temperature in the middle and northern plateau and the northern Rocky Mountain region and in the Red River of the North Valley. The temperature has also fallen in the Middle States; it has generally risen in the lake regions and New England, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. The pressure is high over the Gulf and Middle and South Atlantic Coasts. Showers may be expected in the Ohio Valley and lake regions, threatening in the Atlantic and Gulf States. Showers and much cooler weather will prevail in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and in Kansas and Missouri, and the cool wave will extend to-morrow to the Red River of the South, the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Light to fresh southwesterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, light southerly winds on the middle Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the south Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	71	70	73
6 A. M.	71	60	75
9 A. M.	71	74	78
12 M.	77	81	83
4 P. M.	78	79	84
6 P. M.	82	77	84
9 P. M.	75	72	79
12 P. M.	74	71	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 degrees at noon and the minimum 68 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 6 per cent.

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BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

ROCHESTER LAWYER A SUICIDE.

Josiah Sullivan Believed to Have Jumped from Steamer Puritan.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 28.—It is believed that Josiah Sullivan, a well-known lawyer of this city,

IRELAND ON BIG TOPICS

Says All Europe Is Watching and Studying America.

ON THE PHILIPPINE WAR

Delay in Ending It Creates a Bad Impression, He Declares — Peace Conference a Benefit.

Looking hale and hearty, delighted with his six months' tour in Europe, equally delighted to be home again, Archbishop Ireland stepped on to the pier from the gangplank of the White Star liner Britannic yesterday and greeted a number of friends from St. Paul, Minn., who had journeyed here to meet him. He was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where many clerical and other friends in this city called upon him. In the evening he spoke at length about his trip and the impressions he had gathered therefrom.

"I left here on Jan. 14," said he. "I spent three months in Rome and Southern Italy, and three months in Northern Italy, France, Belgium, and England. In the three last-named countries the sentiment of friendship toward and the desire to cultivate intimate relations with the United States are very strong. Indeed, I may say that in this respect France is vying with England. I was assured by men in the highest official positions in the sister republic that the latter during our war with Spain preserved the strictest neutrality. Otherwise, everything possible is being done by the French to manifest the good feeling they entertain toward us. Thus such concessions were made to our demands that at the coming international exhibition in Paris we shall have a great deal more space than we are really entitled to. M. Delcassé told me that the arrangements for the unveiling of the Lafayette Statue in Paris, on July 4, 1900, are already under consideration, and that it is contemplated to make of the ceremony, which will be on an elaborate scale, a great demonstration of France's friendship for the United States.

"In England, of course, the feeling of affection for this country is very strong indeed. The English are not proposing or even thinking of an alliance between the two nations as the term is commonly understood; that is, of a hard and fast political offensive and defensive alliance. It is born of the earnest, sincere sentiment that the ties of kinship of the English-speaking peoples all over the world ought to and must be strengthened by cultivating the sentiment of fraternity and mutual sympathy.

"The King of the Belgians said to me, alluding to the friendship existing between his country and the United States: 'Belgium is not a large country, but we are after all very important on account of our African possessions, our industries, and the capital of which we dispose.' He added that his nephew and heir was charmed with his visit to this country last year, and ever since had been talking about it, expressing his appreciation of American courtesy and lauding the industry and what he calls the marvelous spirit of enterprise of the American people. The King himself ventures the hope of some day visiting the United States.

"Now, although the sincerity of the desire of European statemen for close and cordial relations with this country is unquestionable, the probability is that they would not have gone out of their way to cultivate these relations had we been a small instead of a great and powerful Nation, and it behooves us to maintain that greatness and jealously to watch over ourselves so that we may demonstrate that the triumph of democratic Government is complete and final. The eyes of the whole world are upon us. Our institutions are being explained and discussed in the reviews of Europe. Many statesmen there be who still look upon government by the people on such a gigantic scale as an experiment. Opinion is divided as to whether it will fail or succeed.

"All this should make us very careful. We should adopt as our motto: 'Liberty with authority and authority with liberty,' and strictly bear it out. Anything like riots or mobs or disorders of any kind gives a poor idea of our country abroad and does us immense harm.

"In France thoughtful men say that it is a difficult matter to organize democracy along the lines at present followed there, and the idea is growing that to succeed it will have to be established more upon the model afforded by the United States—that is, in short, the American is the ideal form of democracy.

"One strong feeling was aroused in me by my travels and observations in Europe, and that is that the United States must end the war in the Philippines quickly. Our only policy is to go to work and finish up the business at once. A very bad impression has been created abroad by the fact that we have not been able to liberate the thousands of Spanish prisoners said to be in the hands of the insurgents. This is being much commented upon, and if the war is allowed to drag any longer we shall get a poor reputation as a military nation."

Questioned as to how the arbitration conference is regarded by the people of Europe, Archbishop Ireland replied:

"It is well understood that the result of the conference will be the establishment of an arbitration tribunal, and the statesmen in every country are much relieved. The situation in Europe and elsewhere is delicate, and no country is willing to disarm at present. But all are anxious for peace. The chief thing is that the arbitration idea has taken definite shape. All great movements have small beginnings. The good seed has been sown, and in due course public opinion everywhere will compel recourse to arbitration when disputes between nations arise. With the fear of war eliminated, the necessity for great armaments will pass away."

Archbishop Ireland said that there is not so much turmoil in France over the Dreyfus affair as would appear from the press reports, and that he is satisfied that the decision of the court-martial, whatever it may be, will be accepted as final, as the matter is now being looked at by the French people in its proper light—in the light of the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus divested of all question as to the honor of the army being involved.

"It is an exaggeration to say that the anti-Jewish feeling in France is general," said the Archbishop. "It is confined to a party. There are not more than 100,000 Jews in France. What excites the people is that they possess great wealth, and direct great enterprises, which they have acquired by industry and perseverance. Some of them, too, own many of the important newspapers, and thus exercise a certain measure of control over public opinion. Their action in dragging, as it were, foreigners into the Dreyfus affair by taking up subscriptions throughout Europe to carry on their campaign in behalf of one represented by the army as a whole, which is very sensitive about its honor. The army is the nation. If you touch the one you touch the other."

The Archbishop said that the Pope is in perfect health, and with his physical vigor is likely to live for several years.

The County Council system in Ireland, he said, "works like a charm." Its success has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Balfour, who was chiefly instrumental in securing this wide measure of home rule for Ireland.

"There is a marked improvement in the country," continued the Archbishop. "The government of the counties is now in the hands of the people instead of the landlords, and even in the poorest districts the best men are elected. As far as it goes, the people are well satisfied with the system. I also found that there are schools everywhere in the island, and that the Irish people to-day are becoming well educated."

Archbishop Ireland said his stay in New York will be brief as he is anxious to get back to St. Paul.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Advantage on the Side of France in the Reciprocity Arrangement—M. Meline's Opposition.

PARIS, July 28.—At the meeting of the Cabinet this morning the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, briefly summarized the provisions of the Franco-American convention.

The Temps, commenting upon M. Delcasse's statement, expresses the belief that the Franco-American convention will be very advantageous to France. Taking the year 1895 as the basis of comparison, American products benefit by the new treaty to the amount of 50,000,000 francs, while French products to the value of 150,000,000 francs are favorably affected. Out of 654 articles which France taxes, the United States obtains a minimum tariff on 400, and out of about 300 articles taxed by the United States, a reduction of tariff is granted to France on 160.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The opposition of M. Meline, the former Premier of France, to the reciprocity treaty between the United States and that country has caused considerable amusement in official circles here. It is one of the recorded facts of the recent negotiations that M. Meline, who is now attacking the new treaty, offered far greater concessions on American goods than the present Ministry permitted to be inserted in the treaty as finally framed.

M. Meline was at the head of the Ministry during the early stages of the reciprocity negotiations, and at that time Commissioner Kasson received a promise from the French authorities that the minimum tariff would be granted on the entire list of American goods sent to France. This proposition of the Meline Cabinet stood until two weeks ago, although a new Ministry had come into power. The present Ministry decided, however, that the original offer of the Meline Cabinet had gone too far, and as a result a new proposition was advanced two weeks ago, to omit from the minimum list a large number of agricultural products, such as leather, horses, cattle, and butter, produced largely in France.

In the final draft twenty-four of these exceptions are made, largely in the interest of French agricultural products, so that the instrument is much more considerate of French interests than it would have been if framed under the original proposition of M. Meline, who is now at the head of the opposition to the treaty.

BRITISH-AMERICAN ALLIANCE?

Representative Bailey of Texas Is Convinced that One Exists.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 28.—In an interview to-day Representative Joseph W. Bailey said:

"I am fully persuaded that the National Administration has entered into a full and complete agreement for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. This alliance, in my opinion, is to be both offensive and defensive. I think the reason it has not been published to the world is that, for political reasons, the President is afraid to do so."

Agreement with Portugal Delayed.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The error in the Portuguese reciprocity arrangement, which caused the treaty to be withheld for revision, may prove more of a complication than was at first supposed. The arrangement will have to be resubmitted to the Portuguese Diet, thus causing considerable delay. The error relates to the reduction of duty on still wines.

WILL BUILD THE DEWEY HOME.

Secretary of the Fund Makes an Announcement—Urges Further Contributions at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Secretary of the Dewey Home Fund requests the publication of the following statement:

"There can no longer be any doubt as to whether a home will be purchased by popular subscription for Admiral George Dewey. At a meeting of the National Dewey Home Fund Committee to-day it was found that the aggregate amount of cash actually received by Treasurer Roberts is $16,700, from a total of over 23,000 subscribers. One hundred and three subscribers give $10,000. The statement was made that the $5,000 promised some time since by The New York Journal would be forthcoming shortly, bringing the grand aggregate up to $21,700. The committee agreed to close the subscriptions before the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New York in September, and then to proceed, after consultation with the Admiral as to location, &c., to purchase the home with whatever funds they may at that time have in hand.

"We will purchase the home if not another dollar is received; so that the question now is whether the patriotic and generous people of the country will permit the purchase of a home at the Nation's capital for the hero of Manila with $20,000 or $30,000," say the committee, in making their last appeal. Therefore those who desire to contribute are urged by the committee to contribute at once. All contributions should be forwarded to Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., who will issue souvenir receipts for the same.

ROOSEVELT AND DEWEY.

Wrong Construction Put on Governor's Letter About the Reception.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 28.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day did not think it hardly worth while to notice a published statement regarding a letter which he had written to Charles A. Whittier of New York. This statement put a false construction on the Governor's letter, especially that part in which the Governor was made to appear as being lukewarm in joining with the Rough Riders in the parade and reception to Admiral Dewey.

The Governor would not discuss the matter, but those who are close to him said that the Governor's letter clearly showed that the statement referred to was false, and for this reason the Governor has authorized the letter to be published. The letter is as follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 19, 1899.

Charles A. Whittier, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Whittier: I have at once referred your letter of the 17th inst. to Adjt. Gen. Andrews, with a request to communicate with you at once and to give you the names of the legislative committee which acts for the State.

I do not think it will be possible to get any Rough Riders here. I hardly think it advisable. I have grown a little sensitive about having the regiment appear in any public function, because of a tendency to advertise it and to make it look as if it was advertising itself. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FUNERAL FROM THE OLYMPIA.

One of the Crew Buried at Trieste—The Cruiser's Voyage Home.

TRIESTE, July 28.—Isaac Rask, an electrician, who died on board the United States cruiser Olympia, was buried with military honors to-day. The cortege was led by the Olympia's band, followed by a squadron of marines. The hearse was followed by sixty American sailors and a detachment of Austrian marines. Admiral Dewey sent a beautiful wreath. The Austrian authorities offered a military band for the occasion, which was courteously declined.

The Olympia will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 1, for Naples. On the way to New York the cruiser will probably stop at Leghorn, Gibraltar, and Madeira.

Mural Painters to Make Suggestions.

A special meeting of the National Society of Mural Painters has been called for Monday evening in the studio of President John La Farge for the purpose of making recommendations relative to decorating along the line of the Dewey parade. The Committee on Decorations for the Dewey reception has requested the Mural Painters and other art societies to offer suggestions.

The Forests of Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Agricultural Department will soon issue in bulletin form some notes recently made on the forests of Puerto Rico by Robert T. Hill of the Geological Survey. Mr. Hill says that comparatively little of the original forest of the island remains. He estimates the remnant at not to exceed ten square miles. Mr. Hill suggests that one of the principal problems for the United States is to reforest the island. This, he thinks, will be comparatively easy. The soil and climate are well adapted to tree growth, and maturity will be speedily attained. For the present, however, there is not sufficient timber to supply the needs of the island even for fuel.

Surgeon Hamilton Dead at Matanzas.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Major O'Reilly, in a dispatch from Havana, announces that Acting Assistant Surgeon John V. Hamilton died at Matanzas, July 26, of uraemia and chronic nephritis. Surgeon Hamilton was appointed from Durant, Miss., and has been in the service for a year.

Col. Burton Is Ordered to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Col. George H. Burton has been relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General at Washington, and ordered to Havana as Inspector General of the Division of Cuba.

Enlistments for Philippine Service.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The number of enlistments for the Philippine service yesterday were 595, making the total 6,626.

Attempt to Wreck a Train Failed.

LEWISTON, Me., July 28.—A dispatch from Shawmut says great commotion was caused there this morning by the report of an attempt to wreck the 3 o'clock A. M. Pullman train on the Maine Central Road. Sleepers were chained to the track, but the train was stopped just in time to avert an accident.

NAVAL OFFICERS TRANSFERRED.

Many Changes in the Fleet Now Stationed at Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department has been notified by cable of a number of changes in the personnel of the naval force in the Philippines. In the Marine Corps Capt. D. Williams has been detached from the Baltimore and placed on the Oregon; Capt. M. J. Shaw has been transferred from the Oregon to the Charleston, and Capt. J. T. Myers has been transferred from the Charleston to the Baltimore.

Commander G. Blocklinger has been detached from the Charleston and ordered home. Lieut. W. S. Crossley has been attached to the Baltimore and has reported for duty. Lieut. T. E. Veeder has been detached from the Baltimore and placed on inspection duty at Hongkong. Capt. G. W. Pigman has reported to command the Charleston.

Ensign R. Z. Johnston has been transferred from the Baltimore to the Oregon; Lieut. A. Hartrath from the Princeton to the Culgoa; Lieut. Stickney from the Culgoa to the Princeton; Lieut. U. T. Holmes from the Baltimore to the Monocacy; Lieut. Commander McCrackin from the Monadnock to the Oregon; Lieut. C. Thomas from the Oregon to the Monadnock; Lieut. C. H. Matthews from the Charleston to Yokohama Hospital; Lieut. Commander H. Morrill from the Castine and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Morrison, reported on the Bennington; Lieut. W. P. Elliott from the Monocacy to the Cavite naval station; Commander C. C. Cornwell from the Patrol to the Baltimore on the Admiral's staff; Lieut. Commander J. A. Shearman from the Glacier to the Castine; Passed Assistant Surgeon L. L. Von Wedekind from the Cavite hospital to Mare Island; Cadet C. E. Morgan from the Charleston to the Bennington.

THE CAPTURE OF CALAMBA.

Gen. Otis Reports Officially the Details and the Casualties.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Department this morning received its first official report of the capture of Calamba in the following dispatch from Gen. Otis:

"Hall, with 1,000 men, captured Calamba, important strategic position on Laguna de Bay, yesterday, driving out 300 insurgents. Command composed of portions of the Fourth Cavalry, Twenty-first Infantry, Washington volunteers, transported in launches and cascoes, gunboat accompanying.

"Casualties:

"Private Charles Gleesupp, Fourth Cavalry, and McDuffy, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, killed.

"Corp. Thomas Totten, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry, mortally wounded.

"Privates Michael Sheridan, Herbert Tracey, Napoleon White, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, seriously wounded.

"Privates Hinds and Plummer, Troop G, and Sanson, Troop C, Fourth Cavalry; Phillipps, Company H; Christie and Hollister, Company D, and Ashland, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry, slightly wounded.

"Insurgent casualties unknown.

"Forty Spanish prisoners released. Spanish gunboat in good condition, long sought for in bay, captured. This town was the directed objective of Lawton when he captured Santa Cruz and launches in April, but he was unable to reach the town by boats on account of shoal water."

Oregon Troops Are Re-enlisting.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Lieut. Col. Plummer, who is organizing the Thirty-fifth Infantry, telegraphed the War Department to-day that a number of men from the Second Oregon desired to re-enlist in the regiment and return to the Philippines if they could be granted thirty days' furlough. The furlough has been authorized by the War Department to such men as desire to re-enlist.

Marines for the Cavite Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department has ordered a battalion of marines, 358 in all, to proceed to Manila and take station at the Cavite Navy Yard to reinforce the small contingent now there. The War Department will furnish transportation for the marines, carrying them on steamers leaving San Francisco on the 8th and 15th of August.

Cable Boat Following the Army.

MANILA, July 28.—There is great interest in the first attempt of a cable boat to follow the movements of the army. The boat left Tambay, near Taguig, at the northern end of Laguna de Bay, this morning, after making connection with the land wire, and successfully laid eighteen miles of cable. It is expected that the cable boat will reach Calamba to-night.

Spaniards in the Carolines.

MANILA, July 28.—In compliance with an order received from Madrid, the Spanish transport Alva will proceed from Manila immediately to the Caroline Islands in order to repatriate the garrison and inhabitants of those islands.

CUBAN ORPHAN FUND WORK.

Miss Gill Says It Is Well Established in Remedios.

Secretary Charles W. Gould yesterday sent out the first report of the Cuban Orphan Fund. It is in the shape of a letter from Miss Laura D. Gill, who is in Cuba supervising the work of the fund.

She says the work is well established at Remedios, Cuba. It is of a purely settlement character. The headquarters are in a house rented from ex-Gov. Mora. The military government is repairing an old hospital at Remedios and it will be turned over to the fund for a school.

The boys of the town are flocking to the present headquarters for instruction. Women also ask to be taught how to sew and clean according to American methods.

Against Puerto Rican Franchises.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Attorney General has rendered opinions in three cases involving questions of franchises and concessions in Puerto Rico. In the case of Vicente and José Usera, the Attorney General holds that they do not hold a complete and lawful concession to build a tramway from Ponce to Port Ponce, and that the Secretary of War has no right to confirm such concession. The Attorney General also holds adversely on the application of Ramon Valdez y Cobian for a concession of the right to use the water power of the River Plata. In the case of Frederick W. Weeks, an applicant for permission to construct a wharf or pier at Ponce, the Attorney General holds that to grant the application is beyond the power of the Secretary of War.

Cuban Relief Committee Dissolved.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee, which was appointed by President McKinley in January, 1898, for the purpose of receiving funds and supplies for the relief of the reconcentrados in Cuba, has dissolved and the balance of the funds in its possession turned over to the American National Red Cross, for hospital uses in Cuba, in accordance with the instructions of the State Department. The offices of the committee at 50 William Street will be closed next week.

Copper Deposits Found in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 28.—During the past week about fifty claims have been staked in the hills near Barrera, where it is reported rich copper deposits have been discovered. Transfers of privileges and mining claims have been filed in the office of Señor Rivera by a syndicate which is being organized to undertake the development of mines in the locality.

MRS. IGINA'S IDENTIFICATION.

Claims Drowned Man as Father, Saying He Had $800.

The body of a man was found in the East River at the foot of Market Street by the police of the Madison Street Station yesterday morning. The body was much decomposed. It was sent to the Morgue.

A woman, who described herself as Mrs. Theresa Igina of 231 West Thirty-ninth Street, appeared at the Morgue and identified the body as that of her father, Antonio Cazzaza of New Britain, Conn. She said that he came to this city with $1,000 for the purpose of starting his son in business, and that he disappeared from her house Sunday morning with about $800 in his pocket.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon performed an autopsy on the body, and declared that death resulted from drowning. The police last night were disposed to discredit the identification as no such person as Mrs. Igina could be found at 231 West Thirty-ninth Street. Sergt. Macdonald of the Madison Street Station said that his men were working on the case.

SAMOA NOT YET PACIFIED

Great Uneasiness in the Islands and Frequent Fights Reported.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS OUT

Left on Refusal of the Commission, Prompted by Germany, to Uphold His Authority.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Samoan advices, under date of July 14, were received to-day by the steamer Moana. The situation in Samoa is reported to be one of great uneasiness, the attitude of the natives being far from reassuring. Several fights have occurred in different parts of the islands between supporters of the rivals for the kingship and several natives have been killed. At Satafa, on July 4, some Mataafa then attacked the home of an opposing chief named Tanmui, who, with two others, was badly wounded. H. M. S. Torch went to the scene, but quiet had been restored before she arrived.

After the return of the Torch from Satafa the Malietoa men there took offense because the persons who attacked Chief Tanmui's house had not been punished, and made an attack on some of the followers of the rival Chief Suatele, one being killed and several wounded, two of the latter being Suatele's adopted sons. One of these died later in the German hospital in Apia. The warships Torch and Cormorant steamed again to Satafa and arrested two Malietoa chiefs and one Mataafa chief, who are now lodged in jail in Apia pending an inquiry into the matter.

Mataafa has never been in Apia since he visited the Commissioners on the Badger at the time agreed to surrender his arms. This, he claims, he has done and he accepts without reservation the abolition of the Kingship. Malietoa Tanu, after his abdication, intended to go to Sydney and remain there for some time, and the Torch was put at his disposal to carry him as far as Fiji, where his sister, the Princess Famalui, is living; but, acting on the advice of his chiefs, he decided to remain in Samoa.

President Solento took office on June 10 and immediately had trouble with Vice King Tamasese and his chiefs, who considered that, although Malietoa Tanu had abdicated the Kingship, they still constituted a Samoan Government. The Commissioners were appealed to and they requested the Chief Justice to see the Malietoa Chiefs and try and settle things amicably. This he did and the Chiefs left Mulinuu Point.

Nothing much seems to have been accomplished by the International Commission since arms to the number of 400 were surrendered by the contending factions. The Commissioners, however, have been well received on most of the islands they have visited. At Tuluila the natives were prepared to accept the proposed abolition of the royal office and the substitution of an executive appointed by the three powers. At Sapotulifia, the headquarters of Lanati, that chieftain was defiant in manner, indicating future trouble. At Safune, the only place where the natives took a prominent part in the proceedings, there was a fight with axes, knives, and stones in the presence of the Commissioners, one man being severely wounded. The trouble was caused by the meeting of parties of Mataafa and Malietoa men, who were bearing food offerings to the Commissioners.

The outcome of all these conferences was the calling of a mass meeting of the leading men of both sides at Mulinuu Point, to discuss the future government of the islands. The time set for this meeting was the day on which these advices left the islands, and the Commissioners expected to sail for the United States July 15 on the Badger.

The week before this news was dispatched Chief Justice W. L. Chambers issued orders to the people of several towns in Sanaii to appear before the Supreme Court in certain civil cases in which the judgment of the court had not been complied with. Chief Lanati ordered them not to obey, telling the people to pay no attention to the orders of the court, which were only words on paper. Some towns did not send representatives, while from the remaining ones only Malietoa men appeared. The Mataafa men openly defied the court.

The Chief Justice then asked the Commissioners to support his authority with warships if necessary, and, on their refusal, he decided to leave Samoa. Their action in refusing the aid asked for to sustain the court's authority is said to have been prompted by dispatches received by the German Commissioner from his Government, which, it is claimed, is greatly displeased with his recognition of the decision of the Supreme Court in the kingship case.

Chief Justice Chambers arrived on the Moana, accompanied by his family. He is on a four months' leave of absence, but says that his business in the United States is of such a nature that he probably will not return to Apia. In an interview the Chief Justice said:

"All is now quiet in Samoa, but I cannot answer for the future. Both Mataafa and Malietoa affect to be satisfied with the present arrangement, which abolishes the office of King and vests the responsibility of Government in the Consuls of the three powers. I feel sure Malietoa is sincere in this. Though fairly elected, and after election accepting the kingship, he never had ambitions in that direction. As soon as the commission arrived he proposed to resign, a spirit which later proved to be in accordance with the plans of the Commissioners, and I have every reason to believe that he will live up to his bargain.

"Mataafa is ambitious. For many years he has thirsted for power, and he will not be so easily satisfied. At the same time, he is a man of exceptional ability, and I have never thought the interests of the natives would especially suffer in his hands.

"In its work the commission has endeavored to eliminate from the original arrangement all of the features that have appeared faulty or weak. Those sections have been simply struck out, leaving nothing in their places. What will rob the whole document of proper effectiveness is the tripartite treaty under which it will have to operate. I am sure that no Government in Samoa will succeed under such an arrangement. The sooner the powers see this and formulate some correction the better for all concerned."

Chief Justice Chambers said he had finished up all of the cases to come before the court this Summer. The commission is empowered to appoint a Chief Justice ad interim, to act in case anything arises before a permanent appointment is made. Up to the time Chief Justice Chambers left the commission had not decided upon the new man.

LONDON, July 29.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from its Apia correspondent, under date of July 14, in which he says:

"Malietoa Tanu and a number of his close adherents assembled to-day at the departure of the steamer to bid farewell to Chief Justice Chambers.

"It is expected that Bartlett Tripp and Baron Speck von Sternburg, the American and German members of the Samoan Commission, will leave on Wednesday next. The British Commissioner, C. N. Eliot, will remain to conduct inquiries on behalf of his Government respecting the origin and progress of the recent troubles."

HUNG FROM A MEAT HOOK.

Boy Fell and the Iron Penetrated the Palm of His Hand.

While playing with a number of other small boys that he was a sailor on Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, Leo Singberger, eleven years old, of 520 East Eighty-seventh Street, fell from a railing in front of a butcher shop at 501 East Eighty-seventh Street, his hand catching on a meat hook. The hook penetrated the palm, coming out on the other side. His companions became frightened at the sight of their playmate hanging in midair and ran away.

Singberger lives nearly opposite the butcher shop and it happened that his mother saw her boy hanging on the hook. She screamed and then started to run down stairs and over to the scene of the accident. Before the woman arrived, however, Policeman O'Brien of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, had lifted the boy from the hook. An ambulance was called, and the injured lad was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Double Tax in Nicaragua Resisted.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—United States Minister Merry was instructed to-day to represent to the Government of Nicaragua that in the opinion of the State Department the $9,000 collected by Gen. Torres from the American merchants in Bluefields should be returned to them. The merchants were required to pay this amount of money on goods that had been assessed previously by the revolutionary party while the latter was in control at Bluefields. This Government objected to the double collection, and the money was deposited with the British Consul at Bluefields to await a decision of the controversy.

SOCIALISTS IN AN UPROAR.

Conquerors of the De Leon-Vogt-Kuhn Faction Have Their Say at Cooper Union.

The leaders of the Socialist-Labor Party who had a falling out a few weeks ago are still washing their linen, and have not yet got to the rinsing process, for such recriminations and uncomplimentary epithets as scoundrels, fakirs, frauds, are still the order of the day. The De Leon-Vogt-Kuhn faction, which got bounced out of power in spite of a fistic fight that its supporters made had its say at a mass meeting held last week, and the victorious faction, with the Volks Zeitung newspaper at its back, had its innings last evening at a mass meeting at Cooper Union.

A gang of De Leonites got into the meeting and tried repeatedly to create a disturbance, but when they found that they were in the minority and that the general enemy, the policemen, were siding with the victors, they subsided, and contented themselves with hissing whenever the victors applauded and cheered.

The trouble with the Vogt-De Leonites was that they did too much bossing. The Volkszeitung advised the abolition of Socialist trades union alliances composed exclusively of Socialist workmen who incurred the hatred of non-Socialist unions by filling the places of strikers of those unions. The Vogt-De Leonites who controlled two papers, the People and the Vorwaerts, insisted on keeping up and fostering those alliances. The Volkszeitung faction then managed to get control of the National Executive Committee from which the other faction was expelled, and also practically took from Vogt and De Leon the two newspapers.

Frederick Schaefer of the new victorious National Executive Committee was in the chair, supported by Henry Slobodin, the National Secretary. A. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia reviewed the history of the Vogt-De Leon clique, and said that last February, when they found that their usurpation was at an end, they organized "fake" Assembly districts and sent fraudulent representatives to the National Executive Committee, and when they could not capture that body by these tricks resorted to physical force, but were defeated and came out of the fight adorned with many more phrenological bumps than they had before they sailed in.

Here the De Leonites in the hall began hooting and calling names, as liar, scoundrel, while the Volkszeitung crowd drowned their hoots by cheers, and a couple of policemen ran a hooter out of the hall before he could pick up his hat.

Morris Hillquit, another member of the new National Executive Committee, then undertook to explain the principles and working of the party, which he said were open and above board, and courted investigation, while the old gang was secretive, tricky, and crooked.

"Three cheers for De Leon!" cried a member of that faction, and his associates present gave three hurrahs. These were mingled with cheers for reform by the victors, whistling, and general screaming. The police put out three more De Leonites, and order was restored.

"They are in league with the enemies, the police!" shouted another Leonite, and within thirty seconds he was out in the street, having been prodded out by two policemen's clubs.

Comrade Hillquit then warned all workingmen to steer clear of the newly organized political labor party, which General Master Workman Parsons had said had $100,000 to back it. "Gold," he said, "won't emancipate the workingmen, but will only make them abject slaves."

A collection of $79.83 was taken up to defray the expenses of hiring the hall,, more speakers made addresses, and the meeting adjourned after passing resolutions to stand by the Socialist Labor Party.

DESERTED VILLAGE NO LONGER.

Oxford (N. J.) Booming and Alex. Carmichel May Build a Woolen Mill.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 28.—Oxford, so lately dubbed "The Deserted Village," is once more booming, and to-day from 150 to 200 men are at work bringing order out of chaos and restoring the crumbled furnaces and mills, pumping water out of the iron mines, and making repairs to the nail factory with a view of starting up this industry with a big force of men. New men are coming in by every train, and all sorts of new industries are opening up. The old houses are being repaired, painted, and occupied.

The latest report of a cheering character is to the effect that Alexander Carmichel of New York, who has lately invested much money buying the Scranton mansion and other property at Oxford, will in a short time locate a big woolen mill in the village and give employment to at least 200 hands.

TO DEVELOP COAL FIELDS.

Twelve Hundred Coke Ovens to be Built on a 5,000-Acre Tract.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Penn., July 28.—A 5,000-acre coal field near here is to be developed with 1,200 ovens. The Federal Steel Company is said to be at the head of a deal.

C. H. Foote of Chicago, Vice President of the Illinois Steel Company and President of the Southwest Connellsville Coke Company, was here last week with John P. Brennan of Scottdale, formerly General Superintendent of the McClure Coke Company, and it is said that final arrangements were made for the development of a field in Fayette County, lying seven miles southwest of Uniontown, and within three miles of Masontown and the Monongahela River.

The development of the field has already begun and will embrace three coke works of 400 ovens each. The work of construction will be in charge of Mr. Brennan. While Mr. Foote is in control and will continue as an individual operator, it is said the company he represents will in time organize and secure a charter. Charles P. Parker, now in the general office of the Southwest Company at Morewood, will, it is said, be the Secretary Treasurer of the new concern. He will leave here about Aug. 15 to begin his work at the field.

The Mount Pleasant Supply Company will proceed at once to build three stores on this field, one at each plant.

To Operate Mount Hope Mines Again.

ROCKAWAY, N. J., July 28.—The Empire Steel and Iron Company has purchased the mines and property of the Mount Hope Mining Company at Mount Hope, and will operate the mines as soon as possible. There is considerable work to be done before the company can get in shape to work the mines. All the mining houses will have to be repaired, and a number that have been torn down will have to be rebuilt. The mines have been idle for the past six years, and everything has been dead in Mount Hope since. The new company is hiring men as fast as they can be placed.

New Cement Lands in New Jersey.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 28.—Alexander Elliot, Jr., of Orange, the legal adviser of Thomas A. Edison, is at present in Warren County looking after properties that give promise of yielding cement. Nearly all the farms in the Pequest Valley show outcroppings of cement rock, and some of the ledges near Belvidere are rich with cement according to the analysis made. The farmers feel jubilant over the outlook.

A QUADRUPLE EXECUTION.

Four Negroes Simultaneously Hanged Upon a Baltimore Scaffold.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—Upon one scaffold and simultaneously four negroes were at 9:48 o'clock this morning ushered into eternity in the Baltimore City Jail yard.

Three of the men—Cornelius Gardner, John Myers, and Charles James—paid with their lives the penalty for attacking Annie Bailey, a thirteen-year-old negress, while Joseph Bryan, the fourth member of the quartet, killed Mary Pack, a negress, with whom he had resided.

A fifth negro, Daniel Rodgers, convicted of killing his brother-in-law, Charles Lewis, was to have occupied the same scaffold, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Lowndes, and he now occupies a cell in the penitentiary.

Mrs. H. S. Whiting Hurt in a Runaway.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 28.—Mrs. H. S. Whiting of Larchmont Manor was severely injured this evening in a runaway. She was driving along the Post Road when her horse took fright at a trolley car and bolted, getting beyond control of the coachman. Mrs. Whiting fell between the shaft and the wheels. The coachman in trying to save her fell out, and was run over by the wagon, but was not injured, as the wagon was light. Mrs. Whiting's face was badly cut, and she is injured internally, but it is thought not seriously.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Another Short Story of Great Bargains for Saturday Forenoon.

We close at noon Saturday, and unless we manage to be very busy—the short day will result in a shortage of sales. Hence these special bargain propositions.

You need but glance at them to see the money-saving, since prices are not merely shaved a little, but cut to the very core. We want to make it an object for you to come Saturday forenoon, and if you *read* our offers we will surely see you here.

In the Clothing Department. (Main Floor, Rear.)

Between the Hours of 8:30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

5.00 will purchase choice of **212 Men's Suits,** of standard all woollen materials, of pleasing patterns and excellent service-giving quality—of proper style as to cut and fit; odd sizes from former $9.00, $10.00 and $12.00 lines.

1.00 will purchase a choice of **280 Men's Fine Hand Shrunk Crash Coats,** left from $4 and $5 suits.

75c will purchase a choice of **310 Pairs of Men's Crash Trousers,** odd lines left from high class suits.

25c will purchase a choice of a big lot of odd **Crash Vests,** worth up to $1.25.

25c will purchase a choice of **360 Boys' Washable Sailor Suits,** Denim Dewey Suits and Rough Rider Suits, suitable for lads aged 3 to 7 years; odd sizes and broken lines that formerly sold at 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

In the Hat Department. (Main Floor, Rear.)

Between the Hours of 8:30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

10c will purchase a choice of a **Big Lot of Small Boys' Hats,** all sorts of braids, shapes and sizes, from odd lines that sold formerly for from 50c upwards.

In the Ladies' Clothing Department. (Second Floor, Front.)

Between the Hours of 8:30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29.

69c will purchase **Ladies' Shirt Waists,** made of white and colored percales, madras, and lawns, that have been selling right along for $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50 each.

69c will purchase **Ladies' Tailor-Made Linen Skirts,** have deep hem and are cut full width, easily worth $1.50 each. Just 150 in all, so you'd better come early if you want one.

In the Underwear Department. (Main Floor, back of Elevators.)

Between the Hours of 8:30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

10c will purchase **Children's Balbriggan Vests, Pants and Drawers,** worth 25c and 35c.

10c will purchase **Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests,** in white, ecru and fancy colors, worth 19c.

25c will purchase **Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,** in plain and fancy colors, with pearl buttons, well made, all sizes; worth fully 40c and 50c.

3c will purchase a choice of **Men's Madras Washable String Ties,** band bows and shirred bows, hundreds of new patterns, worth 10c each.

In the Grocery Department (4th Floor)

Between the Hours of 8:30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

6c will purchase one package of **Uneeda Jinger Wayfer,** sold elsewhere at 10c. per package.

10c will purchase a flat can of **Hazel Salmon.**

6c will purchase a package of **Burnham's Jellycon.**

15c will purchase a pound of **Fancy Four Crown Smyrna Figs.**

8c will purchase a can of **Dessert Peaches, Pears** or **Apricots.**

40c will purchase a dozen **Sandwiches,** any kind you want.

15c will purchase a pound of **Pound Cake, Homemade Plain, Citron, Marble** or **Raisin Cake.**

30c will purchase a pound of **Coffee,** worth 40c.

38c will purchase a pound of **Tea,** worth 60c.

55c will purchase a gallon of **Choice California Claret.**

1.10 will purchase a bottle of **Hennessey's Imported Brandy.**

85c, 65c or **45c** will purchase a bottle of **Pepper Whiskey**—prices ranging according to quality and age.

At Our Lunch Counter (4th Floor, Front)

Between the Hours of 8.30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

well cooked, well served, dainty quick lunches will be served at extremely reasonable prices.

In the Leather Goods Department (Main Floor, Centre)

Between the Hours of 8.30 A. M. and Noon, Saturday, July 29,

98c will purchase **Olive Colored Dress-Suit Cases,** muslin lined, 4 inside straps, with leather-covered corners, brass-

Wanamakers

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

Half Prices For a Half Day

ALMOST every price mentioned below is *half* what it was or what it could be. Those not half are less, or at any rate low enough. About wearing apparel almost exclusively, though there's bicycle news, too, that should not be overlooked.

WOMEN'S SUMMER GOWNS—$5 to $17.50, not one price more than half. Dainty Organdies and rich Piques, white and colored.

WOMEN'S GLOVES—Tyrol Suede gloves—lighter than chamois—with four horn buttons; grays and tans. A dollar value, but we've been selling them at 75c.—now 50c. a pair. Excellent assortments, too, of silk and lisle gloves—all moderately priced.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS—Lawns in every pretty style; trimmed in lace or embroidery, plaited or plain. Arranged in sizes to facilitate selection; 65c. to $6.50.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—Fast black cotton with black or unbleached feet and split soles. 3 pairs for 50c. Regularly 25c. and 38c.

GOLF HOSIERY—Men's and women's. Desirable styles The kinds that sold at $1. But this morning 50c. a pair.

SHOES—This for men; 400 pairs of tan kid-skin shoes. Value full $3; $2 a pair. Fifth floor store.

MEN'S PERCALE SHIRTS—Stylish patterns and excellent qualities. Sold many yesterday, but enough, perhaps, for this morning; at 75c.

MEN'S BATHING SUITS—Prices on this collection have been $1.75 and $2.25. Now $1.50. Sizes 36 to 46. Navy blue and black worsted

MEN'S COLLARS—Best styles, all 5-ply and linen on both sides. 2 for 25c., and equal to qualities that sell regularly at 25c.

MEN'S SILK SCARFS—English squares and imperials; light and dark patterns. $1 and $1.50 values. All of these at 50c. each.

MEN'S MADRAS TIES—Best madras, fast colors. 50 gross ready this morning. 100 gross sold rapidly when last advertised. So will this lot, for they're only 25c. a half dozen. Double that price for actual value.

BOYS' CLOTHING—Suits for play and suits for dress. Sailor suits in particularly good assortment and much lower in price than you'd expect.

MEN'S BICYCLE CLOTHING—Wool crash and fancy cheviot suits, good $8 values. Choose at $5. Worsted trousers, shepherd's plaids, at $3.50, but well worth $5. "Khaki," linen crash and white duck 'way below regular.

BICYCLES—The Humber at $35—the best wheel value we know.—Tourists, Roadsters and Lady Humbers all at one price—$35. Same wheels sold regularly at $100, $102 and $106. Continentals, men's, $25; women's, $26.50. Road Flyers, men's and women's, $16; boys' and girls', $15, $16.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

HORSE SHOW AT LONG BRANCH.

Secretary of War Alger Present as Vice President Hobart's Guest—Awards of the Judges.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—This was the second day of the sixth annual Horse Show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, and the attendance was very large. Many handsome gowns were seen on the grand stand. One which attracted much attention was of red and white paper used by the Chinese in making napkins.

Vice President Hobart again occupied his box with his family, and had as a guest Secretary of War Alger, who watched the various events with evident interest. Mr. Hobart was not looking strong and well. He became tired after sitting in his box for a couple of hours, and soon after 4 left for home. Ex-Senators Murphy of New York and Smith of New Jersey were again interested spectators.

Nearly all the boxes were filled, and there was a much larger number of carriages and vehicles of various kinds in the inclosure than yesterday. At the south end of the grand stand there were a dozen large red umbrellas shading as many refreshment tables, and these were largely patronized. The weather was perfect, a cool breeze sweeping across the grounds all the afternoon.

Following is the summary of the judging of events:

Pairs of horses shown to spiders or Stanhope phaetons; first prize $50, offered by Brewster & Co., won by Richard F. Carman's Washingham, b. g., and Western Star, b. g.; H. C. Haskier's Lieutenant Wilkes, b. g., and Lieutenant Wright, b. g., second, and A. J. Nutting's Duke, b. g., and Holly, b. g., third.

Ponies under saddle; first prize won by Richard F. Carman's Wild Rose, b. m.; Lewin H. Thomas's Dickey Bird, g. m., second, and Mrs. George L. Meyers's Dodo, b. m., third.

High steppers, not exceeding 15 hands, to be shown to appropriate traps; first prize $50, won by H. C. Haskier's Lord Brilliant, ch. g.; Strauss & Hexter's Attractive, g. g., second, and Richard F. Carman's Red Rose, b. m., third.

Trotters harnessed to bicycle sulkies, record of 2:30 or better, first prize $50, won by E. T. Statsbury's b. m. Clemmie Dell; King Rene, Jr., b. s., belonging to the estate of A. J. Bonner, second, and William M. V. Hoffman's b. m. Helen K., third.

Harness horses, shown to park gigs; first prize $100, offered by J. B. Doerr, won by Richard F. Carman's Western Star; George B. Hulme's ch. g. Lancelot, second, and Arthur M. Hunter's b. g. Arden, third.

Saddle horses, exhibited at a walk, trot, and canter; first prize $50, won by Edward Wassermaner's b. m. Lady Dudley; J. Holloway's b. g. Two Step, second, and George F. Baker's ch. g. Fashion, Jr., third. Miss G. B. Whitcomb, who rode her b. g His Nibs, was highly commended.

Pairs of horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3; first prize $75, won by John Arthur's b. g. Sir John A., and b. g. Sir Walter; A. M. Hunter and J. E. Gordon, Jr.'s, b. g. Arden and b. g. Mate, second, and James Hafferman's ch. g. Rose and b. g. Fenton, third.

Pairs of roadsters, 3 years old or over; first prize $75, won by E. T. Statsbury's b. m. Clemmie Dell and b. m. Arline Chimes; William M. V. Hoffman's b. m. Helen K. and b. m. May K., second.

Pair of ponies, not exceeding 14.1 hands, shown to appropriate carriage, to be driven by ladies; Mrs. R. F. Carman, the only exhibitor, won the prize with her team, b m. Jill and b. g. Jack. The prize was $50, offered by Mrs. Norman L. Munro.

Park teams, shown before dray or body brakes; first prize $150, won by Richard F. Carman; Walter Watson, Jr.'s, team, second.

Pairs of high steppers not exceeding 15 hands; first prize $100, won by H. C. Hoskler's Lieutenant Wilkes and Lieutenant Wright; Strauss & Hexter's Attractive and Attraction, second; Philip Lewisohn's Sensation and Admiration, third.

Hunters or jumpers up to carrying over 175 pounds to hounds; first prize $75, won by the Central Park Riding Academy's Red Buck; J. A. Holloway's Tornado, second, and the same owner's Red Rover third.

Pair of horses suitable for station work, shown to appropriate carriages, open only to residence of Monmouth County; first prize $75, won by Walter Johnson, Jr.'s, blk. g. Roulette and blk. g. Faro, the only entry.

Harness tandems exceeding 15.1 hands; first prize $75, won by R. F. Carman's Walsingham and Western Star; Arthur M. Hunter's Arden and mate second.

The Toronto Argonauts Here.

On board the White Star liner Britannic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, was the Argonaut rowing team from Toronto, Canada. They left here on the Teutonic June 14 to take part in the Henley races. The team defeated the Dutch Delft Rowing Club on the 6th of July, winning the first heat. On the following day, however, they were defeated after a hard fight by the London Rowing Club by three feet. The distance raced was one mile and five hundred yards.

A CLOSE CONTEST AT GOLF

A. L. Ripley, the Left-Handed Boston Player, Defeats W. J. Travis.

WINS IN LAST THREE HOLES

The Result a Surprise to Golfing Experts—F. C. Havemeyer Wins Consolation Cup at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 28.—The ardent admirers of the fascinating game of golf had another great treat of scientific golf to-day at the Shinnecock Hills tournament, where the finals at thirty-six holes were played for the three cups. The weather was superb, as there was scarcely a cloud visible in the heavens, while a cool, refreshing wind swept over the links from Peconic Bay, which counteracted the warm rays of the sun and made the journey over the links most delightful.

The most important match of the day was the contest for the President's Cup between Walter J. Travis and A. L. Ripley, the left-handed Boston expert, which was finally won by Ripley after a magnificent contest. Several hundred women, with their many-colored costumes, joined in the procession which followed the morning match over the links. They enjoyed a rare treat of brilliantly played golf, as the pace set throughout the week has been very fast and a heavy strain to keep up. The morning round of eighteen holes between these two men was very interesting, nearly all the holes having been halved, and at no time did Travis have the lead by more than one up. They went out in 42 and 43 and came in in 43, with Travis one up at the ninth hole, and again at the eighteenth. Six of the nine holes were halved going out and seven coming in. Travis having won two of the first and Ripley one, while they each won a hole during the second nine. Their cards were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—									
Out	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	7	5—42
In	6	4	5	6	5	5	4	4	4—43
Total									85
A. L. Ripley, Oakley Country Club—									
Out	5	4	6	4	4	4	5	5	6—43
In	6	4	5	6	5	5	4	4	4—43
Total									86

In the match for the Peconic Cup between S. P. Nash Jr., and C. Tiffany Richardson the former was five up on the first eighteen holes. Their cards were:

S. P. Nash, Jr., Maidston—									
Out	5	4	4	4	3	5	7	6	5—43
In	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	4—41
Total									84
C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood—									
Out	5	4	4	4	6	5	5	7	4—44
In	5	5	4	5	5	6	7	5	5—47
Total									91

In the final for the Consolation Cup between F. C. Havemeyer and De Lancey Nicoll the former was five up on the first eighteen holes. Their scores were:

F. C. Havemeyer, Newport—									
Out	5	4	6	6	5	6	4	5	3—44
In	5	5	4	5	3	5	6	6	6—45
Total									89
De Lancey Nicoll, Shinnecock—									
Out	6	5	4	5	5	4	6	6	8—48
In	6	6	4	6	5	7	5	4	4—47
Total									95

The afternoon play was watched with great interest, and the defeat of Travis by Ripley, who was prior to this tournament, almost unheard of in golfing circles, created a decided sensation. Many surprises have taken place during the week, but this was the most astounding. Ripley played throughout left-handed, and was very accurate in his play. He outdrove Travis at almost every tee, and the contrast between the left and the right handed player was greatly enjoyed.

The second half of the match, witnessed by hundreds, was fought doggedly. Travis started in with honors in his favor from being one up on the morning round, but by the time they reached the third hole the match was all even, through Ripley winning the hole, 248 yards, in three. He took the lead at the fourth hole, but honors were even again at the fifth. Travis then won the sixth and Ripley the seventh, but at the ninth Travis was one up. Ripley squared the account at the thirteenth and took the lead at the fourteenth, but Travis made it all even again at the fifteenth by making the three-hundred-and-seventy-yard hole in the par golf of four. The excitement was very great, as there were only three more holes to be played. Ripley by perfect golf won the sixteenth hole. Then the tug-of-war came. Playing the seventeenth hoe, 214 yards, Ripley drove on the green and won the hole in three to four, which gave him the match by 2 up and 1 to play. Their afternoon card was:

A. L. Ripley, Oakley Country Club—									
Out	5	3	4	3	5	5	5	6	7—46
In	6	3	3	4	6	5	5	3	0—35
Total									81
Walter J. Travis, Oakland—									
Out	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	6	6—43
In	6	3	4	6	6	4	6	4	0—39
Total									82

Nash, who was 5 up on Richardson at the end of the morning round, had but little difficulty in defeating him in the afternoon. He won his match at the fourteenth hole by 5 up and 4 to play. Their scores were:

S. P. Nash, Jr., Maidstone—									
Out	5	6	5	5	3	5	6	5	7—47
In	5	7	3	5	4				—24
Total									71
C. Tiffany Richardson, Lakewood—									
Out	5	5	4	4	5	7	6	5	7—48
In	5	3	4	6	4				—22
Total									70

Havemeyer, who was 5 up on De Lancey Nicoll on the morning round, won his match in a canter in the afternoon, it being all over at the tenth hole. Havemeyer won by 9 up and 8 to play. They played four of the bye holes and then joined the gallery, following the Ripley-Travis match. Their cards were:

C. T. Havemeyer, Newport—									
Out	6	4	4	4	5	4	7	6	6—44
In	5	4	4	5	5				—23
Total									67
De Lancey Nicoll, Shinnecock—									
Out	5	5	6	5	5	4	5	5	7—47
In	6	4	5	6	6				—27
Total									74

Following is the result of the handicap:

Name.	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Gerritt Smith	93	17	76
C. Hitchcock, Jr.	84	4	80
F. J. De Raismes	84	4	80
H. L. Riker	89	9	80
Horace Russell	90	8	82
F. P. Kimball	92	10	82
T. C. Ennever	96	14	82
C. S. Barnes	91	8	83
R. C. Watson, Jr.	85	2	83
R. B. Ward	94	10	84
F. C. Havemeyer	89	4	85
Grenville Kane	96	11	85
Daniel Chauncey	90	4	86
H. B. Hollins, Jr.	87	0	87
J. G. Bates	97	10	87
S. L. Parrish	103	16	87
W. L. Thompson	91	3	88
Alexander Morton	95	7	88
J. H. Merritt	96	7	89
Vincent Hockmeyer	102	12	90
E. Root, Jr.	104	14	90
J. J. D. Dixon	106	10	96
J. E. Perkins	115	14	101

SAVAGE BOXING CONTEST.

McFadden and Gans Fight a Draw at the Broadway Club.

The patrons of the boxing game in this city have not seen in a long time such a savage yet scientific bout as that between George McFadden of this city and Joe Gans of Baltimore at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The battle was at 133 pounds for twenty-five rounds, and from start to finish it was give and take as hard as blows could be given and taken.

The men met a few months ago, and on that occasion McFadden knocked Gans out. It was said that Gans was not in condition at the time, but he was in excellent shape last night and both men fought the battle of their lives. In the early rounds of the fight Gans kept playing for his opponent's head and wind, and he landed many a blow.

McFadden started to punch Gans over the heart, and this treatment in a great measure weakened Gans later in the fight. Hard punching on both sides continued all the way through the fight, but the last five rounds brought out some great punishment. In the twenty-fourth round McFadden went to the ground with a left-hand jolt on the jaw, but in the twenty-fifth he made such a brilliant rally that matters were brought about even again, and the decision of Referee Johnny White was—a draw. The crowd that witnessed the bout was the largest the house has ever held.

A Big Bass Caught at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 28.—The largest bass caught in the vicinity of Gooseberry Island this Summer was caught on Thursday by William Post. The fish weighed fifty-six pounds, and was one of the finest ever seen in these waters.

AMERICAN YACHT VICTORIOUS.

Constance Beats the Canadian Boat Glencairn III. in the First Race for the Seawanhaka Cup.

DORVAL, Quebec, July 28.—The first race for the Seawanhaka Cup to-day resulted in a victory for the American challenger Constance over the Canadian defender Glencairn III. by 2 minutes and 15 seconds. The result was a surprise to the yachtsmen from Montreal. Designer G. Herrick Duggan's good luck has become proverbial, and his supporters were willing to back their opinion in a tangible manner.

The preparatory gun was fired at 1:45 P. M., and ten minutes later the whistle blew for the start. The Constance crossed the line first, followed by the Glencairn just a second later. The first leg was to windward, and there was only a slight gain for the Constance until the boats began to tack. Then the American yacht made such headway that she rounded the first buoy four minutes and forty-eight seconds before the Glencairn. It was here that the Canadian boat made her greatest loss, for, while the Constance led from the start to the finish, the Glencairn gained on every subsequent leg, with the exception of the second leg of the second round when she lost five seconds. The Glencairn was handled much better than the American boat.

To-day's race showed that the American boat has the advantage in a light wind, and in beating to windward she can show the Glencairn the way, but before the wind she is at some disadvantage on account of sail area.

The official start was made at 1:55:03, and the winner's time at the finish was 4:13:28.

HOLLYWOG WINS AT NEWPORT.

Beats Thirty-Footers for Duryea Trophy—A New Cup Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 28.—The thirty-footers had a very lively race this afternoon for the trophy offered by Mrs. Herman B. Duryea. Seven of the fleet entered the contest. The wind was light from the west-southwest, but the owners of the little boats and their guests had plenty of sport sailing over the Dyer's Island course.

Start, at 3:05 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 44 29	2 39 29
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5 46 04	2 41 04
Carolina, P. Jones	5 46 30	2 41 30
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5 46 54	2 41 54
Wawa, R. Brooks	5 48 02	2 43 02
Asahi, J. A. Warren	5 48 14	2 43 14
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	5 50 27	2 45 27

Henry Walters, owner of the steam yacht Narada, on board of which some of the most enjoyable functions of this season have taken place, has offered a cup, to be competed for by the thirty-footers on Aug. 15. The trophy will be known as the Narada Cup, and is offered for three years.

Arrivals of yachts include the steamers Margaret, Hiawatha, Duquesne, and Impatient, and the schooner Latonia.

INDIAN HARBOR YACHT CLUB.

Entries for the Regatta That Is to be Sailed To-day.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 28.—The following entries have been made for the regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which will be sailed on the Sound to-day:

SCHOONERS OVER 80 FEET.

Cruising Trim.

No.	Yacht and Owner.	Length Feet.
B 4	Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	86.31

SCHOONERS, 52 TO 80 FEET.

Cruising Trim.

D 26	Katrina, R E. Tod	73.14
D 16	Nirvana, G. G. Tyson	71.19
F 57	Wayward, C. Smithers	63.82

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS— 52-FOOT CLASS.

Racing Trim.

K 48	Acushla II., Wilmer Hanan	50.15

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—52-FOOT CLASS.

Cruising Trim.

K 20	Lotowona, T. O'Conor Sloane	47.19
K 54	Ondawa, Henry Robert	47.83
K 31	Penguin, George E. Brightson	48.94

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—43-FOOT CLASS.

Racing Trim.

L 69	Carrie, A. C. Bellows	
L 66	Fleetwing, Dr Francis Valk	42.00
L 50	Tigress, Charles A. Appleton	40.50

OPEN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

T169	Jennie D., Dady & Harrington	23.92
T 63	Elsie, W. F. Gillespie	23.52
T146	Sirene, Richard Outwater	25.00
T133	Marguerite, S. G. Poole	

OPEN CATBOATS—21-FOOT CLASS.

V 97	Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	19.00
V104	Psyche, H. B. Stevens	21.00
V102	Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.07
V 66	Ruth, Charles T. Wills	
V101	Ox, Robert Vavier	19.14
V 38	Gosbird, Russell H. Nevins	

OPEN CATBOATS—18-FOOT CLASS.

W 21	Ka Za Za, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	18.00

OPEN CATBOATS—15-FOOT CLASS.

W 23	Scout, Harry C. Hall	15.00
W 25	Louie Belle, J. M. Williams	14.00
W 26	The Kid, P. L. Bonner	15.00

RACING KNOCKABOUTS—25-FOOT CLASS.

N153	Momo II., C. H. & H. M. Crane	25.00

RACING KNOCKABOUTS—21-FOOT CLASS.

P131	Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00
P128	Indianola, L. R. Alberger	21.00
P145	Robin Hood, G. H. Gartland	21.00
P142	Kantaka, G. J. Bradish	21.00
P	——, Louis Ward	21.00
P140	Kittie, Hazen Morse	21.00
P141	Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	21.00

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.

P126	Tosto, L. M. Scott	21.00
P113	Kittiewing, W. L. Bull	21.00
P116	Midge, F. Boyer	21.00
P111	Imshi, E. C. Benedict	21.00
J106	Dipper, Arthur Iselin	21.00

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—36-FOOT CLASS RACING TRIM.

M 99	Anontok, Oswald Sanderson	33.95
M121	Infanta, W. H. Burgess	33.85
M 64	Tempus, J. D. Billard, Jr.	
M 1	Acushla I., Charles T. Wills	34.00
M122	O Shima San, H. I. Pratt	36.00
M125	Daisy, Ralph M. Hyde, Jr.	32.15

YAWL CLASS.

L 61	Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde	41.00
L 65	Sultan, C. S. Somerville	37.93

CABIN SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

N132	Alerion, A. H. Alker	28.50
N131	Cora, G. Ashton Kay	
N 96	Water Lilly, T. J. McLaughlin	27.20
N130	Lorelei, Alfred Peats	27.42
N121	Marguerite, John F. Dingee	29.58

OPEN SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

P 18	Houri, F. J. Bergen	22.95
P 16	Celia, William S. Gould	23.04

OPEN SLOOPS—23-FOOT CLASS.

R 33	Edwina II., J. Nelson Gould	16.01
R 44	Ripple, Dr. J. A. Meek	17.99
R 22	Nike, Guy Forbes	16.00

CABIN CATBOATS—30-FOOT CLASS.

S 57	Kit, James Dunne	29.62
S 65	Windora, W. L. Ward	30.00
S 12	Dosoris II., A. H. Sleight	29.73
S 48	Volsung, De Forrest Brothers	28.70

CABIN CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

T 79	Qui Vive, George A. Freeth	24.87
T 82	Scat, G. Paulding II.	22.73
T 61	Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50

American Athletes Visit Oxford.

LONDON, July 28.—The members of the Harvard-Yale athletic team, which took part in the contests with the Oxford-Cambridge team at the Queen's Club on Saturday last, visited Oxford University to-day on invitation of Mr. C. N. Jackson, Bursar of Hertford College and manager of the Oxford-Cambridge team. Mr. Jackson met the Americans at the station and drove with them to several of the colleges, including Magdalen, Christ Church, St. John's, and Wadham. The party lunched at Hertford College. In the afternoon the American visitors were taken to the university cricket grounds, where they were entertained at tea in the pavilion, returning to London in the evening.

Cricket Games To-day.

The cricket championship of New York will be practically decided to-day by a game which will be played at Prospect Park between the Manhattans and Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Should the Knickerbockers win, the pennant is bound to go to their organization, either to Team A or to Team B. There will be several other interesting games in this vicinity to-day. The Bridgeport Club will pay a visit to the New Yorks at Prospect Park, Paterson Team A will play Kings County at Paterson, Kearny will play Brooklyn at Kearny, Manhattan Second will oppose Brooklyn Second at Prospect Park, Montclair will play Knickerbocker Team A at Montclair, and Nelson Lodge will play Newark at West New Brighton, S. I.

Australia-Sussex Cricket Game.

LONDON, July 28.—In the cricket match between the Australian and Sussex teams, which was begun yesterday at Brighton, the Sussex eleven concluded their first innings to-day with 414 runs. At the close of play for the day the Australians had scored 388 runs for two wickets down.

MICHAEL AS A HORSE OWNER

Difficulties Beset the Path of the Former Bicycle Rider.

CAMPBELL HOLDS TWO RACERS

Trainer Has Them Under His Care and Claims Partnership Interest—Replevin Suit Begun.

"Jimmy" Michael, the former champion middle-distance bicycle rider, concluded some time ago that he had gained about all the glory and incidental wealth that he could achieve in that line, and began to look about for new worlds to conquer. His diminutive size, coupled with such strong sporting proclivities as he possesses, might have impelled some men to join the feather-weight class in pugilism, but racing was more in his line than fighting, and he decided to become a jockey. A little later it occurred to him that it would be a good idea to have a racing stable and ride his own horses, but thus far fortune has not smiled on his efforts in the new career which he has maped out.

It is nearly two years since Michael first announced his intention to retire from the bicycle track. He did some riding last year, but tried gradually to withdraw from his former associations and to learn the vernacular of the stable and paddock. He did not succeed in getting any mounts last season. Some said the horsemen were afraid to trust him because in his unguarded moments he persisted in speaking of the reins as the "handlebars" or referring to the stirrups as the "pedals."

His first appearance as a jockey was made at Gravesend last Spring, when the horse he rode was named in the list of those that "also ran." The exact reason for the failure of his maiden effort has not been explained from the horseman's standpoint, but one of Michael's former competitors on the cinder track is said to have expressed the opinion that the horse was not "geared" high enough.

Michael's first and only victories thus far on the race track were achieved at Torrington, Conn., where he had two winning mounts on the Fourth of July. It was about this time that he decided to become a horse owner, and a few days later he bought four horses of Capt. John McL. Murphy, whose stock farm and training stable are at Torrington. Two of them were Tom Bigsbee and Miss McLeod, youngsters not yet fit for racing, and it was decided to leave them at Torrington for the present. The other two, Twinkler and Fonsavannah, were at Trainer John Campbell's stable, at Gravesend, and thither Michael went to claim them about two weeks ago. Then began his troubles as a horse owner, which have already proved more vexatious than any he has experienced in his efforts to become a jockey.

Campbell refused to give up the horses, claiming a partnership interest in them. Michael engaged the services of Lawyer Hugo Wintner, who, on the strength of an affidavit by Capt. Murphy that he was the sole owner of the animals at the time he sold them, obtained a writ of replevin, which was served by a Kings County Deputy Sheriff. Campbell forthwith employed Howe & Hummel to defend his interests, and filed a bond, which permits him to retain possession of the horses until the replevin suit comes to trial, in the Supreme Court in Kings County.

Twinkler, one of the horses whose ownership is in dispute, started in the first race at Brighton Beach on Thursday, and finished fifth. The horse was entered by Campbell, but if it had won any part of the purse Michael would have put in a claim for the money. Such action will be taken if either of the horses under Campbell's care wins any races before the determination of the suit.

Michael is not discouraged by the difficulties that have beset his path as a horseman. He says that when he gets his racing stable established he will ride his own horses, and then he hopes to win victories that will make his former ones on the bicycle track look insignificant.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyns Shut Out at St. Louis Through Cuppy's Pitching—Was a Fine Fielding Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	58	27	.682
Boston	53	33	.616
St. Louis	50	34	.595
Philadelphia	50	35	.588
Baltimore	50	35	.588
Chicago	46	37	.554
Pittsburg	43	43	.500
Cincinnati	42	42	.500
New York	35	47	.427
Louisville	35	48	.422
Washington	22	56	.304
Cleveland	15	72	.172

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 4; Louisville, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2.
Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 1. (first game.)
Pittsburg, 6, Washington, 5, (second game.)
Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 1. (first game.)
Baltimore, 8; Cleveland, 2, (second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Boston in Louisville.
Washington in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cleveland.

BROOKLYNS LOSE AT ST. LOUIS.

Hanlon's Men Shut Out by the Magnificent Pitching of Cuppy.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Cuppy recovered his old form to-day and was invincible. Seven hits scattered in nine innings were all the Superbas could get. Two men were out in the ninth before a Brooklynite saw second base. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	4	0	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0	6	0
Heidrick, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Wallace, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Donlin, ss.	1	1	2	4	0	3	0
Blake, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
O'Connor, c.	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
Cuppy, p.	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Total	5	9	27	12	0	9	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
Anderson, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Casey, 3b.	0	2	1	6	0	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	0	7	24	12	0	0	1

St. Louis	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hits—Wallace, Donlin. Double play—Donlin and Tebeau. First base on hits—Off Dunn, 1. Sacrifice hit—Childs. Struck out—By Cuppy, 2; by Dunn, 1. Stolen base—Blake. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Clevelands Lose Two Games.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Cleveland made a lamentable showing to-day, losing both games to the Baltimores by one-sided scores. The visitors played with a "don't-care" spirit and seemed quite willing to lose. Kitson in the first and Howell in the second were effective against the Wanderers. Hughey, who has been a terror to the Birds, was a victim of fast inside work, and Schmidt was given miserable support. The second game was called at the end of the fifth inning to permit the Clevelands to catch a train. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson; Cleveland, Hughey and Schreckengost.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 2. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Crisham; Cleveland, Schmidt and Sugden. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Gaffney.

Pittsburgs Lose and Win.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—Pittsburg and Washington split even to-day on a double header. The only feature in either game was in the ninth inning of the second game, when Washington, with one out and two men on bases, had a chance to win, but Beaumont fielded O'Brien's high fly so quickly that Mercer could not score from third base, and the double play won the game. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Washington	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Washington, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver; Washington, Dineen and Kittredge. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6	
Washington	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0—5	

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9;

DR. MACARTHUR ON CUBA

He Believes the Sentiment Favoring Annexation Is Growing.

WORK OF AMERICANS PRAISED

Gen. Lee the Idol of the People—Dr. MacArthur's Opinion of the Mexican Republic.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, returned to this city yesterday after a month's vacation, which he spent in a study of conditions in Cuba and Mexico. In Mexico, he said, he found a well-ordered republic, though not in the American sense, ably administered, and as progressive as the people of that country, he thought, in their present state of superstition, could be expected to be. In Cuba, he said, he found chaos, from which is slowly emerging another country, or another State of the Union.

"Of Cuba, under American rule," said Dr. MacArthur, "it must be said that there is evidence of the greatest increase in business, of greater security and confidence, and of the brightest hopefulness. The first thought that one has in Mexico, in Cuba, and in all the islands of the Caribbean is that destiny holds all these lands in trust for our country. This seems clearly to be what the future has in store for us. I felt this when I was in Mexico, and saw a magnificent realm, a so-called republic, ruled by a very able man, but a dictator, whom they call 'President.' I felt it when I saw the priest-ridden people in Vera Cruz trying to ward off the plague of yellow fever—not by cleaning their dirty city—but by parading the streets, preceded by images of saints. I felt it again when I saw the American flag floating above Morro and Cabaña. I said to myself, 'it can never come down.'

"This is not mere dreaming," said the Doctor. "I took pains to inquire into the state of feeling, in Cuba especially, toward the United States. There seem to be three sentiments or opinions. One, of the Spaniards, who still remain in large numbers in the island, that is very strongly and positively in favor of annexation. They fear the effect upon them of Cuban government. The second sentiment is that held by a large number of Cubans, many of whom have been educated in this country. These believe, as far as I could learn, that it might be to the highest advantage of Cuba to have the United States establish a protectorate, looking to ultimate annexation. The third sentiment is that held now by those who have made many sacrifices for the dream of a republic, for 'Cuba libre.' Many of these are young men who are ambitious, and who want the experiment of a free republic tried, although they admit that it would be a somewhat rash experiment. This third class is very numerous, and I believe that if a plebicite could be had now, Cuba would decide upon an independent republic. I think, however, that this sentiment is declining. The people have seen some of the benefits of enlightened and progressive government, are becoming converted to American ideas, and are beginning to love the American flag as their own.

"A magnificent work is being done in Cuba by our soldiers and administrators. They are developing the island, so that it bids fair to become what it is by nature—the garden of the Western world. They are also eradicating all feeling of irritation between the Cubans and Spaniards, and between the Cubans and Spaniards and ourselves.

"I feel that I ought to say a word here for what I consider the best work that is being done in Cuba to-day. This is being accomplished by the wives of the American soldiers and administrators. I refer particularly to Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Ludlow, and, above all, to Mrs. Rathbone, the wife of Gen. Estes C. Rathbone, in charge of the Postal Department of Cuba. Mrs. Rathbone, with a truly womanly tact, has adopted the Cuban customs at the receptions she holds weekly in Havana, and it is not too much to say that this social recognition of and comradeship with the Cubans by Mrs. Rathbone and the other American women in Havana, is doing more to bring the people of the island closer to us than all the military and administrative work combined."

Among the many American officers who, Dr. MacArthur says, are doing good work in Cuba, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is the favorite.

The priests constitute, according to Dr. MacArthur, one of the gravest problems of Cuba. "They are continually besetting Gen. Ludlow," he says, "to have the United States pay them their salaries, and it is impossible for them to get it through their heads that the Church and State are separate under our institutions.

"Yet it is remarkable, I was told by persons who have long resided in Havana, how the Roman Catholic priests have disappeared since the war. It is said that not one is now seen upon the streets for ten or twenty that were visible under the Spanish régime. The Roman priests were for the most part Spaniards, and many have left Cuba with the retreating forces of Spain."

The doctor said that Protestantism is rapidly growing in Cuba and Puerto Rico. His own church here has bought land in Rio Piedras, a suburb of San Juan, Puerto Rico, and will establish a church there under the ministry of the Rev. W. H. Sloan, an American missionary, who has long been working in the City of Mexico.

Dr. MacArthur is now preparing a lecture on the subject of "Juarez, the Washington and Lincoln of Mexico."

SNAKE UPSET WOMAN CYCLIST.

Got Tangled Up in Wheel's Spokes and Mrs. Lathrop Fainted.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., July 28.—Mrs. George Lathrop of Brooklyn was coasting down a hill here yesterday when a snake darted out of the weeds and attempted to cross the road. Mrs. Lathrop was unable to stop, and ran into the snake. The reptile became tangled up in the spokes of the wheel and Mrs. Lathrop was thrown off. She fainted, but was unhurt, and beyond the bending of a few spokes in the wheel her bicycle was uninjured.

THREE MAINE MEN DROWNED.

One Body Found Tied to Upturned Boat on Lake Umbagog.

NORWAY, Me., July 28.—News was received here this morning that three men had lost their lives in Lake Umbagog, a body of water situated in a wild region in the northern part of Oxford County, and about fifty miles from here, across the country. The names of those drowned are George Clarke, Frederick Clarke, and James C. Bowen, all of Bethel or vicinity.

Bowen and the two Clarkes left their homes on Sunday morning for a trip on the lake. Nothing was heard of the men after that day. Their boat was found on the lake yesterday, bottom up, and with the body of George Clarke fastened to the painter. It is thought Clarke was able to climb upon the boat and tie the rope about him, and that later he died from exposure and lack of nourishment. No trace of the other victims has been found.

A NOVEL HOUSEMOVING.

Cottage of H. J. Flynn, with Family, on a Scow Bound for Jamaica Bay.

The natives along the banks of the Harlem were astonished yesterday to see a two-and-a-half-story frame cottage float up the river with the flood tide. The cottage was nicely balanced upon a large sand scow. That it was occupied was evidenced by the smoke that was coming out of the roof where the chimney should have been, and by a good-sized washing hanging from a clothesline stretched from the second-story window to the flagpole of the scow. A small tug was towing the scow, and the house barely escaped a collision with the abutment of the new Willis Avenue bridge.

On reaching the foot of Lincoln Avenue the scow, with its novel load of freight, was docked. Then the Captain of the scow told his story. The cottage is owned by H. J. Flynn, and for several years has stood at the foot of Delancey Street. Recently Mr. Flynn decided to move to Jamaica Bay, and after consulting several house movers, learned that no great difficulty stood in the way of moving the old house to the new site. Accordingly the house was moved from the dock, and from there transferred to the scow, being rolled on heavy timbers placed from the dock to the deck of the boat. The house was then lashed fast with the aid of heavy ropes and the trip to Harlem begun. At Harlem the scow received another installment of freight in the shape of a small steam launch and a quantity of lumber.

Shortly before dark the tug once more started down the river with the scow, to continue the trip around Coney Island to Jamaica Bay.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON'S PLANS.

New Owners of the Road Contemplate Making Many Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Somewhere between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 is to be expended by the new owners of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. New bridges, engines, stations, and cars will consume the greater part of this immense sum, while the roadbed and track will not be neglected. Extensions of main lines, new sidings, and switches, to the extent of 500 miles, will be built.

An entirely new bridge will be constructed across the Missouri River at Kansas City, supplanting the present one, which is considered too light to accommodate the heavy engines that are now being built for the road. New passenger trains are now contracted for with the Pullman Company, and a number of new stations are to be constructed.

Of the proceeds of the $40,000,000 worth of bonds that are to be issued by the company, $25,000,000 will be used for improvements and extensions, and for such other purposes as may be authorized by law. The proceeds of the remaining bonds will be deposited with a responsible trust company, and will be used as needed for the purpose of paying existing indebtedness.

The construction of forty new locomotives of extra large size and power will use up part of the $25,000,000.

WORKING ON NEW FREIGHT YARD

That for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Soon to be Ready.

The work of grading Oak Point, on Long Island Sound, in preparation for establishing the new freight yard of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, is being pushed with all possible speed, and during the past week the force of laborers has been largely increased. It is expected that a tract of land about eight blocks square will be ready to receive the tracks in a couple of weeks. When the work of laying the tracks and building the bridges and slips by which the cars will be transferred to and from the ferryboats is completed, the work of grading the balance of the property will be resumed in order that the entire tract, which is to be devoted to freight-yard purposes, will be available as soon as possible.

The yard will eventually include what is equivalent to about twenty city blocks, and will have a capacity of about 4,000 cars. The depth of water where the slips and bridges and docks are to be located will be more than ample to accommodate the largest ocean steamship, as the water at that point is from 27 to 30 feet deep at low tide.

A WESTERN RAILWAY'S REPORT.

Chicago and Northwestern's Statement of Its Earnings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The fortieth annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, issued to-day, showed that the net income for the year was $3,635,325, a net increase of $1,316,407 over the preceding year. Gross earnings amounted to $38,016,313, an increase of $1,965,752. Passenger earnings for the year were $8,067,626, freight receipts amounted to $28,155,676, and the revenue from express, mail, and miscellaneous business footed $1,793,010. The following shows the increase in the various departments: Passenger earnings, $811,327.51; freight earnings, $1,120,571.22; express, mail, and miscellaneous earnings, $33,854.10; operating expenses, $1,014,162.74; taxes, $9,594.84; revenue tax stamps, $58,471.59; sinking funds, $4,740.

Chicago Railroad Report Denied.

William H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, said yesterday that a Chicago story that a through passenger service had been arranged between Lackawanna and New York, Chicago and St. Louis, was simply guesswork. It came, he suggested, from arrangements made by traffic agents of the two systems to establish closer relations between the companies which are about to be carried out, and which, in time, may result in a traffic alliance. This denial disposes of the rumor that the arrangement by which the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Company ran through sleeping cars between the East and West on the West Shore tracks is to be discontinued.

A Possible Pacific Railway Deal.

TACOMA, Washington, July 28.—C. S. Mellen, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in an interview to-day, admitted that the Union Pacific had been offered a half interest in the Northern Pacific from Portland to Tacoma, and terminals in this city, on advantageous terms.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANOES AT WORK

Mauna Loa Is in Full Blast and the Lava Is Filling the Land Around.

HONOLULU, July 21.—The volcanic eruption of Mauna Loa is still in full blast. The lava flow is apparently filling up the table land near the Humuula sheep ranch. Hilo and the whole Island of Hawaii are enveloped in smoke. Vessels encounter dense clouds of smoke hundreds of miles out at sea, and navigators are seriously inconvenienced. Kilauea is also making ready, and the indications are that the volcano will soon be in active eruption.

Frank Davey has returned from a visit to the volcano. He says there is a series of eight craters. Five of them were dead, but appeared to have been active quite recently. One of the others was belching forth smoke and fire and molten rocks of great size. According to Davey, the rocks were as big as horses, and went to a great height.

It took Davey and his party fifteen hours to ascend the mountain from the active crater to the summit, where their horses were left. Two men became delirious on the way for want of water. The trip is described as a terrible one in the extreme. All around the top of the mountain it was cold. At the crater it was very hot. B. S. Pratt was caught on a knoll high up on Mauna Loa, on two sides of which the lava was flowing. The sun was nearly down. He did not know which way to go, and spent the night there as a desperate chance, as he thought, of life. He sat up all night and watched the lava flow. When the fumes were blown his way he lay down on his face to keep from suffocating. Next morning he found his way out by following back down the two flows.

COLLISION AT MINGO JUNCTION.

Ten Workmen Badly Injured and a Large Number Bruised.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, July 28.—Ten men were badly injured and a large number of others bruised and cut in a collision to-day between a work train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad and a shifting engine, near Mingo Junction. The collision was due to a misplaced switch.

The work train was running at a high rate of speed when the accident occurred. Both engines were demolished, and the cars carrying the workmen were piled up in a heap, many of the men being buried beneath the débris.

AGAINST THE SALVATION ARMY.

Pennsylvania Court Says It May Not Beat Drums in the Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Superior Court of Pennsylvania to-day handed down an opinion adverse to the Salvation Army, in which the Court maintains that the question of religious freedom is not involved in a case where the public peace is disturbed. The matter came before the court on an appeal of Joseph Garabad from the Luzerne County courts. He is a Salvation Army officer, and was arrested and fined for beating a drum in a manner to disturb the peace. The Court, in its opinion, says:

"Religious liberty does not include the right to introduce and carry out every scheme or purpose which persons see fit to claim as part of their religious system."

It held that the propriety of the practices of a religious association or its judgment as to the use of a drum as part of its services has nothing to do with the case. The streets, the Court said, belonged to the people, and the fact that the defendant's business was lawful did not justify him in annoying the public.

MOODY ON SIN AND DEATH

Darkest Home That Where No Future Hope Remains.

LOOKING TO ETERNAL NIGHT

Words on the Infidel's Life and End Uttered by the Preacher in the Gospel Tent.

Dwight L Moody was the principal speaker at the Gospel Tent, Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, last night, and an audience which completely filled the large tent and overflowed into the grounds beyond, listened to him. Mr. Moody was a little late in reaching the meeting, and while the great crowd awaited his coming, four or five hymns were sung in the manner peculiar to these gospel tent services. Each hymn selected was melodious and buoyant in spirit, and the 2,000 voices sang the words with a vim that awakened an uncommon degree of enthusiasm.

Mr. Moody said that he believed down deep in his heart that large American cities were never going to be evangelized unless just such methods of work as these gospel tents were multiplied. For some years past the work of evangelization in large cities had lost in the Summer about all the ground that had been gained in the Winter. Really the Summer was the best time for evangelization, for there were fewer topics in hot weather than in the cold weather to absorb the public mind. There were four main topics that usually engaged the attention of the people and the newspapers. These were religion, politics, business, and education. In the Summer, business was more or less light, politics was partly dormant, and all the schools were closed so that religion had a chance to come to the front.

Since the creation of man, said Mr. Moody, there had been a human impulse active to conceal some fault or cover up some sin. There is one thing that a man can be sure of, and that is that his sins will find him out. Nobody can bury his sins so deep but they will come to life again. There was a Divine admonition that whosoever covers his sin shall not prosper. Mr. Moody said he believed that the reason why so many persons in New York did not prosper was because they sought to cover up their sins.

"It is a great thing to be forgiven," continued the evangelist, "but there are different ways of being forgiven. God's way is the only true way of forgiving. When He forgives your sins, He puts them away entirely, and you are not reminded of them again nor harassed by them. When one human being forgives another human being, the forgiving one is apt to remember the sin that he has forgiven and speak of it afterward. God never speaks of the forgiven sin to the penitent one. That sin has been hurled away by God, where no malicious devil can ever find it. Don't try to cover up your own sins, my friends. Confess them and let God put them away, and you will be happy. You may deceive your wife, or your husband, or your best friend, but you cannot deceive God. Don't try it."

Mr. Moody told of an acquaintance of his out West whose hair turned white before he was thirty-five years old. This young man was prematurely old, and growing worse all of the time. One day he told Mr. Moody the cause of his deplorable condition. He said that when he was a boy he had committed a sin, and had been trying to cover it up ever since. He had gone from bad to worse in trying to make himself believe that that sin was covered up. When this vexed spirit was shown by the evangelist how to lift the load from his soul by confession to God his physical as well as his moral condition improved and he began to grow younger and happier.

There were different ways of confessing sins, said Mr. Moody. Persons were not obliged to tell Tom, Dick, or Harry all about their private affairs. There were some sins which afflicted the human soul that nobody but God need know about. If one person wronged another then it was the offending man's duty to go to the other and tell him the truth and ask his forgiveness. And whenever a man committed a public wrong he ought to make a public confession and a public appeal for foregiveness.

"It is one of the hardest things, as well as one of the easiest things in the world, to become a Christian," remarked Mr. Moody. "This paradox is easily explained. Everything depends on the human will. If an individual wills it that the life of God shall come into his heart, he will find it very easy to become a Christian.

"Is there any person in this assemblage that has the courage to say: 'I will!'" asked Mr. Moody, and a dozen persons responded with "I will!" in rapid succession.

With an impressive gesture and in a significant tone, the evangelist said: "The darkest home on the face of the earth is that home where Death has come and has left no bright spot in the future. The infidel lives in the day and looks forward to eternal night. The Christian lives in the night and looks forward to an eternal day."

After Mr. Moody had completed his address he instituted a service of silent prayer, which lasted for several minutes. In response to his effective appeals more than 100 persons in the audience signified their desire to be specially remembered in the prayers of all the rest.

The Rev. Dr. Morse, assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in this city, spoke briefly on evangelism. He said that Dwight L. Moody was the prince of modern evangelists, and, he added, it was a fact worthy of mention that Mr. Moody had preached to more persons than any other man living or dead.

ARMY CANTEEN DENOUNCED.

Speech Against It at National Temperance Society's Convention.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 28.—The second day's session of the National Temperance Society convened in the Auditorium this morning. The first speaker was Henry B. Metcalf. He deprecated the existence of the canteen in the army and said it was in operation because of the thoughtlessness and apathy of the American people.

"By a distortion of the law, under an alleged interpretation of the Attorney General of the United States," said the speaker, "Congress has been defied and liquor selling continues. Soldiers have been obliged to serve as bartenders, and if they refused so to act they were punished for disobedience of orders.

"We have the strange condition that regiments whose commanders are willing to engage in the liquor-selling business are supplied with better food than are the regiments whose commanders are more conscientious, and all this under the approval of the President. The protests to him have been many, and yet he fails to act.

"Drunkard making in the army thus continues without hindrance. Let the President listen to the demand of the people and stop this nefarious traffic among our brave soldiers."

DROWNED AT Y. M. C. A. CAMP.

Boy Lost in Lake Mahopac and Would-Be Rescuer Is Barely Saved.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 28.—Harry Campbell, seventeen years of age, who formerly lived here, but whose parents are now living at Germantown, N. Y., was drowned yesterday at Lake Mahopac, where he was staying with a camping-out party of youths from the Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association. Ralph Haywood of this city, in an effort to save Campbell, had a narrow escape, and would have drowned but for Charles Scheibel, another Yonkers boy, who brought him to the surface, and also tried to save Campbell.

The camp was known as Camp Haskett, in honor of the General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association here. There were twenty-nine boys in the camp. Yesterday Campbell, Haywood, and Scheibel were in a rowboat a short distance from the little dock near the camp. They overturned the boat, but as all were good swimmers they treated the matter as a joke. They swam about for a time, and finally Campbell turned to the boat and climbed upon the keel. Campbell sat there a minute and then rolled off. He did not rise again for so long that Haywood became alarmed and dove for him. He found him and brought him to the surface, but Campbell grabbed Haywood, and both went down and did not rise. Scheibel dove and found Haywood, whom he brought to the surface and swam to the bank with him. Several boys who could not swim were there, and they aided in landing Haywood.

Scheibel then turned back to aid Campbell. Campbell's body had floated, but, although a rope was thrown to him, he did not grasp it. The body was recovered two hours later. Then two of the boys walked eight miles to a telegraph station to notify the boy's parents.

STORM OF FLYING FISH.

Bark Samarkand Comes to Port with a Champion Story, for Which Crew and Lone Passenger Vouch.

If during the next Summer any land lubber is hit in the eye by an able-bodied flying fish interfered with in its flight, or flushes a bevy of those "critters" of the South Seas off Staten Island, he can lay the blame on the crew of the bark Samarkand, which made this port yesterday from Java. The Samarkand is a tramp freighter which runs mostly to the Malay Achipelago for sugar and most anything else she can pick up in the way of a cargo.

She picked up mostly flying fish on this cruise, and she didn't get these aboard from any pierhead or lighter, either, but took them aboard unintentional-like while flapping around in the doldrums about 18 degrees south latitude, off the Guinea Coast. The crew of the Samarkand ate flying fish until fishbones fairly stuck out of their ears, and when they got to South Brooklyn they dumped several barrelfuls of living ones into the bay, claiming that they were ashamed to look a flying fish in the face.

Likewise, they brought along a fish story that would make a fresh water fisherman's diary look life a leaf from the Gospel. Every man of the crew of the Samarkand vouches for the story, likewise the only passenger, a Yankee chap named Cody, a tooth fixer, who has been furbishing up the grinders of the Boers from Pretoria to the Cape.

The story runs something like this: The Samarkand, which during the past two years has kept her Scottish crew many leagues from their native heather, back of Lock Fyne, put out from Java with half a cargo of brown sugar. Everything pulled taut and monotonous-like for a month, until the "cracker hash," "salt horse," and "soup and bully" began to go down hard like, and the galley got to be as lonesome as an ancient tomb.

One day early in June the bark was nosing about in the South Sea doldrums feeling for a working breeze, with everything a-flapping up aloft. It was six bells and the tropical sun was just marking a lane of phantom silver leading over to the western horizon. The crew were at supper, and the bo'swain's mate was at the helm a-hagging on to the wheel lazy-like, when suddenly on the starboard quarter there was a whirr in the water and then a whirr in the air as if a flock of albatrosses were making for the ship.

The bo'swain's mate took one look in that quarter, then blew his whistle, and dodged behind the binnacle. After the terrible welts on the side of the bark The crew tumbled up through the fo'c'stle hatch, then tumbled down again. Old John Spence, the carpenter, took in the situation at a glance.

"Fish!" said he, "tarnation, lighters full of 'em," and rushed below for barrels.

The school of fliers had been attacked on one side by a school of bonitos, while a school of albicore had executed a flank movement on the lee side, and the whole school of fliers took to the air.

The flying fish formed a considerable cloud about six cable lengths wide and extending along the line of the sun as far as the eye could reach, shutting out the light. The bark sailed right in the way and the fish struck her like a shower of hailstones and fell senseless to the deck.

The spars, shrouds, stays, weather braces, and hatch combings were soon slippery and shone like silver with the fish scales a sticking to them, while the rigging was slushed and the deck fairly ran with floundering fish. The crew just shoveled them into barrels of salt water until everything on board that would hold water was filled, then an extra watch was set to shoveling fish overboard and cleaning a patch from the cabin hatch.

The fish storm lasted for a half hour, and the striking of the fish against the sheets put the bark along three knots on her course, or the crew of the Samarkand hope to be keel hauled. After the fish storm died out the dead ones were cleaned and salted away and the live ones covered with salt water and placed along under the shadow of the bulwarks for future reference. After this the crew had fish, fried, broiled, boiled, baked, and smothered.

On entering Delaware Breakwater Capt. Peters ordered what fish were left to be thrown overboard, but several barrelfuls were saved for emergency, and some of these were tumbled into the bay when the bark arrived at South Brooklyn. Cody, the passenger, denies that when the fish began coming aboard he ran aloft and called all hands to scrape the keel.

A DUCK MILL COMBINATION.

It Is Said that All Plants in the Country Are in the Deal.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 28.—The Mirror this afternoon says:

"It has developed from the sale of the Columbia Mills Company of Columbia, S. C., to the Citizens' Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, that a combination of all the duck mills in the country has been formed. The capital is $16,000,000, and there are thirteen mills, the greater part located in the vicinity of Baltimore.

"The President of the Columbia Mills is Frank P. Carpenter of this city. The sale will be completed next week."

Nut and Bolt Combine to Incorporate.

READING, Penn., July 28.—Notice has been given at the State Department in Harrisburg that an application for a charter for the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company will be made on Aug. 17. The capital will be $30,000,000. The formation of the new company will result in the consolidation of a number of the nut and bolt interests in this section, employing altogether 4,000 hands. The incorporators are William J. Jackson, Clayton E. Platt, Frederick Maurer, Walter Wolcott, and Edward Daly, all of Philadelphia.

Lister Plant to be Sold to the Trust.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—The big Lister Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing Company will be sold to the fertilizer trust, Robert P. Lister and his sister, Mrs. William B. Selby, who own almost all of the stock, having agreed to sell. It is understood that they will receive $722,000 in cash, and between $150,000 and $200,00 in stock.

Well-Known Pool Player Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 28.—A dispatch from Trenton this morning announced the death of Albert Zanes, a pool player well known throughout this State, Pennsylvania, and New York. His death occurred at the State Hospital, where he has been confined since November with softening of the brain. Zanes was a Princeton man, twenty-nine years old, and unmarried. During the past two years he drank and used cigarettes to excess, both of which shortened his days. He became known as an expert pool player about eight years ago. In 1894 he defeated McLaughlin in a match game at Philadelphia, and in 1895 defeated Mitchell, champion of New England, at Trenton. Charles Stoneback, champion of New Jersey, also met defeat by Zanes at Trenton in a match game.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Report of the Commission Showing the Government Improvements.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The annual report of the Mississippi River Commission has been received by Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers. It shows that there has been expended on the river for the year ending June 30, 1899, $1,075,000, and allotments for 1900, amounting to $1,250,000, have been made. During the year the United States have built 7,686,758 cubic yards of levees and State and local authorities 3,136,541 yards.

It is not expected that the work of the State and local authorities will be continued to any great extent hereafter. The commission believes fully in the levee system. It has recognized in the past the obligation of giving an equal degree of security against overflow to each of the basins and districts, and the allotment of Government funds has been based on this intention, with such modifications as economic and financial conditions make advisable. Large districts, thickly populated and cultivated, should, say the commission, be kept in a greater degree of security than small and unimproved sections.

Owing to strict quarantine regulations, it has been almost impossible to prosecute work below Cairo. Besides work on levees, there has been dredging, building of revetments, and special improvements at various points. As a result of careful surveys and measurements, the commission says:

"These investigations give no evidence of a general progressive elevation of the bed of the stream, but do justify the belief that with the banks properly revetted to prevent erosion, the ultimate effect of confining the floods by means of levees will be a depression of the river bed and consequent enlargement of channel capacity."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Presbyterian Pastors to Assemble at Northfield.

THREE SCORE FROM NEW YORK

A Meeting of Unusual Interest and Significance—Leaders of the Liberal Wing of the Church Most Active.

There is more in the spectacle of between fifty and sixty Presbyterian pastors of New York going to Northfield, Mass., for three weeks than appears at first glance. For example, Presbyterian laymen subscribed $1,800 with which to reserve Weston Hall there and entertain, not members of the New York Presbytery during the season, but pastors of Manhattan and the Bronx Presbyterian churches and chapels. And among the three score who are announced to go, although on a little different financial footing, since he is not a pastor, is a professor in Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. William Adams Brown.

It will be remembered that the debates in the New York Presbytery came to be of such character and temper that newspaper reporters were excluded. This exclusion began to be made last year. Soon afterward the suggestion was offered that a better remedy than secrecy would be a reform in the character of the proceedings and the temper of what was said. In order to effect this reform, the Presbytery resolved to cease wrangling and go to praying. Accordingly, several all-day prayer meetings were arranged, the result of which was a clearer ecclesiastical atmosphere.

One step having been taken, another easily followed. The suggestion was made and accepted that the whole Presbytery go to Northfield. The radical character of this suggestion will be understood by the lay mind when it is explained that the leaders in Presbytery and those who brought forward the prayer meeting and the Northfield projects are liberal wing leaders, while the programme which Dwight L. Moody prepares for Augusts at Northfield is the most orthodox that England and America afford. The two men whom New York Presbytery put in charge of the Northfield arrangements for Presbytery entertainments are the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of Central Church, and the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw of West End Church, both Trustees of Union Seminary, the former a Union enthusiast and the latter the spokesman for Prof. McGiffert at Minneapolis, when the General Assembly called the Union professor to account last May.

The orthodox character of New York Presbyterian laymen is seen in their confining their Northfield maintenance to pastors, and not wasting it upon members of Presbytery who are professors, secretaries, and without charges. Most of those who go to Northfield, even the liberal men, have signified their intention of remaining throughout the whole season of three weeks. A few, perhaps a half dozen, will take their wives, but the other fifty-four are to be free of impedimenta, and able to put in the entire time listening to such orthodox teachers as F. B. Meyer, G. Campbell Morgan, R. A. Torrey, G. A. Selwyn, and Dwight L. Moody.

Liberal Presbyterian pastors of Manhattan and the Bronx who are to visit Northfield this year will be delightfully entertained and housed. Weston Hall will be wholly their own, and it is one of the best dormitories there. The start of the pilgrimage will be made on Monday morning, bright and early. Railroad fares are free both ways.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Aug. 6.

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SUBJECT—The New Heart.—Esek. xxxvi., 25-36.

GOLDEN TEXT.—A new heart also will I give you.—Esek. xxxvi., 26.

The City of Babylon in the time of Daniel was "this present world" at all times, in miniature. It was rich and beautiful, and full of everything attractive to the physical senses and to the ambitions of men. But it was a city in which God was forgotten, or known only in name, and in which, while His physical laws were admired, studied, and carefully obeyed, His spiritual law was of very secondary importance. In this city Daniel and his companions occupied high positions socially and politically. But they were nevertheless in bondage in that city, and like "just Lot" in Sodom, their righteous souls—as those of others in every age—were doubtless "vexed with the filthy conversation of the wicked." (2 Peter, ii., 7-8.)

There were also many others in that city who professed the same faith as they, and who were, like them, captives in a strange land. But they had become identified with the interests of the place and absorbed in its attractions, business, and ambitions. They could hardly be distinguished, except in name, from the people with whom they dwelt, and their condition as captives weighed upon them but very little. Spiritually, it has always been so in the world ever since the fall of Adam, and probably always will be "until the times of restitution of all things." (Acts iii., 21.)

Daniel and his companions, and many of their fellow-countrymen, entered the city when "the first captivity," as it is termed, took place in the time of Jehoiakim. (2 Chron. xxxvi., 5, 6.) Ezekiel and many others entered it at "the second captivity" in the time of Jeboiachin. (2 Chron. xxxvi., 9; 10.) Many others of God's people entered it at "the third captivity," in the reign of Zedekiah, when Judah was utterly overthrown and the Temple at Jerusalem burned. (2 Chron. xxxvi., 11, 21.)

God had delivered His people into captivity because they had rebelled against Him. But He had never taken away His mercy from them. While the great mass affiliated themselves with the heathen about them, some of them—as we have seen—were conspicuous for their faithfulness to Him. They were His witnesses in this heathen city. Moreover, by the mouth of His prophets, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, He called upon all to return to Him, and He promised to restore them again to all the blessedness of fellowship with Him in their own land. Very few comparatively, however, felt their captivity to be enough of a burden to listen to His prophets or care for His promises. But He never withdrew the one or silenced the other. His Gospel of deliverance from bondage—the bondage because of sin—was to be proclaimed as fully and as freely then as it is commanded to be now.

EZEKIEL'S INSPIRED MESSAGE.

The message selected for our study at this time is a beautiful and striking illustration of this. Ezekiel, who proclaimed it, was himself a captive in Babylon, but he was enlightened by the Spirit of God, and sent to declare His grace. So it is now. God has not commissioned angels and archangels to speak of Him to sinful men, but He has put His Gospel into the hands of men—men who are as much and as truly in bondage as those to whom they minister—and He has bidden them "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark, xvi., 15.) Angels who have never sinned cannot speak of this Gospel as can those who know by their own experience the grievousness of captivity and the blessedness of redemption. So "God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty," and through them it has "pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe." (1 Cor., xxi., 27.) This is an important feature of His great plan of redemption. Blessed is the man who appreciates the honor of his calling and fulfills it faithfully to the glory of his Master.

So it is that Ezekiel, in this lesson, speaks to his fellow-captives. As "the son of man," (v. 17,) he is called to deliver his message. It is not, however, his own word of sympathy, counsel, or exhortation. It is "the word of the Lord," the declaration of God's purpose and grace toward all in captivity. He has no warrant to declare anything else. Beginning with the sixteenth verse, this special message runs through the rest of the chapter. The well-known Dr. Thomas Guthrie of Edinburgh in 1864 publishes a whole volume elucidating these twenty-three verses. He says of this passage: "Applicable, in the first instance, to the condition of the Jews, it presents a remarkable summary of Gospel doctrines, and that in a form approaching, at least, to a systematic order."

As he suggests, the message may be briefly analyzed as follows:

In v. 17—It speaks of man as sinning: "When the house of Israel dwelt in their old land, they defiled it by their own way."

In v. 18-20—Of man suffering: "I poured My fury upon them," "I scattered them," "They entered unto the heathen."

In v. 21—Of God's pity: "I had pity for Mine holy name."

In v. 22-23—Of God's honor: "I will sanctify My great name, and the heathen shall know that I am the Lord."

In v. 24—Of God's purpose: "I will take you from among the heathen."

Thus the prophet sets before us the attitude of man toward God, and of God toward man. Then, beginning with our lesson, he shows how God will carry out His purposes of grace and mercy toward His sinful, suffering, and scattered people.

In v. 25—He declares God's plan of justification, or of making them clean: "I will sprinkle clean water upon you."

In v. 26-27—He speaks of man renewed: "A new heart also will I give you, and I will put My spirit within you."

In v. 28-35—Of man restored: "Ye shall dwell in the land that I gave to your fathers; I will also save you from all your uncleannesses."

In v. 36—Of man's security: "I, the Lord, have spoken it, and shall I not do it?"

In v. 37-38—Of man's responsibility: "I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them."

THE CAPTIVES IN BABYLON.

The condition of man as sinful and suffering, needs no comment; that is self-evident; every man knows it. So it was with the captives in Babylon to whom the prophet spoke. They knew perfectly well that they were not in the condition to which they were entitled as God's people. But their captivity in Babylon was not one of physical suffering and of cruel bondage, as when their fathers dwelt in Egypt. On the contrary it had many delightful things connected with it so far as their commercial, social, and civil relationships were concerned. They were permitted and were able to engage in all kinds of pursuits, to make money without restraint, and to add to their personal comforts without limit. They could hold pleasant social intercourse with whomsoever they chose in the land of their captivity, and they could rise to high and honorable positions in the government. They had even been directed by God Himself to take an interest in the world about them and to "seek the peace of the city" in which they dwelt. (Jeremiah xxix., 1-11.)

But with all these comforts and privileges they could not deny that they were far away from their own land and were separated from their God. The temple in which He had promised to dwell and where they could always find access to Him had been burned and they were surrounded by those that forgot Him. The loss was spiritual, and not physical; therefore, it was not keenly felt. It was to awaken them to a right sense of this loss that the prophet first addressed himself. So it is with the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. To realize that he is a sinner, and that it is a grievous thing to be separated from God, is the first step in every man's salvation. As long as he is satisfied in Babylon he will never desire to return to Jerusalem or be able to appreciate the blessing if he did.

If men, however, do not appreciate this condition of separation from God, He appreciates it, and is grieved because of it. When the "younger son" (Luke, xv.) left his father's house there was no pain in his heart, only anticipations of freedom and unrestrained indulgence. But there was great sorrow in the father's heart, and as long as his son remained away that sorrow was never healed. He knew that that son had broken the natural and safe relations to himself. His son bore his own image, and his joy was bound up in the welfare of his child. So God looks upon the sinner "as a father pitieth his children." (Psalms, ciii., 13.) His own perfections are bound up in the salvation of men, and so "there is joy," not only among the angels, but also in the presence of the angels of God, over one sinner that repenteth." (Luke, xv., 10.) It is the joy of God Himself. So He says by the mouth of His prophet, "Thus saith the Lord God, I do not this for your sakes, but for Mine holy name's sake, which ye have profaned." (v., 22.)

But God is not only a gracious Father; He is also a great King. In dealing with His rebellious subjects, every attribute of His being must be honored; mercy cannot dethrone justice and truth. How, then, shall He show mercy to the guilty? The prophet answers in His name, "Then," when "I will bring you into your own land," "then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean." (v., 25.) Evidently, therefore, they could not return as they were. Neither can any sinner be saved as he is. He must be cleansed. But how? The prophet answers by "clean water." What did he mean?

MEANING OF CLEAN WATER.

He was speaking to his countrymen who were perfectly familiar with the law of God as given to their fathers by the hand of Moses. They had no difficulty, therefore, in understanding that "clean water" was pure water, or "water of purifying," (Numbers, viii., 7.) This was water used for the setting apart of the Levites for God's service, and it was to be "kept for the congregation of the children of Israel for a water of separation; it is a purification for sin," (Numbers, xix., 9.)

To prepare it according to the law, "a red heifer without spot, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came yoke," was slain and her blood was sprinkled "before the tabernacle of the congregation," the one place in all the camp where God could be found by his rebellious people. (Exodus, xxxiii., 7.) After this the body of the slain heifer was utterly consumed upon the altar and its ashes carefully preserved. Then "for an unclean person" the law said, "they shall take of the ashes of the burned heifer of purification for sin, and running water shall be put thereto in a vessel; and a clean person shall take hyssop, and dip it in the water and sprinkle it

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz. Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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THE WAY OF M'KINLEY AND THE WAY OF BRYAN.

President McKINLEY and Mr. BRYAN are not unequally endowed with the gifts and capacities for statesmanship. They are both able men. Mr. BRYAN's mind is doubtless somewhat more alert than that of the President, but the mind of the President is by much the safer and sounder organ of the two. The result is that Mr. BRYAN exhibits a certain shiftiness of character and conviction which makes men distrustful of his sincerity, while Mr. McKINLEY's caution and slowness provoke the criticism that he has so little confidence in his own judgment that he is unready to act until he has "heard from the people." Neither has that broad and philosophic sweep of mind that marks the creative statesman. But either is mentally capable of performing with credit the duties of any public place to which he might be called.

The difference between the two men that wins for the one the respect and confidence of the people and makes the other feared and distrusted lies in the use they make of their respective abilities and in the character of the appeal they make, respectively, to the American people.

President McKINLEY makes his appeal to the mass of solid good citizenship which constitutes the bulk of the population of the United States. He seeks the approval and asks the confidence of the right-thinking multitude, the sober-minded, conservative, property-owning men in every community throughout the Union. This class, contented with its lot and averse to change, always want a safe man at the helm. They are afraid of overtopping talent and brilliancy. They put aside the Clays, the Websters, and the Blaines for less shining but safer men. They could not trust a man who leaps into fame by a single speech. They have a horror of radical policies and untried ways. In every country it is this class of the population that gives stability to the institutions and fixity to the character of the nation. It is a class which Mr. McKINLEY understands perfectly, for he is of it. His chief and constant anxiety is not to stray from the path wherein he can command the confidence and support of this conservative majority.

Mr. BRYAN's appeal is wholly to the discontented. He is the apostle of change, radical and sudden. In the view of the class to which he addresses his appeal, nothing that exists is right. The currency, the banks, the bonds, the taxes, the trusts, the interdependence of National systems of finance, wages, labor laws, the courts, and substantially all our institutions and customs have come under their disfavor, and their purpose in politics is to effect swift and sweeping changes in all these. The burden of their complaint is that the people are oppressed and kept down by the money power, which, as they picture it forth in their harangues and tirades, is the associated might of the law-abiding, order-loving, industrious, and successful majority of the population. Into this army of the discontented naturally drift the lazy, the incapable, the repudiators of obligation, the shirks, the visionaries, the cranks, and the Socialists. The point of view of the whole class is intensely Socialistic. They want to change the old order suddenly and completely, but their superficiality of mind precludes any mature mastery of the subjects they so glibly discuss. They never think clear through a subject. They want to establish a new social order, but they have never pointed out how the bills are to be paid or who is to pay them.

Among the discontented and the Socialistic BRYAN is perfectly at home. No burden of principles or convictions disqualifies him from serving them. He is quite foot-loose, and if a great change should come over their spirit and new views obtain, he would contrive to appear to be the first man on the new ground. His quick mind and his extraordinary gift of oratory stand him in good stead in his leadership of such a party. He not only sees that the fundamental demand of the party of discontent is to get by hocus pocus, by hook or crook, without work, the comfortable things which the contented are willing to work hard all their lives to obtain, but he is wonderfully fertile in making all his subsidiary policies spring naturally from this parent principle. The art of getting something from nothing has been the aim of the inflationists, of the free-silver men, and of all the countless shades and grades of Socialistic and social labor organizations in this country. BRYAN knows how to charm them all. His appeals, his speeches, his platform declarations, his political nostrums, his candidacy, are a direct offering to this class.

The fatal blunder of BRYAN and the saving wisdom of McKINLEY appear in this, that the class to which BRYAN appeals is doomed to be always in the minority save in those rare periods that mark the eve of a violent revolution, while the class to which McKINLEY appeals is the majority class in every civilized and enlightened country. Mr. ECKELS put the truth clearly in his interview reported in THE TIMES:

> It (the Democratic Party) has not now, and it cannot gain, the confidence of any considerable part of the conservative elements of the country as long as it has a leadership preaching discontent and engendering class hatred. With the present leadership, no mater how wise a platform might be adopted, nothing would be gained. No party can come into power which, on analysis, shows the leaders of it in every local community almost lacking the confidence of all who make up the business part of such community. It will be found on investigation that from National politics down to local no one is taking an interest in Democratic affairs who is making a living outside of the pale of politics. Of course, no party will be intrusted with the conduct of important Governmental affairs which commands the services of party politicians only. It must be willing now and then at least to pay attention to the advice of those who have some property interests at stake, and it must be able to have their respect and confidence. The struggle which Democracy is now making seems to have as its sole object the driving away of all who own property, no matter whether the amount be large or small. Those who map out its policy are making the serious mistake of counting the number of the discontented of the country to be larger than that of the contented. This is the basis and the blunder of demagogism always.

With incredible blindness the Bryan Democrats continue to make their appeal exclusively to the perpetual minority and to make it in such way as constantly to diminish the numbers to which they appeal. The conditions they depict and the exhortations they make are not of the present day. They belong to a time of universal depression and distress. They have no place in a year of great prosperity. Their minority is diminished every day by their stubborn determination to talk to the voters precisely as they talked to them in 1896.

FRENCH M'KINLEYISM.

It is not so many years ago that our present Chief Executive, then a Representative in Congress from Ohio, and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, gave his name to a tariff of such extreme and narrow nature that it overthrew his party at the next election. McKinleyism was at that time a very concrete and impressive thing, which every one understood and nearly every one that had anything to do with its operations detested. It is one of the signs of our rapid progress from a provincial condition to full nationhood, from the timid hiding temper of the rustic to the courageous attitude of conscious strength and ripe experience, that the Congressman of the tariff of 1890 is now the President who has proclaimed "the open door" in possessions not then dreamed of, and is leading his country to a career of world-wide commerce such as not even the great free-trade Britain can hope to rival.

One of the most striking incidents in the recent work of the President is the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with France, the most desperately protective nation of modern Europe, and the opposition waged against this treaty by the arch protectionist, M. MELINE, on precisely the lines of the McKinleyism of 1890. France has a peculiar and ingenious tariff, or pair of tariffs. One is known as the general tariff, and is very high; the other is known as the special tariff, and is usually fixed by treaty with other nations. Until the present time the United States has had to endure the hardships of the general tariff, while nearly all the countries of Europe have enjoyed the advantages of the lower one. By the treaty which has just been negotiated and awaits the ratification of the Senate of each country, the United States admits at a reduced duty certain of the products of French industry, chiefly wines, and France admits under the special tariff, also at reduced rates, some of our products, chiefly food and raw materials and certain forms of machinery. Against this arrangement M. MELINE has declared war. He is out of office, for very good reasons. He was the Premier who was chiefly responsible for the Dreyfus disgrace, as he blindly and stubbornly refused to admit that there was any occasion for action by the Government to correct the gross outrage that it had permitted. The tide of public feeling has run strong against him, and he now finds in the reciprocity treaty a chance to turn its course. In France the most infatuated protectionists are the agriculturists, not so much the peasants and small tenant farmers as the large landed proprietors, who have great influence with the electors. This class is represented by M. MELINE, who has fought its battles in the Legislature and in the République Française, of which he is the chief owner, for some twenty years. He also has on his side a certain number of the manufacturers, who have discovered that the United States are capable now of entering the foreign field, and even France itself, in competition with them. M. MELINE is a shrewd and experienced politician, and he will make a desperate attempt to overthrow the Ministry of M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU on the question of the treaty when the Chambers reassemble in the Autumn. The Ministry is so surrounded with difficulties of all sorts that it may well be that it will be unable to carry the treaty, but it will make a good fight for it.

Unless the treaty is made the pretext for opposition to the Ministry by those of its enemies who care but little about the treaty itself, it is probable that it will be ratified. It is clearly for the interest of the French people. The very thing that arrays against it the large land owners is for the advantage of the mass of the people, who need the cheapest food that they can get. The working classes of the cities will support it. Even the agricultural class is divided as to it, the wine growers finding their profit in the reduction of our duties and the extension of their market. Then there is a decided reaction from the unfriendly feeling that prevailed last year, and a definite desire to cultivate amicable relations with us, who are good customers at home and spend enormously in Paris. The logical French mind will recoil from the absurdity of inviting the Americans to the great exposition for the promotion of trade, and offering them the indignity of refusing to accept a treaty avowedly and really made for precisely the same purpose. To be sure, we did nearly the same thing in 1876, but that was a quarter of a century ago, and we have changed greatly since then.

THE "NON-SIGNATORY POWERS."

It was a curious perversion that was cabled over here a day or two ago by which it was made to appear that Lord SALISBURY, perhaps the most knowing statesman now alive in Europe, had threatened to "bolt" the conference unless the approval of the "non-signatory powers" should be obtained. What made the imputation more impossible, if possible, than it would otherwise have been was the able editorial explanation that the exception was meant to apply to the Transvaal "and other new republics." That is to say that Great Britain, going into an international conference from which her dependent States were excluded by her pretense of "suzerainty," whatever that may mean, would not nevertheless conclude an agreement until her wards or vassals, or whatever they may be called, should first, by other powers, be persuaded to "come in."

On the face of it the proposition was quite absurd. We are not prepared to say that it was entirely elucidated by the proceedings which took place yesterday and which seem to have "left the question to be settled by subsequent negotiations." What is plain on the face of the matter is that if the dependent or vassal States had been invited to the conference the States claiming "suzerainty" would necessarily have staid out. For nearly twenty years the British contention in respect to the Transvaal has been that, so far as "outsiders" and foreign nations were concerned, Great Britain was the Transvaal. In his article the other day in The North American, Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS went near to show that this was not a politic or tenable position for Great Britain to maintain. However that may be, it was evidently out of the question that any other of the powers concerned could guarantee, or that Great Britain could accept their guarantee, that her vassal States should agree to the proceedings of the conference. She is herself responsible not only for the making but for the enforcement of such an agreement on her part. And accordingly the cable dispatches leave the whole business in a muddle. What can be clearly ascertained from the muddle is only that Great Britain, as one of the high contracting parties, could not possibly have insisted that her "vassals" should be coerced by anybody but herself.

HELPING SICK POOR CHILDREN.

The humid heat of the past few days, causing discomfort everywhere, has been especially oppressive in the crowded tenement houses, resulting, as usual, in a marked increase in the number of applications for medical aid for sick children of the poor.

During the past week an average of twenty-five cases daily has been added to the sick list of the Sick Children's Mission, and the doctors and visitors are kept very busy attending to the little patients. Reports recently received from the visiting physicians show that they are seriously handicapped in their efforts to restore the children to health because of the inability of many poor mothers to provide proper food for them.

It is a matter of daily occurrence for widowed mothers to call at the headquarters of the Mission bearing certificates from physicians that their children are suffering for want of food, of which they have no means of providing. All these cases are carefully and kindly investigated and relieved. Much of the existing distress, the visitors find, is owing to absence from the city of ladies who furnish work to and otherwise help these poor families.

In order that these suffering children may be properly cared for the Children's Aid Society would be pleased to receive additional donations. Checks should be drawn to the order of A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, and sent to C. LORING BRACE, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to GEORGE CALDER, Superintendent, 287 East Broadway.

THE DANGERS OF THE WHEEL.

The terrible accident in Brooklyn on Thursday evening by which a young woman cyclist was killed may possibly be a warning that others of her class will heed. The crossing of the Long Island Railroad tracks used by her and her companion on their wheels is intended for pedestrians, and is always dangerous for wheels, because it is next to impossible for them to escape if a train should pass after they enter the gate to the crossing. For this reason it never should be taken by cyclists. But if a wheel gets safely through the crossing it has to traverse a double line of trolley tracks on the further side of the fence. The pavement is rough and the incline considerable, so that even a straight passage is more or less risky. In this case the young woman not only incurred the inevitable danger of crossing the steam road tracks, but turned sharply and rode down between the fence and the nearer trolley track, over a strip of rough stone pavement only a few feet wide and slanting toward the trolley track. Hearing a car approaching from behind, the hapless girl tried to cross in front of it; her wheel turned in the rail, she was thrown and run over.

It would be heartless to point out the carelessness that led to this terrible result, if it were not in the hope that it would make others more careful. The errors of judgment that cost this poor creature her life are of a kind that we constantly see, in women riders especially. They arise from the tendency to ignore the essential trickiness of the wheel and the absolute impossibility of knowing how it will behave in the presence of even slight obstacles. This quality of the fascinating machine is realized by experienced riders, who are apt to be the most cautious in encountering such obstacles unnecessarily. We concede the great advantage of the wheel for women as well as for men, and we do not think that the unavoidable risk in its use is sufficient to condemn it. It is sufficient, however, to make it absolutely necessary that no risk not unavoidable shall be incurred. Safety lies only in forming the fixed habit of cool watchfulness and resolutely and persistently shunning all danger that can be foreseen. This is by no means difficult to acquire if the rider once really understands the need of it. The tragic occurrence of Thursday evening may enforce that need on minds inclined to be heedless of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Familiarity with the niceties of the Spanish language is apt to cause one a good deal of worry nowadays, for the extent to which those niceties are ignored by the writers and speakers of English is in its way very terrible indeed. Of course our maltreatment of Spanish is a crime duplicated by every other nation with respect to every other language than its own, so that, comparatively speaking, we are not especially miserable sinners, but moralists do not approve of that sort of justification, and the offenses of our neighbors do not excuse ours to any appreciable extent. THE TIMES, in this as in other matters, tries to keep in the straight and narrow path of accuracy, and to talk good Spanish when it talks any. It is especially proud of its firm refusal to misdesignate the Island of Puerto Rico, as do so many of its contemporaries. For that and other meritorious deeds of the same kind it would be glad to receive credit—enough credit, if possible, to overbalance the discredit of an occasional linguistic trip. A friend wise in Castilian speech gently reprobates our inconsistency in rejecting "Porto Rico" and accepting "San Domingo," which is, he says, and, we fear, with truth, fully as bad—if it isn't worse. "San Domingo," to a Spanish ear, is "Santo Mingo"; in other words, it is naught, it is naught. Also, naughty, for to take liberties with the names of saints beseemeth none. We will, therefore, try in the future to balance our "Puerto Rico" with "Santo Domingo," and humbly advise other folks to do the same. BUT—while our critic was criticising, why didn't he go to the roots of the error and reveal that though "Santo Domingo" is better than "San Domingo" as the name of a saint, it is all wrong as the name of the nation over which the late M. HEUREAUX exercised such vigorous sway? Whenever that dusky despot talked Spanish he called his land "La Republica Dominicana," and not "Santo Domingo." In English that would be "the Dominican Republic," and whoever wants to be safe from all reproof will steer clear of the saint altogether.

—From Oxford, Penn., comes the news that in Hopewell, a neighboring borough, the people are in angry revolt against the local school authorities because the latter refuse to dismiss Miss ISABEL R. SCOTT, a teacher who has demonstrated her unfitness for continued employment by constant and lamentably successful efforts to inculcate her pupils with the pernicious doctrines of "Christian Science." To this a large majority of the residents of Hopewell strenuously object, but the Board of Directors happens to be itself infected with the plague of Quimby-Eddyism, and four of its members uphold Miss SCOTT in her evil practices, thus making her deposition for the present impossible. A more outrageous state of affairs it would be hard to imagine, for the sound arguments that keep ordinary sectarianism out of the public schools apply with thousand-fold force to any intrusion there of so gross and dangerous a superstition as "Christian Science." That its miserable imbecilities should be forced upon helpless children, trustful and without judgment, is a horror of horrors, and any school official who hires a teacher who believes in the negation of common sense or who does not dismiss one who falls into that deplorable delusion—such an official is not a criminal only in so far as he is an idiot. The people of Hopewell, finding it impossible or inconvenient to change immediately the personnel of their School Board, have done the next best thing—established a new and independent school, in which their children will not be depraved and brutalized by enforced listening to blasphemy and senility disguised as religion.

—Mr. MORETON FREWEN, who probably doesn't know more things about financial matters than any man alive, and who is marvelously industrious and more marvelously successful 'n demonstrating his superiority, has just achieved a new triumph by discovering what, in his opinion, is going to put a speedy and emphatic end to the commercial prosperity of the United States. Writing from Chicago to The London Times, he informs that paper, and through it the world, that, though we have managed to get hold of a lot of gold, we are going to lose it all in a few minutes, and then awful things will happen to us. Mr. FREWEN sees several causes that will contribute to our doom, but what he calls "the factor of the first importance" is our habit of making trips abroad. It seems that the recent "bad times" and the war with Spain, by keeping us at home where we belong, interupted this "economic drain," but now it has begun again, and promises to be heavier than ever before. "Next year," says Mr. FREWEN, "the great new crop of American millionaires, the speculators and manipulators of trust corporations, together with the 'prominent citizens' of 10,000 Western towns, will be swarming like locusts into the French capital. I venture to think that it is this mighty drain by pleasure seekers, a drain increasing from year to year, a drain not confined any longer to the Summer exodus, but including also the wealthy Winter migrants to Cannes and Cairo, as also the marriage portions of American Duchesses and lesser folk—that this drain will in the future assist in making quite impracticable a gold currency for the United States." Just think of that, now! And Mr. FREWEN finds here "many intelligent men" who think that in 1899 and 1900 the tourists will carry out of the country one-half of all its gold! The prospect is indeed alarming—or it would be if one didn't remember the wonderful diversity of Mr. FREWEN's misinformation and his vast experience in drawing false conclusions from it.

—In declaring that the South is unanimous in its opposition to a policy of "expansion," Mr. HOKE SMITH has apparently made a somewhat grave mistake, and forced us to doubt his ability as an observer and recorder of public sentiment. Papers in all parts of the South have hastened to advise Mr. SMITH that he can more safely speak for himself than for others, on this particular subject, and even the few papers in that part of the country which have seen fit to be exponents of Atkinsonism are displeased with him for trying to rob them of the glory of belonging to a small but gloriously virtuous and wise minority. The Chattanooga Times voices the opinion of by far the greater part of the Southern press when it says that either Mr. SMITH or itself has egregiously missed the tone of Southern sentiment. "If the National Government," it asserts, "were under Democratic control, the party in the South would be unanimously for expansion, in our opinion. The South is better represented on this question by MORGAN and WHEELER than by HOKE SMITH; and it is natural that it should be so. Under Southern Presidents the area of the country was doubled, by conquest and purchase of territory. The South is peculiarly responsible for the annexation of Florida, in 1819; Texas, in 1845; New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California, in 1848. The Southern people are as predatory and fond of taking in territory as any people ought to be, and Mr. SMITH is 'way off in his sizing of them up on the question involved in our Far Eastern policy." The Birmingham Age-Herald puts it this way: "When Mr. HOKE SMITH says nine-tenths of the people of Alabama are in favor of admitting that Uncle Sam is licked in the Philippines he simply shows that he does not know Alabama. There is probably not a man in this State who does not hold, with Mr. BRYAN, that no troops should be withdrawn from the Philippines until a stable Government is established." These are typical expressions of belief, and with many others that might be quoted seem to indicate that Mr. SMITH would better guess again.

—That was an eminently judicious appeal which the leaders of the Cleveland strikers issued to their sympathizers, for by declaring that resorts to violence only injured the cause of the discontented men, the leaders showed themselves to be persons of common sense, with a good eye for facts. But why, instead of gently arguing with the rioters, did not these lovers of law and order unite with other good citizens and lend their active assistance to the hard-pressed policemen? It is more than doubtful that any stones would have been thrown or any dynamite exploded in Cleveland if the strikers had made very plain their detestation of such arguments, and if they had done what they could to bring to speedy punishment the ruffians by whose acts they, whether justly or unjustly, have been discredited. As it is, their proclamation is strangely reminiscent of a famous request addressed by some other very respectable person to some other very disreputable ones: "Don't, I beg of you, nail his ears to the pump!" In that case, the intention of the giver of good advice has always been considered open to grave suspicion.

THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day the above heading attracted my attention. Should that same Magistrate have the opportunity and inclination to ride much and observe the treatment that ladies receive, he would no longer blame passengers. I speak from my own experiences. It is not possible to get on a car and get into a seat, unless perchance there are no passengers so one can drop down instantly, without being jerked off one's feet, buffeted this way and that, hitting some lady's hat or bonnet, being thrown against the back of the seat and bruised, then in one's efforts to keep off from the feet and out of the laps of those one is trying to pass, unless one can get hold of something, then a jerk the other way and another bruise. I have a black-and-blue place on my right arm now, the result of the conductor or motorman on the Columbus Avenue line throwing me about like a baseball, or, rather, a football, I may say, nearly ten days ago. I have the numbers of those same men, and I did think seriously of reporting them. Worst and meanest of all, the conductor laughed as if it was the richest joke he ever knew because I was so rudely tumbled about. I told him at the time that they ought at least to pay the fare out of their own pockets when they would not give people a chance to get on the car and get a seat. The conductor was a supercilious little puppy, who should not be allowed on a car a day. Just the same in trying to get off. The signal to start is given before it is possible to get to the ground. I feel so indignant I can scarcely keep still. Then, too, they will often take one an entire block after the signal is given or tried to be given by the passengers, because the conductors are not paying any attention. Some of the conductors are very nice, while others act as if they owned the entire City of New York. But even if they did, I cannot see that that entitles them to endanger the lives and limbs of people.

JUSTICE.

New York, July 28, 1899.

A NEW YORK EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite interesting to read the optimistic views of Mr. Jefferson Seligman, as published in to-day's TIMES. It is undoubtedly true that we have reached the point where we must become a nation of exporters. It is also quite true that the coming Paris Exposition will doubtless prove to be a big card for our country, but since our exhibits will be, as it were, drowned in a sea of similar productions from other countries, whatever we may exhibit there would not have the same effect as if we were to hold a home exposition of our own right here in New York, as proposed by Mr. Seligman. Our city is the natural place for such an exhibition, and it seems a little strange that with all the resources we possess, being the great financial centre of the United States and the city best known in Europe, we should allow sister cities like Philadelphia and Chicago to take the wind out of our sails.

Remember, we are now at this day at our best, and we are likely to continue to be able to maintain our efficiency and superiority in productions. Show to the world, therefore, what we have, and let the people abroad know how cheaply and well we can produce, then the market will come.

The writer in 1891 took pleasure in trying to forward the then proposed New York Exposition, which, owing to political reasons, did not materialize. Fresh from his visit to Paris, he was convinced that such an exposition would be of vast benefit to us. At the present day the same reasons exist with more force than ever. Why not, then, organize a body of merchants and bankers to forward such an enterprise, leaving the politicians out, of course. Whatever money may be invested in such effort is bound to be returned to us over and over again. Who will take the idea up? No one would be better suited for it than the gentleman who advanced it in your paper.

CHARLES COLNE.

Brooklyn, July 26, 1899.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our ownership of the long narrow strip which shuts off the vast northwest domain of Canada from direct access to the Pacific is only a slight embarrassment to her at present, but will be a formidable one hereafter, when that region shall have been fully settled.

It is easy for us to take a step which might gratify ourselves and almost everybody concerned. A small gore extending from Canadian territory to the head of the Lynn Canal, together with the canal, might be donated by us for common territory of all the Anglo-Saxon peoples, a sort of folkland in perpetuity, with provisions either for joint or for alternate American and British management. This arrangement would not really break apart our Alaskan possessions, and, with proper precautions, it would develop none of the dangers of a "crossing at grade."

Such an act would gratify those of us whose business tact leads them to consider small kindnesses as paying investments in the long run. It would gratify the Canadians, both the patriotic, honest population and the shouters. It would please Great Britain, who must sometimes tire of the rôle of big brother, and of satisfying an appetite that grows by what it feeds on.

Among ourselves, it would be satisfactory to those who wish the Canadians all prosperity; to those who bear well in mind the moral support (and the prospect of contingent material support) of Great Britain during the late "scrap"; to those who desire that the present entente may be lasting, and, finally, to those whose patriotism casts a glance beyond their own generation and foresees possibilities in which a benefit to one of our kindred peoples may prove of far greater benefit to all.

Only The Saturday Review—a journal to which we owe genuine gratitude for its occasional publication of more truth than poetry—and perhaps the Tupperian knights would be dissatisfied. Even the latter might easily discern a benefit in the proof thereby afforded of the wholesome effect of downright terror of a Tupperian invasion.

To prevent some misunderstanding on the part of certain of our northern cousins, we might accompany the act with a prohibition against Americans taking up mining claims in Canada until further disposition in the matter. The grounds on which such a step might be justified are more solid than apparent.

M. N.

Army and Navy Club, Washington, July 26, 1899.

THE NAMING OF STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since you resist the arguments of "F. A." on the street-sign question, I wish to reinforce him. When I read my newspaper I hold it square in front of me, so that the print squarely crosses my line of sight. The nearer a sign is to the same position, the more easily I can read it. As you say, passengers on street cars should be considered first in this matter. On the open cars the seats run crosswise, so the passenger's line of sight is along the avenue. If the sign on the cross street is parallel with the street it comes very nearly square across his line of sight and can be read by a person of normal eyesight half a block or more away. This gives time enough to signal the conductor to stop. On the contrary, if the sign is parallel with the avenue it can be read only at the moment when the car passes it. On closed cars the passenger's line of sight is across the avenue, and just at the moment when he is passing the sign it could be read more easily if parallel with the avenue. He could not read it while approaching it, try as he might, while if it were placed parallel with the cross street he could bring it across his line of sight by merely turning his head.

Another thing, New Yorkers are busy people. If a man looks up from his paper in the middle of a block he wants to learn his whereabouts at once, and not have to wait till the car travels a hundred feet before he can see the street sign, and go back to his reading. You say that "F. A." in arguing for the old arrangement is speaking for strangers at the expense of New Yorkers, but I fail to see why both are not on a par in this matter. You say that New Yorkers learn when they are approaching Forty-second Street, for instance, by seeing the sign at Fortieth or Forty-first Street, but what is the Manhattanite to do when traveling in some part of Brooklyn or Bronx Borough, or even in some unfamiliar region below Bleecker Street, where the streets are not numbered?

Tammany officials are famous for improvements that do not improve, but if the new arrangement is really superior to the old we shall of course see other cities hasten to adopt it. Let us know if you hear of any.

ALDER.

New York, July 26, 1899.

Russian and Hebrew Immigrants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial published in your paper last Monday titled "Immigrants" you say that, according to the report of the United States Bureau of Immigration, only 2,000 Russians came to this country during the last fiscal year, while in your opinion most of the immigrants classified as "Hebrews" also came from Russia. I now wish to know whether there is any country or nation on this earth whose population or people are called "Hebrews," and whether the Commissioners of Immigration have any right to classify the immigrants according to their religion, as the Constitution of this country does not discriminate the believers in a certain religion from the believers in another.

HERMANN LIPSTEIN.

New York, July 26, 1899.

Magistrate Crane's Action.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I saw in one of our "yellow" newspapers an editorial commending Magistrate Crane for his treatment of a certain case last Tuesday, I took it as a matter of course, but I was surprised to see a somewhat similar commendation in your paper. Whatever may be one's individual opinion about ethical wages, it seems to me unjust that a Magistrate and some of our newspapers should stigmatize an old-established and reputable business firm which pays at least the "prevailing rate" to a boy of eighteen who has only just entered its employ.

The Magistrate is reported by two newspapers as saying that when he was a boy and worked for $2 a week his services were worth $50 a week to the firm that employed him. Surely no business house would pay a boy that much; but if not, what amount between $5 and $50 should it pay in order to have proper standing in court in case of larceny?

EX-BOY.

New York, July 28, 1899.

Veteran Association Still Lives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In speaking of the wind-up of the affairs of the Military Club of New York, you state that it was formerly the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. This is an error. It was formerly the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club. The Seventh Regiment Veteran Association is still in existence, with a large membership and strong finances. Kindly publish this correction.

PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA.

New York, July 27, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Artificial Sort.

"She has a face like an exotic."

"Those are the kind that come in boxes, aren't they?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wouldn't Take the Hint.

Mrs. Sweet—Dearest, what is the prettiest thing in jewelry you have seen this year?

Mr. Sweet—I've seen nothing, my love, so charming as you.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Quite Right.

Quipps—You may talk as you like, but prize-ring contests are not as spicy as they were in the olden days.

Fipps—In what olden days?

Quipps—The days of Mace, for instance.—Boston Courier.

Cordially Received.

Willie Wishington—Those clouds are beautiful, aren't they? So soft and fleecy white resting on that pinkish western sky.

Clorinda Wildhopes—Oh, how lovely! For all the world like a lot of vanilla ice cream on pink saucers.

Willie—Um—er—um—er—um, think you'd like some ice cream, Miss Wildhopes?

Clorinda—How nice of you to suggest it. Whatever put such a delightful idea in your head?—Chicago News.

TROUBLES THAT DO NOT COME.

Lettie S. Bigelow in Zion's Herald.

Of the hard and weary loads
'Neath which we bend and fall,
The troubles that do not come
Are the heaviest ones of all.

For grief that cuts like a knife
There's oil of comfort and cure,
And the Hand which binds the weight
Brings strength and grace to endure.

But to phantoms of pain and woe
The lips of Pity are dumb,
And there's never oil or wine
For troubles that do not come.

There's a song to lighten the toil,
And a staff for climbing the height,
But never an Alpine stock
For the hills that are out of sight.

There are bitter herbs enough
In the brimming cup of to-day,
Without the sprig of rue
From to-morrow's unknown way.

Then take the meal that is spread,
And go with a song on thy way,
And let not the morrow shade
The sunshine and joy of to-day.

COL. HENDERSON ON PENSIONS.

Letter Sent Out by a Grand Army Man Bearing on Speakership Repudiated by His Comrades.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Gen. R. G. Dyrenforth, Commander in Chief of the Union Veterans' Union, and a member of Kit Carson Post, G. A. R., of the District, attracted attention just before Gen. D. B. Henderson became the only Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, by issuing a circular in behalf of Henderson which adjured every veteran to work for his success and to "down" every member of Congress who refused to bind himself to vote for him as "a friend of the soldier."

This "stand-and-deliver" circular, sent all over the country, at once provoked from self-respecting and high-minded veterans a protest that was approved by Gen. Henderson as thoroughly as by anybody.

Not long ago Kit Carson Post held a meeting and took action on the Dyrenforth letter. It was referred to a committee of comrades of Dyrenforth, and they have reported their opinion of it. They agree with his highly eulogistic description of Gen. Henderson, but they characterize the appeal to Union soldier organizations as unquestionably political, and, for this reason, in direct contravention of the general rule of the order prohibiting the use of the Grand Army of the Republic for partisan purposes. The rule is as follows:

"No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nominations for political office be made."

The committee says that in signing his name as a member of Kit Carson Post, Dyrenforth did that which would naturally give rise to the belief that Kit Carson Post indorsed his action, "thereby placing it in a false position before all comrades of our order throughout the land as violating a fundamental rule of the Grand Army of the Republic, which every active member of our post knows we have always rigidly enforced."

In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the matter, the committee states positively and unequivocally that "the above-mentioned circular letter issued by Comrade Dyrenforth never had an indorsement by Kit Carson Post, but, on the contrary, it was emphatically repudiated at the last meeting of the post by a unanimous vote."

TYPHOID FEVER STATISTICS.

State Board of Health Finds Rural Districts Are Most Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—The State Board of Health in view of the recent typhoid fever epidemics in Newark and Philadelphia and the general belief that an unusual number of deaths from the fever occurred throughout the country last year has been analyzing the figures for New York State to find in what localities the disease was especially prevalent. The deaths from typhoid fever have been compared with those from all causes.

It is noticed that the death rate from typhoid fever in the States of this country where careful records are kept is higher than in certain countries of Western Europe. Typhoid fever is usually more prevalent in rural districts than in cities. The rate in the small towns and country districts in this State was in 1897, 149, and in 1898, 174 deaths in 10,000.

The cities of the State do not all of them have a lower rate than the rest of the State and the State Board in a tabulation of the death rate figures groups them for convenience into three classes, those having a rate below that of the rural districts, those having about the same rate, and those having a decidedly higher rate. In the first class, cities having a low rate of deaths in each 10,000 deaths in 1897, are placed, New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Utica, and Auburn; in the second class, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Troy, and in the third, Albany, Elmira, and Binghamton. The board says that in most of the cities as in the State at large, there was in 1898 a decided increase of deaths from typhoid fever, and six of the twelve cities had a higher rate than the rural districts the same year.

Rochester and Yonkers alone had a decrease, but in New York and Auburn the increase was slight. The most remarkable increase was in Troy, which on the basis of last year's returns should rank with Elmira, Binghamton, and Albany as unusually exposed to the disease.

SPRAY FOR SHADE TREES.

Agricultural Department Entomologist Tells How to Kill Insects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Prof. L. O. Howard, the entomologist of the Agricultural Department, in view of the general prevalence of catterpillars and tree-destroying insects, has published a paper on the protection of shade trees from insects. The Agricultural Department uses on its own grounds a steam spraying machine, and Prof. Howard calls attention to the fact that the foliage here is vastly superior to that in the public parks. In 1895 the elm leaf beetle defoliated the English elms in almost every low-lying town from Charlotte, N. C., to Albany, N. Y., and it is largely with the danger from this pest that the paper deals.

Prof. Howard says that this insect can only be kept at bay by spraying the trees with an arsenical solution. The trees should be sprayed once just after the buds have burst, and then two weeks later. The substance may be paris green, london purple, or arsenate of lead.

"With an intelligent and industrious Superintendent of Parks," says Prof. Howard, "and wise expenditure of a small amount of money each year the shade trees of any city can be kept green throughout the Summer. A strong steam pump, to be used in connection with a small oil-burning boiler, the whole apparatus on a small scale, has been estimated to cost $275. There is no reason why an old fire engine could not be arranged for the shade-tree spraying. In one or two instances a steam fire engine has been used for this purpose without modification.

"Any effort looking toward the arousing of popular sentiment or the banding together of citizens in the interest of good shade trees is desirable."

CHINAMEN WHO GET PENSIONS.

Ah Yu, Who Served on the Olympia, Not the First on the Lists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The granting of a pension to Ah Yu of Shanghai, China, the other day led to a report that this sailor was the first Chinaman whose services had ever been rewarded in this way by the United States Government. Ah Yu served on the Olympia in 1897, and contracted a disease while in the service which entitled him to a pension.

The Rev. H. S. Stevens, who during the civil war was Chaplain of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, denies that Ah Yu is the first Chinaman to receive a pension. He says that a pure-blooded Chinaman served under the name of Joseph Pierce as a Corporal in Company F, Fourteenth Connecticut, during the civil war. Mr. Stevens does not recall Pierce's Chinese name. Pierce joined the regiment on July 26, 1862, and served to the general muster-out on May 31, 1865.

"The regiment," said Mr. Stevens, "had an exceptional experience as to the number and severity of battles engaged in, hardships of campaigns, and casualties, and 'Our Joe,' as we all called him, was rarely off duty—a brave, capable, and faithful soldier."

Pierce, who now lives in Meriden, Conn., received a pension in 1891. Mr. Stevens says he thinks it probable that other Chinamen may have served under American names in the civil war.

CORPORATIONS IN TROUBLE.

Receivers Named for an Investment and a Coal Company.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., July 28.—Judge Jackson of the United States Court, upon the petition of Rollin H. Smith, has appointed W. B. Hoge of Whee

THE FUNERAL OF HEUREAUX

Santo Domingo's President Buried with Great Solemnity.

A SERIOUS OUTBREAK FEARED

The Government Adopting Measures to Deal with an Uprising of Its Opponents.

FORT DE FRANCE, July 28.—The funeral services over the remains of President Heureaux of Santo Domingo, which took place at Santiago de las Caballeros at 5 o'clock last evening, were attended by a large number of people, and were conducted with great solemnity. The body, which had lain in state throughout the day, was buried in the cathedral. The Governor of the province superintended the public mourning. Yesterday throughout the island cannon were fired hourly, and flags were placed at half-mast on all public buildings. The Government has issued a decree ordering a period of national mourning for nine days.

The City of Santo Domingo is in a state of great unrest, and business is entirely suspended. The people fear an outbreak. Last night a band of armed men attacked Moca, where President Heureaux was killed, and fired a number of shots. It is reported that the forces supporting the assassin have been augmented considerably. The Government has taken measures to put down the threatened insurrection.

CAPE HAITIEN, July 28.—The news of the death of President Heureaux was hardly credited here by the people generally until last evening, when undoubted confirmation was received. Then there was great rejoicing among the Dominican exiles, many of whom live in and around Cape Haitien. These exiles, who were driven out of their country by Heureaux, are now preparing to arm themselves and enter Santo Domingo, where they expect their chief, Don Juan Isidoro Jimenez, to join them. The Dominican Government is making preparations on a large scale to maintain itself.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—Advices from Santo Domingo to a Dominican here describe the existence of a well-planned and widespread plot by adherents of Jimenez to depose President Heureaux, which it was thought was sure to succeed. The assassination of President Heureaux is regarded here as an indication of the success of the plot.

GOMEZ AND SANTO DOMINGO.

Cuban General Ignores Havana Talk of Him for President.

HAVANA, July 28.—Gen. Gomez refused to-day to discuss the Presidency of the Dominican Republic, claiming to know nothing regarding the matter. When questioned concerning the rumors circulating in the cafés as to his aspirations to become the head of the Dominican Republic, he expressed contempt for the stories. Nevertheless, he is seriously accused here of conspiring to bring the Island of Haiti, as well as Cuba, under the dominion of the United States. Gen. Gomez's wife and family have left Santo Domingo on board the steamer Maria Herrera, and are expected to arrive in Havana next Monday.

It is thought here that the most popular candidate for the Presidency of Santo Domingo is Señor Juan Jimenez, who took part in the attempted insurrection of June, 1898, and who is now in Havana. It is thought possible, however, that if a revolution takes place, Señor Jimenez's opponents may offer Gomez the leadership.

El Diario de la Marina and La Lucha express the opinion that, considering the present expansion policy, the United States Government may intervene in Santo Domingo.

WARSHIPS FOR SANTO DOMINGO.

The New Orleans and Machias Sent to the Disturbed Republic.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Long to-day issued orders detaching the cruiser New Orleans from the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport, and directing her to proceed at once to the City of Santo Domingo. Orders were issued also to the Machias, now at St. Thomas, to proceed to the same point, via San Juan. These orders were made at the instance of the State Department and as a precautionary measure, owing to the disturbed conditions following the assassination of President Heureaux of Santo Domingo.

Neither the State nor the Navy Department has received any advices of an alarming character, but owing to the large American interests on the island it was deemed advisable to take every precaution. It is understood that American capitalists have entered into an arrangement with the Dominican authorities by which practically the entire machinery of the island administration is under their direction.

The New Orleans is expected to sail from Newport immediately. The sail to Santo Domingo will occupy about five days, so she is due there about next Wednesday. The Machias is only a day's sail from that point, but she will go to San Juan to carry back Capt. Snow, the naval commandant of that port, before proceeding to Santo Domingo.

Reply to the President's Message.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 28.—This afternoon the President received the following dispatch in reply to his message of condolence sent yesterday:

Santo Domingo, via Haiti, July 27, 1899.
To his Excellency, the President of the United States, William McKinley, Hotel Champlain, N. Y.:

In the name of the Dominican Republic and in my own I hurry to present to your Excellency the testimony of our most fervent gratitude for your condolence on account of the death of President Heureaux. W. FIGUERO.

Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the Pope.

LONDON, July 29.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Pope will refuse to arbitrate the Haiti-Santo Domingo frontier dispute unless both States will give him full liberty of action and bind themselves to accept his decision without question.

Minister Powell Expresses Regret.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 28.—William F. Powell, United States Minister to Haiti and American diplomatic representative to the Republic of Santo Domingo, has sent a telegram to Vice President Figuereo, who has assumed the Presidency, expressing the keen regret of the United States Government at the assassination of President Heureaux.

HAITIAN DEBT CONFERENCES.

Creditors Said to be Anxious for an American Protectorate.

PORT AU PRINCE July 28.—There was another meeting yesterday of the creditors of the Government to consider propositions made to them last Tuesday for the consolidation of the interior debt. The creditors will probably accept certain of the Government's propositions, but will refuse others. The meeting broke up without any definite decision having been reached. The Government will now make new propositions to the creditors.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—Private advices received by mail from Haiti state that at the conference between the Haitian Minister of Finance and the creditors of the nation on Tuesday the latter refused to accept the proposals for consolidation of the interior debt because they had despaired of accomplishing a permanent basis of financial prosperity under present conditions. It is added that the creditors have determined to agitate for an American protectorate, to which end they are willing to drive the country into hopeless bankruptcy and invite the necessary American capital to extricate the country from its embarrassments.

RUSSIA SHUTS CHINESE PORTS.

Passport System Excludes Englishmen and Americans.

LONDON, July 29.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, the Russian Government has introduced a compulsory passport system for Talienwan and Port Arthur, preventing Englishmen and Americans from traveling there.

INDIA'S DOUBLE AFFLICTION.

Plague-Stricken People Threatened with Loss of Crops.

BOMBAY, July 28.—There were 151 cases and 121 deaths from the plague at Poona on Wednesday. The cases include four Europeans.

The rains still hold off, and the crops are withering.

LABRADOR INDIANS STARVED.

Twenty Dead in the Effort to Reach Davis Inlet to Get Food.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 28.—The steamer Virginia Lake, from Labrador, reports that twenty Indians on that coast starved to death last Winter while trying to reach Davis Inlet in quest of food. The journey was attempted owing to the scarcity of game. Frightful tales are told of the misery endured by the Indians during the Winter.

Owing to the fact that the Labrador coast has been blocked by ice, the news of the suffering of the Indians has not sooner been received.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN PERU.

The Country Adopts the Washington Postal Convention.

LIMA, Peru, July 28.—President Pierola to-day opened Congress, and read his message, which says that the revolutionary movement which has been going on is gradually succumbing, more before the resistance of the people than through the efforts of the soldiery. Peru, the message adds, has made progress economically, the commercial movement of the year exceeding that of the previous year by more than 10,000,000 sols, and the public treasury's condition being much improved.

President Pierola also announced the acceptance by Peru of the Washington Postal Convention.

MRS. PEROT AND MR. BLOOD.

Woman Accused of Abduction Denies Rumors as to Their Relations.

LONDON, July 28.—With regard to the rumor that Mrs. Perot, who was arrested yesterday upon her arrival at Liverpool on board the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman, charged with the abduction of her daughter, Gladys, from the child's paternal grandfather at Baltimore, is to marry Mr. Blood, who accompanied her on the voyage across the Atlantic, Mrs. Perot's solicitor points out that Mr. Blood is married and has a family living.

The solicitor adds that Mrs. Perot has asked that emphatic denial be made of hints that any relationship except that of friendship exists between herself and Mr. Blood.

ANTI-VACCINATION CRUSADE.

Sympathy with English "Martyrs" Everywhere Except in Court.

LONDON, July 28.—A case resulting from the anti-vaccination crusade was opened in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, when the Leicester Guardians, consisting of thirty-five men and five women, appeared to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to compel the appointment of a vaccination officer. The Guardians were elected under a pledge to resist compulsory vaccination.

During the journey of the Guardians to London crowds of sympathizers met them at various stations and loudly cheered them. Upon their arrival at London they were met by huge crowds, who cheered the "Leicester martyrs" and accompanied them in procession. The Court mandamused the Guardians.

CZAR AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Alleged Telegram to the Prince Was Concocted in Paris.

PARIS, July 28.—M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day disposed of the story, which had created a great sensation, to the effect that the Czar of Russia had telegraphed to Prince Louis Napoleon on his birthday expressing the cordial hope that each year would bring the Prince nearer the realization of the best wishes of his friends, "who," it was alleged the Czar's message had said, "are as numerous in France as in Russia."

M. Delcasse said the story was a pure invention and that it had been concocted in Paris.

Fall in French Rentes Discussed.

PARIS, July 28.—The Figaro attributes yesterday's fall in rentes to "brokers acting under orders from a political party desiring to make an impression on the public." The Echo de Paris, the Journal, the Gaulois, and other Nationalist organs throw the responsibility on the Government.

LONDON POISONING INQUEST.

Mr. Bartlett's Death at the Inns of Court Hotel Under Investigation.

LONDON, July 28.—The inquest into the cause of the death of F. W. Bartlett of Philadelphia, at the Inns of Court Hotel on July 26, was begun to-day. D. L. Bartlett testified that his brother was in good health on July 17, but that he was very ill the next morning, and said he "knew he was poisoned." The witness also testified that twenty-two other members of their party had been poisoned; that all were well previous to entering the dining room of the hotel the evening of July 17, and that others of the party who dined elsewhere that night were not sick.

Dr. Mumford testified to having attended a number of guests at the hotel who were suffering from gastro-enteritis. It was brought out in the evidence that there were seventy portions of American tinned apricots served to guests the evening of July 17, and that thirty-four persons were taken ill. Some of these also partook of gooseberry ice cream, to which they attributed their illness. Samuel Moore of Missouri, who, with four relatives, was affected, and other Americans testified.

The inquest was adjourned until Aug. 6.

THE LAHN STOPPED AT SEA.

North German Lloyd Steamer Needed Repairs but Refused Assistance.

LONDON, July 28.—The British steamer Europe, Capt. Tubb, from New York July 17 for London, passed the Lizard to-day, and reported that in latitude 50, longitude 10, she sighted the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn. The Lahn was stopped, and signaled that her engine was out of order, but was expected to be set right soon, and no assistance was required.

The Lahn sailed from Southampton for New York on Wednesday at 5:30 P. M. Gustav H. Schwab, the local representative of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, said yesterday: "I have no knowledge of the stopping of the Lahn off the Lizard, except what I have seen in the afternoon papers. I do not apprehend that the Lahn's engines are disabled. It is nothing uncommon for ships at sea to stop their engines for an hour to tighten nuts, or for some other trivial purpose."

The Cambroman Delayed by Ice.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—The delay in the arrival of the Dominion Line steamer Cambroman, which, though due July 25, did not reach this port until yesterday, was owing to the fact that for three days the steamer was surrounded by ice and enveloped in a thick fog. The Cambroman frequently crashed into floating ice, but was not damaged.

Fatal Fall into a Swiss Ravine.

ZERMATT, Switzerland, July 28.—Early this morning tourists discovered Mme. Morel and her daughter at the bottom of a ravine near here. Evidently they had rolled a distance of 1,200 feet. Mme. Morel was dead, her skull having been fractured. Her daughter was badly injured and delirious. Until she recovers her sanity the facts regarding the accident which befell the two women cannot be ascertained.

Venezuela Arbitration Argument.

PARIS, July 28.—M. Mallet-Prevost, Secretary of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, to-day continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case. He dealt with the period from 1600 to 1648, when, he contened, the Spaniards were all-powerful in Guiana.

Three Sailors Drowned at Kiel.

KIEL, July 28.—The Harbor Master's cutter was capsized here to-day by a waterspout, and three of the members of the crew were drowned.

LONDON THEATRICAL TALK.

Hot Weather and Poor Business—Signs of a War Between London and Provincial Managers.

Copyright, 1899.
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—The theatrical season is practically at an end. The weather is so hot as to be positively prohibitive to theatregoing, and nothing is doing really well, in a pecuniary sense. The most popular of current theatrical entertainments are still Pinero's "Gay Lord Quex," and the perennial "Belle of New York." Lately "El Capitan" has been picking up. De Wolf Hopper grows in favor with the Londoners upon acquaintance.

In October at the Haymarket Theatre "La Tulipe Noire," by the elder Dumas, Anglicized by Sydney Grundy, will be produced. This has often been announced lately by Messrs. Maude and Harrison, the Haymarket managers. The scene is laid in Holland in the seventeenth century.

"Zaza" will be produced for the first time in London next April at the Garrick Theatre, with Mrs. Leslie Carter, who is already a favorite here, in the title rôle.

Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell will begin the next season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in "The Moonlight Blossom," a new Japanese play by Chester Bailey Fernald, the American dramatist.

There are signs of a coming war between the London and the provincial managers because the latter refuse to give anything hereafter but the bare theatre to touring companies. The former have been accustomed to having much in the way of appointments, music, &c., provided for the plays they send on tour, and dislike the change. The provincial managers had "the little end" in the old days, and used to beg. But they beg no longer, and will win in this fight.

"THE MAID IN THE MOON."

Elaborate Burlesque to be Given on the Casino Roof.

An announcement regarding "The Maid in the Moon" was made yesterday by E. E. Rice, the manager of amusements on the Casino Roof Garden. The production will be the first burlesque ever tried in a roof show, and all the appurtenances of scenery and costumes are being prepared on a lavish scale.

"The Maid in the Moon" was written by Richard Carle, and an hour and a half is required for its rendition. Well-known public characters and local happenings are freely satirized in the burlesque, and the personality and methods of favorites in "The Man in the Moon" Company are ludicrously taken off. There are three scenes, depicting a roof garden, the exterior of the New York Theatre, and the investigating chamber of the Maziet committee. Music by Frederic Solomon, with selections by E. E. Rice, will be interspersed through the performance, and the ballet will number thirty girls.

An outline of the cast is as follows: Luna, Ruth White; Sherlock Bernard Doyle, Gilbert Gregory; Louie Freak, John C. Slavin; Richard Choker and Victor Handlestein, Charles Kirk; Manager Ice and Englander Kerker De Koven, Richard Carle; Harrison Stange, Lee Harrison; Spirit of Mischief, Harry Kelly; Waiter, William Gould; Lawyer Hoss, Lionel Lawrence; the Three Fire Brothers, Harrison, Gould, and Lawrence; Fraud Sloan, Gladys Van; Married Wrestler, Edward Begley, and Carrie Off, Olive Wallace.

New Melodrama for the Bijou.

The DorrisAmusement Company will open the Bijou Theatre on Sept. 4, presenting a melodrama called "In Paradise," which is an adaptation from the French by Louis Harrison. Richard Golden and Minnie Seligman have been engaged for the production, and the rest of the cast will be announced in a few days.

Otis Harlan in "My Innocent Boy."

"My Innocent Boy" is the name of a farce billed for the Garrick Theatre early in October, with Otis Harlan as the star. The play, which was first given at the Royalty Theatre in London, and had a long and successful run, will be under the management of Farnk McKee.

Fay Templeton at the New York.

Fay Templeton signed yesterday a contract to appear at the New York Theatre next season, beginning Sept. 15. Walter Jones returned to the cast of "The Man in the Moon" last night.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC OVER.

There Are No New Cases Reported in Havana and Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Brooke, at Havana, regarding the yellow fever situation:

"Gen. Wood reports July 26: 'No more cases reported among troops or Government employes; sanitary condition of city excellent. Intensely hot weather. I think safely consider the present epidemic over.'"

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following from Major O'Reilly, at Havana:

"J. W. Dawson, civilian, Las Animas Hospital, Havana, yellow fever, seriously ill, some improvement past two days."

RAN AWAY TO BE MARRIED.

Peoria Catholic Bishop's Niece the Bride of a Protestant.

PEORIA, Ill., July 28.—There is trouble in the family of Dr. L. H. Spalding, a leading physician of this city and brother of Bishop J. L. Spalding of the Peoria Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. Mayme C. Spalding, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Spalding, aged twenty-one, and Robert M. Lisle, a Protestant, obtained a marriage license in the Peoria County Court on Wednesday afternoon and left on an evening train for Chicago. Strong objection was made to the marriage. The Spaldings preferred that their daughter should marry in the Church, and did not think that she had made a proper selection of a husband

CHICAGO, July 28.—A marriage license has been issued in Chicago to Robert M. Lisle and Mayme C. Spalding. Their ages are given as twenty-six and twenty-one.

MUST NOT BOX SOLDIERS' EARS.

Order Issued to Stop the Practice in the Austrian Army.

LONDON, July 29.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Ear-boxing by non-commissioned officers has become a common form of punishment in the army, and has resulted in thousands of soldiers being seriously injured. The Minister of War has issued an order prohibiting the practice."

CRUELTY IN THE CAUCASUS.

The Director of a Belgian Company Accused of Torturing Boys.

LONDON, July 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs a story taken from a Tiflis paper of incredible brutality in the works of a Belgian iron company in the Caucasus. According to the story, a number of lads who were suspected of theft were horribly tortured by the Belgian Director and six Belgian foremen with a view of forcing a confession. The lads' eyelids were pierced with needles, their bodies were savagely belabored until they lost consciousness, their teeth were extracted, large stones were forced into their mouths, and their foreheads were hammered with the butts of revolvers.

The Public Prosecutor is now making an investigation into the affair.

Volga Collision Story Exaggerated.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The story of a collision on the River Volga between a cargo steamer and a passenger steamer, which was said to have resulted in the drowning of 155 persons, was an exaggerated version of a collision that occurred July 15, when a few persons were drowned.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the first day of the annual horse show at Long Branch was not an entire success, owing to the intense heat of Thursday afternoon, the crowds which attended yesterday made up for the inauspicious opening. This horse show, which is held in the grounds just back of the West End station and near the Hollywood cottages, is a very picturesque and pretty sight, and one that would well repay lovers of fashion and gowns as well as fine horses to take the trip to Long Branch to see. The show is of course the centre of attraction for not only the more fashionable portion of the large Summer colony at Long Branch, West End, and Hollywood, but for the hundreds of New York families who are spending the Summer at Elberon, Monmouth Beach, and Seabright. These last drive to the show from their respective hotels and cottages in handsomely appointed traps of all kinds, and on the grounds and in the boxes meet the distinctive Long Branch element.

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Some of the gowns worn by the Long Branch women on Thursday and again yesterday were remarkably handsome. Many of them came directly from Paris, and their proud wearers were deservedly complimented upon them. The soft and delicate white and cream fabrics, lace trimmed, or with lace insertions, which are the latest Parisian wear for Summer fashionable functions, are exceedingly becoming to women with good figures. As the wearers of these gowns promenaded up and down on the greensward in front of the grand stand or sat chatting in the boxes, or moving around among their friends, they formed a target for admiring eyes. The most beautifully dressed woman at the show thus far has been the fair young former actress whose beauty, gowns, and jewels made her an object of so much attention in London and Paris in the season just over, and who, rumor says, is soon to marry the son of a late United States Senator, who is her constant companion. She looked remarkably well on Thursday and again yesterday in a gown of light cream stuff, covered with rare lace, and on her dark hair she wore a round hat with light blue feather. She carried one of the latest Parisian paasols, lace covered, and with a polished white handle, topped with silver, as tall as herself.

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Among other of the fair attendants at the show whose gowns attract the most attention from their richness and effectiveness are Miss Schiffer, Mrs. Sullivan of Philadelphia, and her sister, Mrs. Oscar F. Livingston of New York, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. Guggenheim, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. C. I. Burkl, Mrs. George Myers, and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman.

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Sir George Ewen-Smith, who became with Col. Blood a surety on the bail bond of Mrs. Lettie S. Perot, arrested in Liverpool on Thursday, on the charge of abducting her daughter, and who is held awaiting extradition proceedings, is a fine-looking elderly Englishman who won much renown a few years ago in what is known diplomatically as the "Tangier incident." Although much older than Mrs. Perot, he has been a special friend of hers for some time past, and accompanied her to Liverpool on the day she sailed from there for America, where he bade her an affectionate farewell. Sir George Ewen-Smith was particularly solicitous as to Mrs. Perot's welfare during the voyage and introduced her to one or two friends, through whom she gained quite an acquaintance on the ship. Her fellow-passengers on that trip were therefore not particularly surprised to read yesterday that he had become one of the sureties for the fair abductress.

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The marriage of Mrs. Meta Kane Cruger, the widow of Eugene Cruger, to M. Raoul Mourichon was announced yesterday. It took place in Paris on June 14. The engagement was announced some time ago in this column. Mme. Mourichon is well known in New York society. She is the daughter of the late Pierre C. Kane of this city, and is consequently related to the Grenville Kanes, the Inness Kanes, the De Lancey Kanes, and other branches of this large and representative New York family. Her first husband was one of the Bell family, of telephone fame. After his death she married Eugene Cruger, who was a familiar figure in New York for years. Mr. Cruger's first wife was Miss Blanche Spedden. She obtained a divorce from him, and with her children lived in this city some years, until she married Mr. Frederic Tams. The wedding was quite a social event, and took place at Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Huntington officiating. The second Mrs. Cruger also obtained a separation from her husband, and was living apart from him at the time of his death, a little over a year ago. She has been out in Paris society this year, and has been much admired. M. Mourichon, her third husband, is a cheveller of the Legion of Honor. The wedding took place at the American Church, on the Rue de Berri.

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The Lucania carries out quite a large passenger list to-day. Among those sailing on her are John D Alling, Mr. George Coppell and the Misses Coppell, the Baron and the Baroness Erlanger of Paris, who have been entertained at Newport; Mrs. J. L. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith and Miss Smith.

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The ships which come in to-day have booked on their passenger lists Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and family, Miss Anna Sands, who has been with Mrs. Ogden Mills this Spring in London and Paris, returned a fortnight ago, and is already in the Mills cottage at Newport. The Ogden Mills will go straight to that place. Mrs. Ogden Mills was detained in London by the alarming illness of her sister, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, who, it is said, is now on the road to recovery.

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Last evening there took place the regular dance at the Meadow Club, at Southampton. The attendance was unusually large on account of the golf tournament, which closes there to-day. Many men are members of the regulation Friday to Monday house parties. Several large dinners were given before the dance. To-day, should the weather prove propitious, there will be a race for the small craft at Newport, for which Mrs. Pembroke Jones has offered a cup.

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The second week of the polo games will commence on Monday at Point Judith, Narragansett Pier. Quite a number of New Yorkers and Summer residents of Newport have been attending these games. Among those have been Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has been cruising along the coast, making dashes into New York on the Valiant.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 28.—All society was at the golf club this afternoon and the links were covered with players, who remained until darkness prevented further playing. In the clubhouse many ladies enjoyed tea, and early in the afternoon several luncheons were served. To-morrow afternoon the second in the series of handicap golf matches will be played for the cups in Classes A and B. These matches are open to club members and subscribers. The cups are provided through subscriptions by the members.

This afternoon George Gould took a party of guests to Dutch Island Harbor on the Atalanta. Mr. Gould and his guests visited Fort Greble, and were shown about the new garrison by Lieut. Steele.

Clarence Postley is entertaining a party of guests on his yacht Colonia.

This evening the United States dispatch boat Dolphin arrived from Boston with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen, who is returning to Washington after having visited the various naval stations on this coast. On the Dolphin are Mrs. Long, mother of Secretary Long, and the Misses Long, daughters of the Secretary. When the Dolphin entered the harbor the acting flagship Indiana saluted the flag of the Assistant Secretary, and in turn the senior officer pennant of Capt. H. G. Taylor was saluted. Later the commanding officers of the warships, the training and torpedo stations, and the President of the war college called upon Mr. Allen to pay their respects.

Capt. Woodbury Kane has returned from New York.

An observation tent is to be added to the other tents to be erected at the polo grounds of the Westchester Polo Club in Batemans Avenue.

Mrs. George Hoffman has arrived and is the guest of her father, J. W. Ellis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have returned from New York.

John Kane of New York is the guest of Sidney Webster at Pen Craig.

The wedding of Miss Millicent Rebecca Grant to Mr. Wneelwright Belknap will take place at Trinity Church at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

W. K. Vanderbilt arrived from New York on his steam yacht Valiant to-day, accompanied by Winfield Scott Hoyt, Fernando Yznaga, and F. O. Beach.

The Newport Clam Bake Club held its second bake of the season this afternoon.

The personal effects of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were to-day removed from the Nourmahal to Mrs. Astor's cottage, Beechwood.

Congressman Capron was a visitor here to-day.

Gould Hoyt has arrived for the season.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave her second large dinner party at Rockhurst this evening.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner.

Arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Schroeder, New Haven; Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barnes, Des Moines; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Carrie, Salem, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Tinkham, Miss Tinkham, Boston; George W. Smith, Philadelphia, and M. H. Stiebel, St. Louis.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oshampless, Mrs. Anna Jones Chestnut, and Mrs. Anna E. Reed of Philadelphia, Edward C. Bush of Boston, Mrs. Hugh De Haven of West Town, Penn., and Mrs. Etta Hubbard of Minneapolis are at the Kay Street House.

Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby gave a dance this evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Estelle Willoughby.

At the Gardner House this evening the Summer colony at Jamestown gave a german, which was led by Louis Lehens.

Quite a number of cards were sent out to-day for some large social functions next month, and the dates of some of the largest dinners have been very much mixed up. In fact, on one evening next month there will be three large dinners occurring at the same hour. These dinners already settled for August include those to be given by Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Senator Depew, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who left Sunday on a cruise, returned on the Navahoe this morning.

Mrs. Willing entertained at dinner Thursday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

The reception to be given by Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore on Friday next is to be on the old-time plan of lawn affairs, and will be one of the largest events of the season, as nearly 400 cards have been sent out. Pretty tents will be erected on the lawn, and dancing, lawn games, and sports will be the features.

The first of the series of musicales to be given by Mrs. John R. Drexel will occur at the Drexel villa on Saturday evening, Aug. 5. Later Mrs. Drexel will give a dance.

Miss Morton, daughter of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, George Alden, and Dr. Sayre are registered at the Golf Club.

Casino registers include Lawrence Boggs, Francis B. Swayne, A. Lanfear Norris, G. A. Bissel, Z. H. Madison, Kenneth Castleman, and Peter L. Pratt.

A large number of polo ponies arrived to-day.

The members of the British Embassy have arrived from Washington at the Nutsheil, and will remain until September. Reginald Tower is the Chargé d'Affaires and Mr. Maxx-Muller and Humphreys Owen are Secretaries.

Miss Wolfe, who is visiting her brother, J. Burke Wolfe, at the Osgood villa, will in two weeks sail for Germany, where she will pass the Summer.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Concessions Made to the Pennsylvania Men in Jersey City.

At a meeting of the Freight Railroad Employes' Protective Union, an organization composed of freight handlers, yesterday, at 276 Spring Street, the men decided to hold out until the demands of the strikers were granted. It was figured that 1,700 men are on strike at present. Circulars were sent out inviting all sympathizers, including the men employed on the Erie and Baltimore and Ohio docks, Jersey City, and other piers, to be present at a meeting to-morrow afternoon.

Two Italians, who have taken strikers' places on the Pennsylvania Piers 27, 28, and 29, North River, were assaulted last night, one of them being attacked by two burly men, who were caught in the act by a policeman and locked up. The victims were Tony Denyer of 71 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, and Joseph Gassasa of 48 Mulberry Street.

Among the concessions granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad freight handlers in Jersey City, by an order issued yesterday, is the abolition of Sunday work during July and August. The men will have to lose their pay for Sunday work, however, as extra men must be put in their places. They told Superintendent Sheppard they were perfectly satisfied with this arrangement, as they felt the need of one day's rest a week. Another concession is in regard to the semi-monthly pay day. The men have to stand in line when paid and await their turn. In this way each man lost from half an hour to an hour, sometimes more. In future this time will not be docked from his account.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—The strike on the Narragansett Bay Line is practically at an end, the demands of the men having been granted in full. The Richard Peck arrived to-day at the usual time, with a full complement of hands and twenty of the crew of the C. H. Northam. The men, who had been getting $28 and $30 a month, struck for an increase to $35, the wages paid to the men on the Fall River Line, and this was granted.

Commander Wadhams on the Navy.

Commander Albion V. Wadhams of the United States Navy spoke at the old John Street Methodist Church last evening on the relation of the navy to the history of the country. "The navy," he said, "has done a great deal more for the country than the army has done or ever will do." He credited the navy with a large share in the consummation of the Louisiana purchase, the Mexican war, and the civil war. He related several striking incidents which he had witnessed illustrating the bravery and devotion of the American sailor. Several references to Admiral Dewey were vigorously applauded. Two dozen naval cadets were present.

To Lay Off Menhaden Steamers.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., July 28.—The American Fisheries Company has decided to lay off a number of its menhaden steamers, as the run of fish has played out and but few are being caught. Of eighteen steamers reporting on Saturday last, not one had a full haul, and some did not have as many as usually is taken in a day. It costs about $1,000 a month to run a menhaden steamer, and at the rate the catches have been running recently the return would be but a couple of hundred dollars. Some steamers have been sent to Southern waters in the hope that they may have better luck there. The rest will be put out of commission until the fish run better.

State Control of Loan Associations.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 28.—The feeling of the delegates to the convention of the League of Local Loan and Building Associations, which adjourned last night, in regard to placing local associations under State control was, that if the State was willing to stand the expense and not saddle high-salaried officials on to the association, they had no objection to going under such jurisdiction. Otherwise, the delegates are a unit in opposition to State interference. No action on the question was taken in convention.

Ex-Congressman Piper Mortally Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Ex-Congressman W. A. Piper is lying dangerously ill at the Palace Hotel, of a complication of diseases, and his recovery is not expected. He is about sixty-five years old, and is reputed to be worth $3,000,000. His only relatives are nephews and nieces living in Eastern States.

A New Yorker Injured at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 28.—Mrs. William H. Hart of New York City, who occupies a Union Avenue cottage, was seriously injured in a runaway accident on the Saratoga Lake Boulevard early this evening.

Fatal Train Wreck in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.—Four men were crushed to death this afternoon, seven were seriously injured, and a number slightly hurt in the wreck of a construction train on the Midland Railway near Windsor.

TO CURB CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Chicago to Prevent the Faith Curists from Practicing Unless They Have Physician's License.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Another attempt is to be made to curb the Christian Scientists. Their practice of accepting money for services is, in the opinion of Dr. Hunt of the State Board of Health, a violation of the medical laws. He said to-day:

"From a paper by a prominent Christian Science reader I understand that fees of from $1 to $2 are charged. Under the new law this is forbidden, unless the practitioner is examined by the Board of Health. It is in direct violation of this law for any person to practice medicine who is not a licensed physician. If a Christian Scientist or anybody else desires to engage in the work of healing the sick he must first pass the examination prescribed by the State Board of Health."

At the Department of Health in the City Hall it was stated that it was purely a matter for the State Board of Health. Each day the names of new licensed physicians are forwarded to the Health Department in this city by Dr. Egan, Secretary of the State board, who is located in Springfield, and only these names are recognized. Most of the complaints against the Christian Scientists have come from doctors of medicine, who are protesting vigorously against their new rivals being allowed to practice.

The State Board of Health will meet in September, and at that time the physicians of the whole State will memorialize the body to begin prosecuting every one who practices by means of Christian Science. The followers of this belief smile at the threat, and simply point to the fact that they are not practicing medicine, and are, therefore, not amenable to the State Board of Health or any other body. They take the position that in healing the sick they are merely following the teachings of Christ, and, therefore, practicing religion.

In answer to the threat that a new law will be enacted to cover their case, they reply that they are perhaps strong enough throughout the State to prevent this. Indeed, the Scientists have made wonderful progress. They are about to erect temples in the West and North Sides which will be replicas of the beautiful building in which they hold services on the South Side, and among their late converts are some of the most prominent people in the city.

LIGHTNING STRIKES CLUBHOUSE.

Bolt Injures Three and Knocks Beer Glass Out of a Man's Hand.

BABYLON, L. I., July 28.—The Oak Island Clubhouse, on the beach opposite this place, was struck by lightning during a thunderstorm last night. The bolt struck the flagpole and entered the roof, passing down through the building and under the floor.

Sidney Van Nostrand, the keeper, and his wife were badly shocked, and Capt. Floyd Tooker also had a narrow escape. A beer glass was knocked out of his hand and shattered, but he was not seriously hurt. A pet dog was killed almost instantly.

Van Nostrand's condition to-day was improved, but his wife continued in a critical condition. The clubhouse was considerably damaged.

DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA.

Scientists Have Found a Large Bay and Several Glaciers.

TACOMA, Washington, July 28.—The party of scientists who went to Alaska a month ago as guests of E. H. Harriman of New York are meeting with unqualified success. They made several important discoveries. Among these is an immense bay extending inland over twenty miles. At the upper end of the bay they have discovered a great glacier. This bay was named Unknown Bay. Four other new glaciers which have never before been seen by white men were found at the head of Disenchantment Bay.

In Icy Bay, opposite Carroll's glacier, an immense glacier three-quarters of a mile in width was discovered and named Harriman's glacier. In the bay where the Grand Pacific glacier is located observations were taken which show that its ice wall has receded three miles since Muir and Reed visited the locality and established their survey twenty years ago. These details were brought by local members of the party who left the steamer Elder at Kodiak.

WANDERED ABOUT WITH $1,050.

Old Woman, May Be from Rochester, Found at Barclay Street Ferry.

An apparently feeble-minded old woman, on whose person Matron Greene of the Church Street Police Station discovered $1,050 in cash, was found wandering aimlessly about last night at the Barclay Street Ferry by Policeman Noumaie, who was unable to get from her where she lived or where she wanted to go. The woman, when taken to the police station, said her name is Mrs. Margaret Hyett, and that she is eighty years old. She was neatly clad, wearing a wraper of dark material.

Under the rules of the Police Department, and of Bellevue Hospital as well, the woman could not be sent to the hospital until adjudged insane by a Police Magistrate, so she was locked up as insane.

Upon a search of the woman's clothing two duplicate baggage checks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad were found in addition to the money. They were numbered 329,597 and 329,598, and called for baggage which had been checked at Rochester, N. Y., to this city. Around the two packages in which the money was done up were bands bearing the stamp of the First National Bank of Milwaukee. These bands are supposed to have been placed there by the Milwaukee bank, which may have sent the money in exchange, to a bank in Rochester.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Leon Francisque d'Oremieulx.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States
Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Well margined accounts solicited.
Commissions 1-16 on all business done on Consolidated Exchange.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of
THE
AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING CO.

In order to afford foreign shareholders an opportunity to deposit their holdings with the **City Trust Company of New York** under the terms of the Protective Agreement, dated July 12th, 1899, the undersigned committee has agreed to extend the time for deposit of stocks until August 4th, 1899.

The Trust Receipts issued are negotiable.

BERT REISS,
HUGH V. RODDY, Jr.,
LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
Committee.

Depository
City Trust Co.,
36 Wall St., N. Y.

JAMES C. CHURCH,
WALLACH & COOK,
Counsel.

July 25, 1899.

Northwestern Coal Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage of the Northwestern Coal Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1893, desires to purchase bonds of the value of $125,000.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of August, 1899, and should be addressed as follows:

"The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street."

"Proposals for sale of bonds of The Northwestern Coal Railway Co."

Dated New York, July 26th, 1899.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 2, 27, 346, 388, 700, 789, 787, 910, 1009, 1031, 1087, 1160, 1168, 1572, 1739, 2102, 2774, 3527, 3713, 3814,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by **E. S. MARSTON, President.**
New York, July 18, 1899.

WANTED—Bond salesman; must have an out-of-town following as well as acquaintance with local investors; fine opening for the right man; state age, experience, and salary expected; answers confidential. Address A. B., Box 193, Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, August 2d, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF ELIJAH S. ROAKE, ASSIGNEE.
2 shs. Hormiguero Central Co.
BY ORDER OF ELIJAH L. ROAKE, ASSIGNEE.
EXECUTOR.
ESTATE GEORGE S. LITCHFIELD.
40 shs. Adams Express Co.
5 shs. American Express Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
20 shs. Rutherford & Carlstadt Land & Building Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Association.
$10,000 2d Avenue R. R. Co. Con. Mtge. 5% Bonds, 1948.
$7,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5% Bonds, 1951.
21 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
40 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. & Manitoba R. R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st) 6% Bonds, 1909.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 4-5% Bonds, 1951.
100 shs. United States Man'fg Co. 8% Cum. Pfd.
35 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
$12,000 Central of Ga. R. R., (Middle Ga. & Atl. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds, 1947.
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE B. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Chas. Y. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.
Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
R. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWARD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 6, 24, 42, 45, 49, 50, 61, 80, 100, 115, 175, 197, 211, 217, 221, 234, 295, 309, 324, 393, 405, 455, 550, 739, 749, 778, 790, 827, 888, 935, 936, 939, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1081, 1190, 1235, 1515, 1516, 1557, 1592, 1599, 1702, 1700, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1899, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Co.
36 Wall St., N. Y.
A dividend of One Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable on Aug. 15th next, to stockholders of record on Aug. 4th. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART,
Assistant Treasurer.

BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Interest due on Aug. 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the above-mentioned company will be paid on and after said date at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York City.
WARREN B. NASH, Treasurer.

New York, July 24, 1899.
Standard Rope & Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons due Aug. 1 on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Compania Metallurgica Mexicana.
New York Office, 27 William Street,
July 28, 1899.
The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st.
C. J. NOURSE, JR.,
Assistant Treasurer.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.
The First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, maturing August 1st, 1899, together with the interest due thereon, will be paid on and after that date upon delivery of the same to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, President.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. The transfer books will be closed from August 1st to 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Buffalo Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons on the above maturing August 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
Financial Agents,
44 Pine St., New York.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—COUPON NO. 5 of the First Mortgage Montgomery Division Bonds of this Company, due August 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Tuesday, August 1, at the Gallatin National Bank, in the City of New York.
HY. TACON, Treas.
Mobile, Ala., July 24, 1899.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., New York, July 29th, 1899.
Coupons maturing Aug. 1, 1899, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

Pacific Bank, July 21, 1899,
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1899.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

186th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, July 27, 1899.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1899.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of One and One-half (1½) Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-half (½) Per Cent., payable on and after August 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 27th, 1899.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 27th inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10th, 1899.
AUGUST BELMONT,
New York, July 10th, 1899. Chairman.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 7, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., and an extra dividend of 1 PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1899. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 15, and reopened on Wednesday, Aug. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1899, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, as registered at the close of business August 1, 1899.
The stock transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of the above dividend, from August 1st until August 22d, 1899.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 19, 1899.

P. F. [illegible]
New York, July 20th, 1899.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock, of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on August 10th, 1899, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned August 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

The German-American Bank,
New York, July 17, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 2.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Trust Receipt for eighty-three shares of the Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, issued in the name of Anna W. Syms. A suitable reward will be paid by the undersigned for its return, or for any information that will lead to its recovery. CHAS. CHASE, Agent.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, August 3d, at 19 West 44th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M.
DAVID PETTIGREW,
Secretary.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—Trading during the first hour was livelier than for many weeks. Reports that the higher scale of prices would soon become operative started a brisk demand for the coalers, Lackawanna rising 3¼ and the others over a point each. The buying movement spread to the Grangers and active industrials, Burlington, Sugar, and Continental Tobacco improving materially. As the noon hour drew near the activity abated, but there was no lessening of strength, most of the stocks making additional progress upward. The dealings were broad. The decline in sterling and suggestions of a resumption of the gold movement temporarily checked the buoyant swing of the market. Sugar crossed 161 on short covering.

On call, money still ranges from 3 to 4½ per cent., mostly 3½ to 4 per cent. Time money is nominally 4 per cent. for sixty days to six months, though there are exceptions on both sides of this figure. Time money, however, is more closely held, and with the approaching movement of the crops is likely to continue on at least a 4 per cent. level for some time to come. In mercantile paper the best names pass from 4 to 4½ per cent.; good names pass at 4½ o 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	19⅞	20⅛	Old Colony	...	9¾
Allouez	7½	8	Old Domin...	37½	38
Arcadian	63¾	63⅞	Osceola	38	39
Arnold	14½	15	Parrot	52	53
Ash Bed	2	2¼	Pioneer	2	2¼
Atlantic	30	30½	Quincy	161	164
Baltic	..	33	Rhode Isl'd..	7½	8
Bost. & C.	..	25	Santa Fe	13¼	13½
Bost. & Mon.	354	356	Santa Ysabel	12½	13
Butte & Bos.	76	80	Shoe	25½	26½
Cal. & Hec.	815	825	Tamarack	222	225
Centennial	33½	34½	Utah Con	43½	44
Franklin	19	19¼	Washington	..	2
Humboldt	2	4	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	47¼	47½	Winona	..	13
Mohawk	26	26½	Wolverine	46¾	47¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	204	285	Bost. Gas 5s.	86	89
Bost. & Low.	240	...	C. Mass. pf.	65	...
Bost. & Me.	201	202	Fitchburg pf.	..	118
Bost. & Prov.	297½	300	West End	..	95
Bost. Elev.	110	110½			

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell T.	..	350	Lams. Store	..	36½
Chi. Sk. Yds.	144	146	Mex. Tel	3⅞	3 15-16
Dom. Coal	51½	51⅝	U. S. Oil	47¼	..
D. Coal pf.	116	116½	West. Elec.	..	50
Erie Tel.	96	97			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—There was some activity in Steel to-day. The common stock advanced from 51½ to 52⅛, closing at 52; the preferred closed at 54, a gain of a point and a half. Preferred Biscuit was firm at par; common sold at 47½@47¾. Linseed preferred ranged from 50¾@51⅜. Metropolitan bonds brought 96¾; the preferred stock sold for 56¾@57, and the trust certificates at 15@15½. The day's business was light.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30
C., Chi. & C. & D. Co	75
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	137
National Biscuit Company	47⅜
National Biscuit Company pf.	100
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	13½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	13
North Chicago Street Railroad	242
West Chicago Street Railroad	120
South Side Elevated Railroad	100
Lake Street Elevated	17½
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs.	15½
Street's W. S. C. Lhe	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Philadelphia market did not respond to the advance in New York. The extent of the improvement here was a little more activity in the general list and fractional gains in Consolidated, Lake Superior, the Readings, and Lehigh Valley. Elsewhere prices were about stationary. There was, however, a better feeling apparent, and if New York should hold its improvement a couple of days there is little doubt as to the course local stocks would take.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	22¾	22⅞	Penn. Mfg.	24	24½
Choctaw	40	40½	Phila. Trac.	99⅜	99⅝
El. St. Bat.	153	158	Union Trac.	42¼	42⅝
El. S. B. pf.	155	160	U. Gas Imp.	169	170
El. Co. of A.	17¼	17½	Welsbach L.	44½	45¼
Lehigh Val.	26¾	27	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	15½	16	Penn.	7⅛	7¼

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,804,065, against $1,914,846 last week and $1,818,504 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,872,501, against $1,739,429 last week, and $1,815,693 in the same period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company and the Compania Metallurgica Mexicana, details of which will be found in another column.

It is announced that the Buffalo Railway Company and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will pay coupons maturing Aug. 1 on and after that date.

The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company announces that it will pay interest on its bonds on and after Aug. 1.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 28	454,203
To date this year	107,984,044
Corresponding date last year	57,103,893

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 28	$2,115,000
To date this year	$599,587,620
Corresponding date last year	$468,891,980

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty and ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of I per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	H. B. Claflin	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅞	Hocking Valley	2¼
Am. Linseed pf.	1¾	International Paper.	¾
Am. Malting	½	Int. Paper pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Louisv. & Nash.	2⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	National Steel	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	National Steel pf.	¾
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅜	N. J. Central	1¼
Cent. Pac., as. pd.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	Northern Pacific	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pitts. & West. pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	3½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson.	1	St. J. & G. I.	1
Del., Lack. & West.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5½
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅞
Federal Steel	⅞	Southern Pacific	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	½	Southern Railway	½
Glucose Sugar	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. L. & Southwest.	½
Erie	⅜	St. L. & S. W. pf.	⅝
Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅜	Wells-Fargo Exp.	½
Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Green Bay deb. B. 1⅜ | St. J. & G. I. 1st 2

There were no declines.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Rather curious developments showed in yesterday's security market. From inactivity there suddenly sprung much life. Quotations ceased lagging. Most stocks on the board scored advances, some of them substantial ones. Yet no new business token showed anywhere. Conditions were practically just what they have been for days and weeks past—representing a maintained exhibit of prosperity in every commercial and industrial quarter.

Money market rates softened somewhat, sterling exchange quotations declined. These changes were factors of some consequence, perhaps, for all of a sudden many speculators recently pessimistic in the extreme, became full of cheerfulness, and spent the day in making rosy predictions of a character almost as grotesque as were their recent forlorn forecasts.

The business transacted on the Stock Exchange during the day was two or three times beyond the average of recent daily totals; yet there seemed to be little indication of new interest upon the part of the outside public. To a large extent there was a covering movement by bear speculators lately active on the short side.

To-day's bank statement and what it may suggest as to the future of the money market provided much of the basis for the day's Wall Street discussions. Traders short of stocks are sure that surplus reserves will show decrease, while traders long of stocks are equally firm in predictions of surplus reserve increases. Neither the one party nor the other knows anything or can figure anywhere close to what in reality the bank figures will be—speculative prejudices govern all such calculations. What, however, seems to be agreed among traders of most consequence is that if the bank statement be a good one, further activity and strength will be encouraged.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London bought more liberally in this market yesterday than for a long time, taking about 30,000 shares of the international stocks. Of Louisville alone the arbitrage houses bought more than 10,000 shares, and they were also quite active in the first two hours in Southern Pacific, Atchison preferred, St. Paul, Northern and Union Pacific commons, and Southern preferred. Cable advices stated that much of the London buying was for German account, Berlin being particularly bullish on the Pacific shares. The heavy purchases by London itself were understood to be in connection with the completion of the fortnightly settlement in that market.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Reviewing the sterling exchange market, Mr. C. Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. says:

"Steadiness in short sight sterling and a decline of about one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. in long sterling and in Continental bills were the features of the week in our exchange market until Thursday evening. Yesterday the declines became general. The prices now prevailing show a decline in short sterling of ¼c, in long sterling of ¼@⅛c, and in Continental bills of a full one-eighth of 1 per cent.

"The changes are partly due to a proportionate advance in the discount rate in the open market in London, and a consequent advance in the price of sterling to 25.25 in Paris and 20.50 in Berlin. Most of the decline, however, is due to the advance in our own money market, where the rate on call is now firm at 4 per cent., with 4½@5 per cent. bid for fixed terms of four and six months. Even at these rates very little money can now be obtained.

"With our money market in this condition at this time of the year, what must it be when the regular Autumn movement of crops must cause a further large drain upon our bank reserves? True, the banks of the interior, West, and South, have now more money in their vaults than ever before, possibly owing to the short-sighted policy of our Clearing House banks in charging high commissions for collecting drafts in the interior.

"The crops, all the same, cannot be moved comfortably without heavy contributions from this centre. With our banks' surplus reserve reduced to only $12,000,000 at the end of July, what must the money market be in September and October, when the crop movement is in full swing? We cannot see anything ahead but a protracted stringency from which we may find it hard to extricate ourselves, since we cannot depend upon Europe to help us out. Gold is steadily advancing there, and their stocks of this metal are comparatively low. The European banks, moreover, can be counted on to raise their discount rates and the price of gold to a point where it may cost very high to bring enough of it here to do us any good. In other words, exchange will have to go very low to enable us to bring it here.

"Just what our stock market may do in such a contingency is a question. In our experience stocks have always shown more activity and greater advances in times such as we now foresee, than when money is at 1 and 2 per cent. Great activity in stocks, however, would increase and prolong the stringency. In that case the relief can hardly be expected much before the new year, after the bulk of the crops have been marketed and the funds returned here."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of July to-day will cover fifty-nine roads, and will show 16.54 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

Third Week July.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$36,230	$4,818	....
Ann Arbor	20,425	4,773	....
B. & O. Southwest.	128,603	10,092	....
*Buff., R., & Pitts.	69,936	....	5,990
Canadian Pacific	543,000	95,000	....
Central of Georgia	96,309	....	24,440
Chat. Southern	1,819	427	....
Ches. & Ohio	244,818	16,277	....
Chi. & East. Ill.	89,931	3,600	....
Chi. Gt. Western	103,434	18,414	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	78,397	12,011	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	784,479	216,220	....
Chi. Term. Trans.	24,539	703	....
Chi. & West Mich.	41,333	7,532	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	289,529	25,055	....
Cleve., Lor. & W.	36,367	5,445	....
Col., San & Hock.	16,263	....	1,727
Den. & Rio Grande.	147,300	....	5,400
Det., G. Rap. & W.	28,667	2,290	....
Evans. & Ind.	7,496	1,060	....
Evans. & Terre H.	27,805	5,827	....
Flint & P. M.	58,422	9,659	....
Ft. W. & Rio G.	7,517	2,061	....
Grand Trunk—Chi. & Grand Trunk	491,133	71,142	....
Det., G. H. & M.	83,359	31,133	....
Hocking Valley	62,291	10,294	....
Int. & Gt. Northern	44,500	15,485	....
Iowa Central	10,223	....	1,226
Kanawha & Mich.	8,926	....	528
K. City Sub. Belt	75,039	11,202	....
L. Erie & West	31,513	3,665	....
Louis. Ev. & St. L.	497,080	75,120	....
Louis. & Nash.	307,324	67,890	....
Mexican Central	126,847	13,924	....
Mexican National	48,561	14,602	....
Minn. & St. Louis.	90,336	24,213	....
M., St.P. & S.Ste.M.	210,000	27,170	....
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	473,000	33,000	....
Mo. Pac.	25,000	....	1,000
Central Branch	98,651	11,952	....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	278,488	69,248	....
Norf. & Western	24,186	3,671	....
Ohio River	16,582	2,379	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	73,651	14,039	....
Pitts. & Western.	6,604	....	1,796
Rio G. Southern	64,900	800	....
Rio G. Western	35,114	12,190	....
St. Jo. & G. Island.	123,185	5,116	....
St. L. & San Fran.	103,700	16,000	....
St. Louis Southwest.	545,932	22,568	....
Southern Railway.	129,246	23,973	....
Texas & Pacific.	37,586	10,999	....
Tol. & Ohio Central.	19,212	4,224	....
Tol., Peo. & Westen	40,571	....	1,896
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	286,743	35,919	....
Wabash	36,065	10,604	....
Wheel. & L. E.	115,886	23,407	....
Wisconsin Cent.			
Total (59 roads)	$7,510,550	$1,110,199	$44,003
Net Increase (16.54 per cent.)	....	1,066,196	....

*Decrease due to strike at company's mines.

GRANGERS ALL ACTIVE.

Favorable crop reports and expectation of heavy earnings statements led to buying of the Grangers for both accounts yesterday. Local banking interests and the larger commission houses took large blocks of the stocks, and houses with Chicago and other Western connections were also heavy buyers.

Burlington led the group both in activity and strength. Much of the general buying of the stock was induced by reports received from Boston that the company's statement for June, which is expected to-day, will be one of the best in the history of the road. It was said that the increase in gross will exceed $600,000. It is not likely that Burlington's June net will be very heavy because of the expenditures for improvements charged to operating account.

St. Paul seemed to be under pressure all day, which, in the opinion of close observers, represented efforts by important interests to accumulate the stock. Chicago advices stated that the prospect of an enormous corn crop in Kansas and Nebraska and the fact that both roads are showing heavy gains in earnings is the influence that is stimulating Western buying of Burlington and Rock Island.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STRONG.

Southern Pacific surprised the Street and encouraged its friends yesterday by becoming active and showing noteworthy strength. From 31¾ the stock ran up to 33⅜, closing near its high price, with a gain of between 1 and 2 points. More than 20,000 shares changed hands. Buying by Housman & Co. and other important commission houses was responsible for the advance. Most of this was believed to represent the operations of strong financial interests identified with the company, who of late have been talking with renewed confidence on the property. These interests have predicted heavy buying of both Southern Pacific and Central Pacific as soon as the Central Pacific merger scheme should be formally adopted, and their predictions seem to have come true, for the vote of Southern Pacific stockholders on Thursday to increase their capital stock to $200,000,000 in order to absorb the Central Pacific was practically the last important move necessary to the carrying out of the merger.

SUGAR'S NEW BUOYANCY.

Sugar Trust came into prominence yesterday, being one of the most active and strongest stocks on the list. It led the industrial department and sold as high as 161⅝, nearly 3 points above Thursday's final figure. The buying of the stock came chiefly from brokers believed

premiums: Buenos Ayres, 112.80; Madrid, 23.35; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 7.50.
Bar silver firm at 27 11-16d per ounce.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was not very active, but compared to recent days the market showed strength and a good deal of life. Advances were recorded in a number of issues, while the net losses for the day were fewer in number and less important than the gains. New Amsterdam Gas and Rubber Goods were specially strong features of the market, and there was very good demand for the Chicago and Alton and the St. Louis subscriptions. The latter closed with a slight net gain at 124¼ bid. Details of the syndicate's plans were announced yesterday, and bids were made for the new securities. For the common stock 20 was bid, and at the close the preferred stock was quoted at 70 bid and offered at 72. For the 4 per cent. bonds 91 was bid.

A sharp advance in both the common and preferred stocks of the New Amsterdam Gas Company attracted much attention to those issues, and there was renewed talk of a settlement of the gas war. The buying of the stocks was called good, and though the bids for the stock were substantially advanced, very little stock came out. The common stock advanced to 33⅛ bid, and closed at 33 bid, and the preferred stock closed at 59 bid, a net gain of 1½ points in each issue. The market for the New Amsterdam stocks was influenced by the advance in Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange, and held well, the advances not reacting at all when Consolidated Gas sold off about 1 point at the close.

Rubber Goods common sold up to 30¾ and ended the day at 30⅝ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of 1 point. The preferred stock closed unchanged at 86¼ bid. The stock was in fairly good demand, and the denial of the rumors to the effect that the stock soon to be issued by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company would be shortly placed on the market, tended to strengthen both issues of the stock. Republic Iron and Steel was dull and showed no net change for the day except an advance of one-quarter of 1 point in the bid price of the preferred stock, which closed at 63⅓ bid. The company is said to be doing a most satisfactory business, and in its own field to be practically without competition.

Amalgamated Copper was dull, but during most of the day the stock was in good demand at a fractional advance over Thursday's closing bids. Offerings of the stock, however, were light, it being held somewhat above the prices bid. Sales were made at 97½ and at 97⅝. Just before the close a few hundred shares of the stock were offered at 97¼, and the issue showed no net change for the day, closing at 97 bid. The other copper stocks were also dull. Tennessee Copper advanced fractionally to 19 bid, and British Columbia Copper fell off one-quarter of 1 point, to 9⅝ bid.

Bay State Gas was fairly active and inclined to sag. It sold at 1⅝, and later the best bid for the stock was 1½. At the close, however, the stock was not offered under 1⅝. There was no news to account for the decline which occurred in the stock yesterday and on Thursday. Electro-Pneumatic was more active than for many days past. It advanced from 1⅝ to 2⅜ and closed at 1⅞ bid.

Several of the electric stocks showed some improvement yesterday, but none of these issues was active. New York Transportation closed at 2 bid, and New England Transportation at 10 bid. Illinois Transportation also made a fractional net gain for the day. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	33	33½
Amsterdam pf	59	59½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¼	100¾
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾

Industrials.

Beet Sugar	30	32
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	20	22
Distilling Company of America pf	57	59
Electric Boat	10	15
Electric Boat pf	45	55
Havana Commercial	26	27
Havana Commercial pf	65½	67
International Power	75	77
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	66½	67½
National Gramophone	86	87¼
National Salt	40	45
National Salt pf	72	74
Otis Elevator	34½	36
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Republic Iron & Steel	17⅜	18½
Republic Iron & Steel pf	63½	64
Royal Baking Powder pf	98¾	99¾
Rubber Goods Mfg	30⅝	30¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	86¼	86½
Standard Oil Trust	463	465
Union Steel & Chain	27⅜	27⅝
Union Steel & Chain pf	68	69
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	⅞

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	97	97¼
American Air Power	70	71
British Columbia Copper	9⅜	9⅝
Chicago & Alton subs	113¼	113¾
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95¾	96¼
Electric Vehicle	95	100
Electric Vehicle pf	115	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅞	2
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	25½
General Carriage	34⅜	37½
Illinois Transportation	5¾	6½
Marleen Copper	9	9½
Mexican 5s	100¾	100⅝
New England Transportation	10	10½
New York Transportation	22	22½
Pittsburg, Bessamer & L. E	24	25
St. Louis subs	124¼	124½
St. Louis common	20	20
St. Louis preferred	70	72
St. Louis 4s	91	94
Tennessee Copper	19	19½
Trust Company of America	207	208
*Union Copper	32	
United Verde Extension	3	4½
*Wabnita Copper	4	7

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	120	125
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad ex div	247	249
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	113	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	97	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	111	115
Con. Traction of N. J	62½	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
Kings County Elevated 4s	94	94½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	92
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Traction pf	21	22
New Orleans Traction pf. (new)	96½	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	35½	37½
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103½	104½
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad consols	119	122
Sixth Avenue Railroad	203	220
Union Railway 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	102	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	33	35
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34	37
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	96½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	53	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42	44
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	85	87
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	107
Citizens' Gas (Detroit) bonds	97	98
Consolidated Gas of Newark	90	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21	24
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	41	42
Fort Wayne Gas	60	65
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	110	120
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds	104½	106
Lafayette Gas Co	60	65
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	80	84
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	48	52
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	67	70
Mutual Gas of New York	260	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	78	82
New England Gas & Coke	20½	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	79	80
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	138
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	81	85
Western Gas	99½	100½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	108	110

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	49	51
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith bonds	106	107
Cramps' Shipyard	81	85
General Chemical	50	
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	45	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	
Hudson River Telephone	106	110
Lorillard Company pf	115½	117½
Michigan Peninsular 5s	106¾	107½
Standard Coupler	35	37
Trenton Potteries	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf		55
Union Typewriter	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	116½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	121
Worthington Pump pf	109½	110¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	49	52
Central & South American Tel	113	114
Iron Steamboat	5	6¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Universal Car Bearing		50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered
500 ..... 108¼
U S 3s, coupon
40,000 ..... 109⅛
30,000 109
Adams Exp 4s
3,000 ..... 106⅝
Am Tobacco Co scrip
6,000 108
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
500 ..... 85¼
11,000 ..... 85¼
5,000 ..... 85⅜
5,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85¼
Gen 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅜
1,000 ..... 101½
9,000 ..... 101⅜
3,000 ..... 101½
500 ..... 101⅝
12,000 ..... 101⅛
26,000 ..... 101⅜
50,000c 101⅜
20,000 ..... 101⅞
3,000 102
35,000 ..... 101⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s
28,000 ..... 96⅜
10,000 ..... 96¼
Balt & Ohio 4s
2,000 ..... 100⅝
11,000 ..... 100⅜
25,000 ..... 100⅞
B'klyn Un El 1st
2,000 ..... 103¼
Bur, C R & N 1st
500 ..... 107½
Canada South 2d
2,000 ..... 111⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
15,000 ..... 96⅜
3,000 ..... 96¾
13,000 ..... 96⅜
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
5,000 ..... 42¼
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc
3,000 ..... 6¼
10,000 ..... 6½
Cent Pac 1st, when issued
15,000 ..... 100½
Ches & O gen 4½s
4,000 ..... 97¼
2,000 97
10,000 ..... 97½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000 115
Chi Term Tran 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 ..... 99¾
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
7,000 95
3,000 ..... 94¾
Col Midland 1st 4s
2,000 72
Col Midland 2-4s
15,000 ..... 62¼
5,000 ..... 62⅜
6,000 ..... 62⅝
1,000 63
Col & South 1st 4s
19,000 89
20,000 ..... 88⅞
1,000 ..... 88½
Det, Mac & Mar l g
10,000 ..... 19⅞
10,000 ..... 19⅞
10,000b3 20
Erie gen lien 4s
5,000 ..... 72½
Erie 4s, prior bds
1,000 ..... 91¾
Flint & P M 5s
6,000 ..... 105¾
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ..... 103⅞
Ga Pac 1st 6s
2,000 ..... 119⅝
Gila Val, G & Nor 1st
10,000 ..... 105¼
Green Bay & West deb B
50,000 ..... 5½
100,000 ..... 5¾
65,000 6
10,000 ..... 6⅛
15,000 ..... 6¼
20,000 ..... 6⅞
Hocking Val 4½s
5,000 101
Int & G N 2d mtge
2,000 ..... 93⅛
Iowa Cen 1st 5s
13,000 114
Kan C, P & G 1st
5,000 ..... 61½
15,000 ..... 61¾
L S & Mich So 3½s
2,000 ..... 110½
Lehigh Val Term 5s
1,000 114
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 92⅞
5,000 ..... 92¾
12,000 93
5,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 93⅜
Total sales $2,115,000
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 ..... 69¼
10,000 ..... 69½
13,000 ..... 69¼
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
17,000 ..... 118½
10,000 ..... 118¾
Mex Inter 1st 4s
6,000 ..... 86⅞
5,000 87
Mo Pac tr 5s
5,000 ..... 99⅞
5,000 ..... 99¾
5,000 ..... 99⅝
15,000 100
5,000 ..... 99⅞
10,000 100
3,000 ..... 99⅞
2,000 100
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
20,000 ..... 98¼
Mob & Ohio g m 4s
10,000 ..... 86⅝
Nash, C & St L con
4,000 108
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh col 3½s
76 ..... 76¼
20,000 ..... 101¾
N Y Cent & H 3½s
1,000 ..... 98¼
Norf & W Ry con 4s
28,000 ..... 94¼
21,000 ..... 94⅜
4,000 ..... 94½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
500 ..... 68½
25,000 ..... 67⅞
10,000 ..... 68¼
5,000 ..... 68⅜
2,000 ..... 68½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000 ..... 103¼
Ore R R & N 4s
31,000 ..... 101⅝
Ore Sh Line inc B and col tr
25,000 74
500 ..... 73½
Reading Co gen 4s
7,000 88
1,000 ..... 88¼
Rio Gr West 1st
3,000 98
St J & G I 2-3-4s
2,000 83
St L, I M & So 4s
8,000 ..... 86¼
2,000 ..... 86½
25,000 ..... 86⅝
1,000 ..... 86¼
5,000 ..... 86⅜
5,000 ..... 86¼
7,000 ..... 86⅜
St L & I M gen 5s
27,000 114
6,000 ..... 114½
10,000 114
St L S W'n 1st
10,000 ..... 93¾
10,000 96
St L S W'n 2d inc
6,000 ..... 65¾
6,000 66
25,000 ..... 65⅞
5,000 ..... 65⅝
10,000 66
10,000 ..... 66¼
60,000 66
25,000 ..... 65⅞
St P & Nor Pac 6s, reg. ctfs
773 78
3,000 132
San Fe, P & P 1st
5,000 ..... 107⅝
3,000 ..... 107½
10,000 ..... 107½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 ..... 100½
So Pac col tr 4s, when issued
5,000 84
27,000 ..... 84⅛
35,000 ..... 84¼
5,000 84
So Pac of Ariz 1st
12,000 112
South Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 100⅝
3,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 100⅝
13,000 ..... 100½
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 ..... 85¾
3,000 ..... 85½
2,000 86
Tenn Coal, Iron & R R, Birm Div 1st
1,000 108
Tex & N O con 5s
11,000 ..... 103⅞
Tol, St L & K C 1st, tr co ctfs
5,000 ..... 115½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
4,000 104
Union Pacific 4s
1,000 ..... 105¼
3,000 ..... 105¼
3,000 ..... 105⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
10,000 ..... 102½
Wabash deb, Ser B
15,000 ..... 36¼
17,000 ..... 36¾
1,000 37
30,000 ..... 36⅞
80,000 37
20,000 ..... 37⅛
22,000 37
5,000 ..... 36⅞
5,000 37
10,000 ..... 36¾
23,000 37
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000 ..... 114½
Wisc Cent Co 1st, tr co ctfs
20,000 ..... 75¾
72,000 ..... 75½
Wisc Cent 1st 4s, when issued
10,000 ..... 94¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 28, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¾	16	1,445	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16	15¾	16	— ½
62	63	600	Am. Car & Found. pf	62	63	62	63	+ ¼
42¼	42½	4,575	American Cotton Oil	42	42	42	42¼	+ ⅛
93½	94	1,110	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	+ ⅛
50	51¼	212	American Linseed pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ 1½
17	18	500	American Malting Co	17	17	17	17	+ ½
67½	68¼	440	Am. Malting Co. pf	68¼	68¼	68	68	
38½	39	870	Am. Smelt. & Ref	38⅞	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
84½	85	750	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	85⅝	85½	85	85½	+ ½
57¼	57⅝	14,035	Am. Steel & Wire	56⅜	57½	56⅝	57⅜	+ ⅛
96½	97	1,100	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96⅜	96¾	96½	96¾	
160	160½	53,079	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	159⅛	161⅝	159⅛	160¼	+ 1¼
118½	118¾	75	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	
32	32¼	1,700	American Steel Hoop	32	32¼	32	32	+ ⅛
77½	78	400	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77	77⅞	77	77⅞	+ ¼
38¼	38½	950	American Tin Plate	38	38¾	38	38½	+ ⅛
99¾	100	28,530	American Tobacco	98½	101	98	100	+ 1½
55⅝	56	1,250	Anaconda Copper	55⅝	56	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
20	20¼	1,070	At., T. & S. F.	20	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
62¼	62¾	17,775	At., T. & S. F. pf	62	62⅜	62	62½	+ ⅛
48½	49	300	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48⅞	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
72¼	72⅝	940	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72½	72¾	72½	72⅜	+ ⅛
116¼	116⅜	34,315	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	115¼	116⅞	115¼	116⅜	+ 1⅜
52¼	52⅞	4,050	Central Pac., ass't pd	52	52¾	52	52½	+ ⅛
28	28¼	2,120	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
57	59	500	Chicago Con. Traction	58⅜	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
137⅞	138¼	24,820	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	137½	138¼	137½	138	+ ⅜
212	214	39	Chicago & East. Ill	76¼	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
14⅞	14⅝	3,500	Chicago Great West	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	
69	69¼	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	69	69⅞	69	69⅞	+ ⅛
91	91	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb	91	91	91	91	+ ½
132⅝	132⅞	12,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132⅝	132⅞	132¼	132⅝	+ ½
156	156½	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	174½	174½	174½	174½	
161¼	161⅝	500	Chicago & Northw	161¼	161¼	161¼	161½	
119¼	119⅝	13,925	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	119¼	119¾	119⅜	119⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	300	Chicago Term. Trans	15¼	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
58⅞	59	600	C., C., C. & St. L	58⅞	58⅞	58¾	58¾	
100	100½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	100	100	100	100	
45⅞	46	1,129	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
80½	81	1,485	Colorado Midland pf	16½	17	16½	17	
124¾	125	110	Col. Southern 1st pf	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
69½	69¾	110	Glucose Sugar Ref	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ 1½
166	167½	20	Great Northern pf	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	
114	117	200	H. B. Claflin Co	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
23⅞	24¼	1,440	Hocking Valley	22	24¼	22	24½	+ 2½
58⅜	59	2,617	Hocking Valley pf	58⅜	59½	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅛
117⅝	117½	2,110	Illinois Central	117	117⅝	117	117⅜	+ ¼
41	41¼	1,350	International Paper	40¾	41⅜	40¾	41¼	+ ¾
76½	77½	100	International Paper pf	77	77	77	77	+ 1½
13	13½	110	Iowa Central	13	13	13	13	
52⅝	53¼	500	Iowa Central pf	53	53¼	53	53¼	+ ¼
6⅞	7	110	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7	7	7	7	
57	57½	2,425	Laclede Gas	57	58	57	57	+ ¼
21⅜	21½	3,530	Lake Erie & West	21	22¼	21	21¾	+ ⅛
81½	81½	1,430	Lake Erie & West. pf	81½	82	80	80⅝	+ ⅜
96⅜	96¾	1,100	Lake Erie & West. pf	96⅜	96¾	96⅜	96¾	+ 2⅜
159⅝	160	53,079	Lake Shore	159⅝	161⅝	159⅝	160¼	+ 1¼
118¼	118¾	75	Lake Shore, Co. pf	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾	
32	32¼	1,700	Lousville & Nashville	32	32¼	32	32	+ ⅛
77	77⅝	400	Met. W. S. El. of Chi	77	77⅝	77	77⅜	+ ⅛
38	38¾	950	Met. W. S. El, Chi., pf	38	38¾	38	38½	+ ⅛
98¾	101	10,405	Manhattan Con	98¾	101	98	100	+ 1½
55⅝	56	2,375	Met. Street Railway	211	213	211	212	+ ½
13⅞	14	1,300	Met. St. Ry., rights	13⅞	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	310	Mexican Central	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
35	35½	100	Mexican National ctfs	35	35½	35	35½	
55½	55½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
90	90½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	90	90½	90	90½	+ ¾
127⅝	128	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	127⅝	128	127⅝	127⅝	+ ⅛
37	37½	2,660	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	37	37½	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
48	48⅜	10,025	Missouri Pacific	48	48⅜	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
45½	45½	100	Mobile & Ohio	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
184¾	184¾	13	Morris & Essex	184¾	184¾	184¾	184¾	
48	48	100	National Biscuit Co	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
30	30	100	National Lead Co	30	30	30	30	
112¼	112½	100	National Lead Co. pf	112¼	112½	112¼	112¼	— ¼
2½	2½	200	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs	2½	2½	2½	2½	
50½	52	2,130	National Steel	50½	52	50½	51¾	+ ⅛
92¼	93	845	Nat. Steel pf	92¼	93	92¼	93	+ ¾
115⅞	118	2,200	N w Jersey Central	115⅞	118⅞	115⅞	117⅝	+ 1⅝
140	140¼	3,020	New York Central	140	140¼	139¾	139¾	
212	214	39	N. Y., N. H. & H	212	214	211¾	211¾	
26	26⅜	2,200	N. Y. Ont. & West	26	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
20¼	20⅝	910	Norfolk & West. pf	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
71	71¼	610	Norfolk & West. pf	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ¼
111¼	111¾	2,850	North American	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅜
50¼	50⅝	4,700	Northern Pacific	50¼	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+ ⅛
77⅝	78	1,600	Northern Pacific pf	77⅝	78	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
7½	7½	130	Ontario Mining	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
59	60	90	Pacific Coast 2d pf	59	60	59	60	
48	48¼	1,425	Pacific Mail	48	48¼	48	48	+ ¼
137	138	2,375	Pennsylvania R. R	137	138¾	136¾	136⅜	+ ⅛
119	119½	4,025	People's Gas, Chicago	119	119½	118¾	119	+ ⅛
2¼	2½	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2½	2½	2¼	2½	
62¼	62¼	1,575	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	62¼	62¼	61¼	61¼	— ¼
55	55⅛	400	Pressed Steel Car	55	55⅜	55	55¼	+ ⅛
88½	88¾	580	Pressed Steel Car pf	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾	+ ⅛
13	15	900	Pitts. & Western pf	14	13½	14	13¾	+ 1
160	161	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co	160¾	161	160¾	160¾	+ ⅜
207	211¾	800	Reading	21	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
60¼	60¾	12,070	Reading 1st pf	59¾	61	59¾	60¼	+ ¾
32½	32⅝	2,500	Reading 2d pf	32½	33	32½	32¾	+ ¼
5¼	5⅝	300	St. J. & G. I	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ 1
48½	48¾	915	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	48½	51½	48½	51½	+ 3½
14	16	864	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	14	16	14	16	+ 3½
10¾	11	1,600	St. L. & San Fran	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
37¼	38¾	1,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	37¼	38¾	37¼	38¾	+ 1⅞
16¾	16⅞	2,100	St. Louis Southw	16¾	17	16¾	16½	— ⅛
38¾	38¾	3,735	St. Louis Southw. pf	38¾	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅝
31¾	33	20,355	Southern Pacific	31¾	33⅜	31¾	33	+ 1½
11½	11¾	5,625	Southern Railway	11½	12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	11,882	Southern Railway pf	52¼	52⅝	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
19	20		Standard R. & T	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
70¾	70¾	8,350	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69½	70¾	69¾	70¾	+ ⅛
22¼	22¾	2,600	Texas Pacific	22¼	23	22¼	22¾	+ ⅜
42⅝	43¾	7,080	Union Pacific	43¼	44¼	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅜
77½	78⅛	5,035	Union Pacific pf	77½	78⅛	77½	77⅞	+ ⅜
78	78	100	Union Bag & Paper pf	78	78	78	78	
64	64½	100	United States Leather	64	64½	64	64½	
72¼	72¾	2,270	U. S. Leather pf	72½	72¾	72½	72½	
50¼	50¼	210	United States Rubber	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
7¾	7¾	100	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
23	23	520	Wabash pf	23	23	23	23	
127½	127¾	100	Wells-Fargo Express	127½	127¼	127¼	127½	— ½
90⅝	90⅝	110	Western Union Tel	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ¼
14½	15½	100	Wis. Cent., when iss	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
Sales		454,203						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	...	Tollet & Ohl 1st	...	...
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109⅜	Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109½	K. & M.	3½	5
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	K. & D. M.		
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾	pf.	18	19
4s, c., 1907	113	114	Knick. Ice	50	52½
4s, r., 1925	129	129¾	Knick. I. pf.	74	75
4s, c., 1925	130	130¾	Lac. Gas, St. L.	93	98
4s, r., 1904	111⅞	111⅞	Lake Shore	201½	210
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113⅛	Long Island	70	73
D. C. 3-65s	119	...	Mah. C. R.	150	...
Alb. & Sus.	113	115	C. R. pf.	105	...
A. & T. H.	195	...	Man. Beach	10	22
Am. Coal	140	160	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
Am. D. Tel	...	39	Mich. Cent.	111

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

The Track Saw the Poorest Collection of Horses of the Season.

A FEW NOTABLE EXCEPTIONS

In the Jamaica Stakes Some Good Animals Were Entered—A 20 to 1 Shot Wins the Fifth Race.

There was one stake—the Jamaica, for three-year-olds and upward—on the programme at Brighton Beach yesterday, and beyond the three horses engaged in this tre lot that took part in the other five races made up the worst representative lot of racehorses that have been brought together on a race track in the East since Gloucester closed its gates some years ago. There were but few exceptions, for the majority of yesterday's runners could have been bought for the price it costs to feed them for a season.

First there was a race for maiden three-year-olds and upward at a mile and an eighth, then another for maiden two-year-olds, and still another was for maidens of all ages. Besides these three, and the Jamaica Stakes, there was a selling race for three-year-olds and upward, and a handicap for three-year-olds.

It was not surprising, under such conditions, that the attendance was lighter than it was even on some of the rainy days early in the week, nor was it astonishing that the spectators watched listlessly all of the over-night events contested. They were not over-enthusiastic, either, over the stake race, for only Briar Sweet, Isidor, and Peep o' Day started, and the first named won easily enough from Isidor. The latter made all of the running for the first half of the seven-furlongs journey, and then, when the stretch was reached, the California mare shook him off easily and went home, winning cleverly by three-quarters of a length. Isidor beat Peep o' Day two lengths for the place.

Four favorites and two others, one an outsider at 20 to 1, and the other second choice, divided the money, and Jockey Mitchell added two more winning scores to his already long list. The outsider was Peace, who romped home a winner by half a length from Abuse, who had made all the running up to the last hundred yards. Dan Cupid, Ten Candles, and Exit got first money in the first, second, and third races, respectively.

Patrick Connolly, an exerciser, was kicked by the horse Columbia III at the post after the race was over. He was not seriously injured, but will be unable to leave his bed for some time.

The handicap was an easy race for St. Clair, who ran in front all the way, and was never in danger of being beaten.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 2-5.

1—Dan Cupid, J. Knade's b. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Belle Carter, 99 pounds, (even money and 1 to 4.....(Moody)
2—Brahmin, F. L. Beard's b. c., 3, 94, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Michaels)
3—Satinwood, E. S. Gardner, Jr.'s., b. g., 3, 96, 4 to 1.....(Mitchell)
*4—James Tod, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 99, 20 to 1.....(McDermott)
*Pulled up.

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Ten Candles, W. Lakeland's b. c., by Candlemas-Tenerine, 107 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Clark)
2—Lady Uncas, Osceola Stable's b. f., 104, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Mitchell)
3—Liebe, John Daly's b. f., 104, 10 to 1..(Maher)

Elfin Conig, 107, 15 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Beautiful, 104, 60 to 1, (Slack;) Reynolds, 107, 25 to 1, (Doggett;) Give and Take, 104, 40 to 1, (Kuhn,) and Finch, 107, 50 to 1, (Gardner,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens of all ages. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Exit, T. E. Mannix & Co.'s. b. f., 3 years, by Patton-Dosta, 99 pounds, 7 to 2 and 2 to 5.....(Mitchell)
2—Waitnot, C. L. Railey's ch. c., 3, 99, 11 to 10 and 1 to 5.....(Van Kuren)
3—Klondike Queen, D. S. Quinlan's ch. f., 3, 99, 12 to 1.....(Moody)

Edith Kane, 99, 50 to 1, (Dupee;) Tennith, 104, 6 to 1, (Garrigan;) Asthore, 104, 60 to 1, (Kuhn;) Cavalleria, 101, 200 to 1, (Phelan;) Graham Bruce, 108, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Sculptor, 108, 25 to 1, (Clay;) Chartless, 104, 300 to 1, (Cox,) and Columbia II., 99, 300 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $35 each, $10 forfeit; of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5.

1—Briar Sweet, W. B. Jennings's ch. f., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Sweet Briar, 121 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. h., 5, 133, 9 to 2 and even money.....(Tarai)
3—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 110, 8 to 5.....(Doggett)

Won in a drive by three-quarters of a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 2-5.

1—Peace, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s ch. f., 3 years, by Midlothian-Turmoil, 86, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(J. Slack)
2—Abuse, Fred Foster's b. h., 6, 112, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Clay)
3—Galathee, N. McHayes's ch. c., 3, 95, 15 to 1.....(Moody)

Rinaldo, 94, 60 to 1, (Dangman;) Tinge, 104, 8 to 1, (Gardner;) Gaze, 101, 7 to 5, (Kuhn;) Chicopee, 99, 300 to 1, (Dupee;) Dave S., 114, 80 to 1, (Doggett;) Belle of Holmdel, 92, 30 to 1, (Setley;) Tabouret, 97, 5 to 1, (Mitchell,) and Rossiter, 99, 300 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, half forfeit, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—St. Clair, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., by St. Leonards-Paradox, 129 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 6.....(Mitchell)
2—Lackland, P. Belmont's br. c., 118, 13 to 10 and 1 to 6.....(Maher)
3—Klondike, E. P. Suttor's br. f., 105, 50 to 1.....(Dupee)
4—Exception, P. J. Miles's br. f., 105, 50 to 1.....(Kuhn)

Won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Brighton.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Laureates	108	Decimal	93
Silver Garter	108	Miss Dede	92
Premature	106	Wig	92
All Gold	103	Midwood	92
Salmagundi	100	Pompadoura	89
Fluke	97	Beverage	89
Gold Lack	94	Mollie Newman	86

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Hurricane	101	Althea	92
Leando	97	Tyran	89
Rare Perfume	97	Glad Hand	87
Frank Ireland	97		

THIRD RACE.—The Rising Generation Stakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Trumpet	122	Christmas Carol	107
Shoreham	112	Wig	107
Gonfalon	107	Midwood	107

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles and a quarter.

Don de Oro	127	Latson	124
Bangle	124	Rappahannock	124

FIFTH RACE.—The Scud Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Isidor	140	Decide	125
Glorian	132	Big Indian	119
Dave S.	132	Impartial	119
Floronso	129	Effie Haggerty	117
Larva	127	Florence Clarke	115
Imperator	126	Water King	114
Judge Tarvin	125	Brahmin	113

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Full course.

Rheinstrom	160	Sir Play	138
King T.	157	The Lost Chord	135
Perion	150		

RACING RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 28.—Results of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sakhrat, 108 pounds, (O'Leary,) 4 to 5, won; Schnell Lauffer, 99, (Burns,) 5 to 1, second; Dear Heart, 97, (J. Roland,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Ice Drop, Monometallist, and Kickumbob also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Midlight, 98 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 5, won; Kilt, 102, (Wilson,) 5 to 1, second; Rideau, 100, (Mason,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:08½. Frohman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Filon d'Or, 99 pounds, (Burns,) 3 to 10, won; The Bachelor, 111, (Clawson,) 20 to 1, second; Tragedian, 114, (McGlone,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bardella, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) even, won; Myth, 110, (Bullman,) 9 to 5, second; Sister Alice, 106, (Wilson,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Cabrillo, Blarneystone, and Jael also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Trillo, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 5, won; Bon Ino, 91, (Blair,) 3 to 1, second; Miss Patron, 102, (E. Jones,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Vice Regal, Nearest, Great Neck, Beau Ideal, Cathedral, and Weller also ran.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Five and a half furlongs. Voter and Sanders, 112 pounds each; Lady Lindsey and High degree, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Swiftmas, 116 pounds; Survivor, 114; Buela, 111; Havoc and St. Cloud, 109 each; Azucena, 104; The Kentuckian, 97.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Mesmerist, 122 pounds; Sam Phillips, 116; Golden Rule, 113; Mark Cheek and Soldan, 112 each; Sardine, 110; Withers, Wooster Boy, and Mr. Jersey, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile. Roysterer, Batter, Survivor, 121 pounds each; Queen of Song and Dr. Nembula, 106 each; Toluca, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs. Black Bonnet, 108 pounds; Sadie Southwell, 103; Ineennamara, 105; Flying Scotchman and Chappaqua, 104 each; Emigree, 101; Miss Mitchell, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, hurdles. One and a half miles. Three Forks, 149 pounds; Eli Kendig, 147; Dudley E., 144; Julius Caesar, 140; Horse Play, 132.

HARNESS RACING AT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Summary of to-day's races:

2:04 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000; best three in five heats.

Searchlight, br. s., by Darknight, (McCarty).....3 1 1 1
Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry).1 3 2 2
Frank Bogash, br. s., (Bogash).....2 2 4 3
Directly, blk. s., (West).....4 4 5 4

Time—2:04¼, 2:06½, 2:06¼, 2:04.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $3,000; best three in five heats.

Elloree, ch. m., by Axtell, (Saunders).....7 5 2 1 1 1
Tommy Britton, br. s., by Liberty Bell, (West).....1 1 3 7 8 3
Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor, (Ketcham).....3 3 1 5 2 2
Pilatus, ch. s., (Von Meter).....2 2 8 9 5 ro
Battleton, b. g., (Geers).....9 8 7 3 6 ro
Belle J., b. m., (Spear).....10 10 10 2 3 dr
Caracella, b. m., (Snow).....6 6 4 8 4 ro
Gayton, b. s., (Kelley).....8 9 9 4 7 ro
Monterey, ch. s., (Williams).....4 7 6 6 dis.
Oakland Baron, br. s., (McDowell).5 4 6 dr.

Time—2:10; 2:12¼; 2:10; 2:08½; 2:10½; 2:12.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200; best two in three heats.

The Maid, b. m., by Hal Index, (Curtis)..8 1 1
Will Tranby, gr. s., by John Wilson, (Ramsdell).....1 8 2
Hontas Crooke, ch. h., (M. Sanders).....2 2 6
Fairview, b. g., (Critchfield).....6 3 4
Lolita, blk. m., (McHenry).....9 5 3
Nerva Patchen, ch. m., (Dempsey).....7 4 5
Laveena, b. m., (Shuler).....3 7 9
Daniel, b. m., (Spear).....4 12 12
Moronial, (Haywood).....5 6 7
Bay Leaf, b. g., (Fenley).....11 9 8
Lily of the Valley, blk. m., (Mathies).....10 10 11
Walnut Lad, br. g., (Shockeney).....12 11 10
Scapegoat, b. g., (Castle).....dis
Burr Patch, blk. m., (Brown).....dis
Lady Herod, ch. m., (Carter).....dis

Time—2:06¾; 2:06¼; 2:08¼.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200; best two in three heats.

Dainty Duff, blk. m., by Milton, (Baldwin)..1 1
Bessie K., b. m., (Stokes).....2 3
Esparto Rex, b. h., (Land).....6 2
Anita S., b. m., (P. Shank).....3 5
William C. K., gr. h., (Cunningham).....4 4
Thornwitch, ch. m., (Benedict).....5 6

Time—2:13½; 2:13¼.

Monmouth Park Grand Stand Sold.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28.—The grand stand at the Monmouth Park race track has been sold to a firm for old iron. This stand was the largest and finest in the country in its day. It cost over $150,000. It was 970 feet long, 210 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The purchasers are Leonard & Co. of New York City. The exact price paid is not made public, but it is said to be about one-twentieth of the original cost of the structure.

LONGWOOD TENNIS MATCHES.

Larned Has Some Difficulty in Beating Wright—Davis Easily Defeats Both Wrenn and Paret.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—To-day's tennis matches at the Longwood Cricket Club were by far the most exciting of the week, and a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators cheered the players all through the long day's play.

The morning was given up almost entirely to the championship singles, and the field was rapidly narrowed down. The Davis-Paret match, the only contest in the third round which had not been started, began early in the morning, and the Harvard man soon demonstrated his superiority. His puzzling service and remarkable speed proved too much for the New Yorker, and he won in straight sets.

George Wrenn had a lead of two sets to love on Holcomb Ward of Orange when he started in to finish his match, but Ward pluckily pulled out the third and fourth sets, only to lose the fifth in short order.

Larned needed only one game to finish off his postponed match with Horton, and as soon as this was scored he went into the semi-final round and played young Beals Wright, the interscholastic champion. To the surprise of all, Wright held his own in splendid fashion, and it was apparent to all that he is rapidly improving in his play. In the second set Wright forced the play with excellent judgment, and was repeatedly within two strokes of taking the set. Even in the third set the veteran, Larned, found it no easy task to dispose of the youngster, though he won again by 6—4, as he had in the first set.

The afternoon match brought Davis and George Wrenn together in the other semi-final match, and a battle royal resulted. Davis held a clear lead all through the match, and seemed to have a small margin to spare at the end of each set. Wrenn showed considerable improvement over his first matches this week, and in the third set he made a splendid rally, when the score was 5—3 against him, winning out the set by 8—6. Davis, however, held the last set safe from the start, and finally won it by 6—4.

The feature of the doubles was the exciting play in two of the second-round matches. Campbell and Huntington, the veteran ex-champions, were forced to play five close sets, the scores in four of which reached deuce and vantage before they could dispose of Marvin and Codman, two Harvard players, while the Larned brothers had a similar battle royal on an adjoining court, but they lost the fifth set by 7—5.

The two winning teams will come together in the semi-final round of the doubles tomorrow, while Whitman and Wrenn will meet Ward and Davis in the other semi-final. In the final round of the singles Larned will play Davis to-morrow, and the winner will challenge Champion Whitman, the cup match coming off on Monday.

The scores of to-day's play follow.

Championship Singles.—Third Round—G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat Holcomb Ward, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; D. F. Davis beat J. P. Paret, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3; W. A. Larned beat Kenneth Horton, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—D. F. Davis beat G. L. Wrenn, Jr., 6—3, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4; W. A. Larned beat B. C. Wright, 6—4, 11—9, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—Second Round—M. D. Whitman and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat J. B. Read and A. S. Pier, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1; D. F. Davis and Holcomb Ward beat Ralph McKittrick and S. P. Ware, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2; O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington beat E. R. Marvin and Alfred Codman, 8—10, 7—5, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6; B. C. Wright and C. R. Budlong beat W. A. Larned and E. P. Larned, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—E. N. Wrightington (15) beat F. B. Radley, (scratch,) 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; A. F. Fuller (half 15) beat J. P. Paret, (owe 15,) 6—1, (defaulted.)

First Round—I. C. Wright (half 30) beat Alfred Codman (owe 15) by default; Ralph McKittrick (scratch) beat H. M. Whitman, (half 30,) 10—8, 6—2; F. B. Whittemore (15) beat J. S. Morris, (half 15,) 6—3, 6—8, 8—6; J. Shea (30) beat W. J. Clothier, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—2; E. N. Wrightington (15) beat J. B. Read (scratch) by default; D. A. Fuller (half 15) beat G. B. Wilson, (15,) 6—2, 2—6, 6—1; W. S. Bond (owe 15) beat P. E. Presbrey (scratch) by default; S. P. Ware (half 15) beat A. B. Hitchcock, (15,) 6—3, 6—2; J. R. Carpenter (scratch) beat Holcomb Ward (owe 15) by default; Kenneth Horton (scratch) beat C. B. Wilbur, (half 15,) 5—7, 6—3, 8—4; J. C. Davidson (owe 15) beat W. A. Hopkins, (30,) 6—8, 6—3, 6—0.

Second Round—N. Little (scratch) beat F. B. Whittemore, (15,) 6—1, 6—1; E. N. Wrightington (15) beat J. Shea, (30,) 6—3, 6—0; A. F. Fuller (half 15) beat W. S. Bond, (owe 15,) 6—4, 6—0; J. R. Carpenter (scratch) beat W. C. Grant, (scratch,) 7—9, 6—2, 6—2; J. C. Davidson (owe 15) beat Kenneth Horton, (scratch,) 2—6, 6—0, 6—4.

Consolation Doubles.—Preliminary Round—K. Horton and P. E. Presbrey beat W. E. Putnam, Jr., and E. N. Wrightington by default.

First Round—R. D. Little and A. P. Hawes beat J. S. Morris and E. A. Stroud, 6—3, 6—2; W. J. Clothier and J. R. Carpenter beat K. Horton and P. E. Presbrey, 6—3, 6—2; R. C. Seaver and A. F. Fuller beat C. R. Budlong and B. C. Wright by default; J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson beat B. F. Merrill and A. B. Hitchcock, 6—1, 6—1.

Semi-final Round—W. J. Clothier and J. R. Carpenter beat R. D. Little and A. P. Hawes, 8—6, 10—8.

Cycle Race at Manhattan Beach.

At the Manhattan Beach bicycle track this afternoon, Harry Elkes, Charles Miller, Burns Pierce, and Frank Waller will meet in a 100-mile paced race. The pacing will be done with motor cycles.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale on Lower Water Street—Telephone Company Buys Corner—An Important Lease.

John N. Golding has sold for E. R. Durkee the five and six story buildings occupying the block front on the southeast side of Water Street, between Pine and De Peyster Streets, being known as 135 to 139 Water Street, 86 to 88 Pine Street, and 6 and 8 De Peyster Street. The plot has frontages of 63.4 feet on Water Street, 103 feet on Pine Street, and 96.2 feet on De Peyster Street. The buyers are said to be a prominent firm, who will alter the premises for their own occupancy.

The New York Telephone Company has bought from Mandelbaum & Lewine 61 and 63 Irving Place, southwest corner of Eighteenth Street, old buildings on a plot 52.6 by 100. The telephone company will erect a six-story building on the site, and will, it is understood, transfer to it its "Eighteenth Street" exchange.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have also sold the two four-story brick buildings 333 and 335 Grand Street, on a plot 35 by 80.

It is reported that Joseph Mendelsohn has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 37 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8.

John M. Gibson & Co. have sold for H. M. Brown to C. W. B. Wilkinson the four-story brick store and tenements, 20 by 65 by 88 feet, 733 Second Avenue.

William Fisher has sold for the Jacobs estate to John Beekman the five-story brick flat northwest corner of First Avenue and First Street, 25 by 100.

Parsons & Singer have leased from the plans for John T. Williams to Brown & Seccomb, fruit auctioneers, the building that he is about to erect at the northeast corner of Beach and West Streets, on a plot 100 by 90. Brown & Seccomb will occupy the first two floors, while the upper part of the building will be arranged as offices for fruit importers and brokers.

Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth will sell at 2:30 P. M. to-day, on the premises, sixty villa sites at Edgemere, L. I.

Plans were filed yesterday for alterations to the Park Row building, to cost $10,000. The improvements will be confined to the southerly half of the first floor and basement, which have been leased for a café and restaurant.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

448 and 450 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 50 by 95, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Carsten H. Bohlen.....$23,250

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

408 and 410 West End Avenue, 42 by 125, seven-story flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Improvement Company.....101,736

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Brook Avenue, east side, 118 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, each 16.8 by 100.5, three three-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, John Toelberg.....15,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 58 and 60 Cherry Street and 74 and 76 New Chambers Street, for a two-story brick and stone dwelling and a three-story brick stable, 28.10 by 168 and 49.11 by 168; American News Company of 41 Chambers Street, owner; John R. Thomas of 160 Broadway, architect; cost, $55,000.

No. 135 Bleecker Street, for a six-story brick, iron, and stone loft building, 25 by 95; Joseph Clement of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Richard R. Davis, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 218 East Ninety-eighth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 21.11 by 80.11; Sussman Reinhardt of 1,694 Lexington Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 435 to 441 East Thirteenth Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 and 29.8 by 79.6 and 59.8; M. S. A. Wilson of 21 East Twenty-third Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

No. 233 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick flat, with stores; David and Sarah Lubelsky, premises, owner; C. H. McAfee, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 577 and 579 Tenth Avenue, to a three-story brick warehouse; Julia J. Jackson of 626 Tenth Avenue, owner; Janes & Leo, of 2,585 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 51 and 53 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement and restaurant; Lawrence estate of 1,244 Broadway, owner; Charles H. McAfee, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 134 and 142 West Fourteenth Street, to two seven-story brick factory and loft buildings; C. W. Chapin of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,400.

No. 1,690 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Flora Long of 2,072 Second Avenue, owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, to a two-story brick store and lofts; Mrs. Kate Warner of 20 Union Square, owner; Escher & Evans, architects, cost, $1,100.

Nos. 26 and 28 Lispenard Street, to a five-five-story and basement brick tenements; Annie Selzer of 116 Snedliker Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $600.

No. 33 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; A. Wolff of 33 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; William Baumgarten & Co., architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 47 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick private dwelling; H. C. Fahnestock of 457 Madison Avenue, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 870 Washington Avenue, to a two and three-story brick dwelling; John J. Amsler, premises, owner; Jacob H. Amsler, architect; cost, $2,500.

Northern Terrace, southwest corner of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mary A. Mulligan, owner; John J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $300.

No. 860 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; David Stevenson Brewing Company, owner; Newman & Duncan of 342 West Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $800.

Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, to a twenty-five-story brick and stone office bulding, 104.2 by irregular; William M. Ivins of 123 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; George Keister of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 582 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick tenement, with stores; Sebastian Fischer, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 141 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick kindergarten; Church of the Epiphany, premises, owner; C. H. Richter, architect; cost, $310.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 28.

AV C, 121 and 123, w s, 38.8x83; Rachel Weinstein and another to Charles I. Weinstein.....$1

BROADWAY, n w corner of Waverly Place, 29x100; Alletta R. Bailey and others to Mary E. Strong.....1

BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 97.6x100.5; George Stolz to Peter J. Kinzig.....1

CHARLES ST, s r, 241.7 ft e of 4th St, 20x95; Louis Gompfer to A. M. H. Gompfer.....10,000

CLINTON ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of Grand Av, 66.8x100; Charles E. Cady to Lucia J. Cady.....1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 124th St, 50.5x100; Richard H. Clarke, Jr., to Therese Neiman.....1

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 109.10 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Mary Richards to Heward W. Charles.....1

GARDEN PLACE, e s, Lot 432, map of Washingtonville, 36.3x134x36.3x137; Thomas D. Penfield to George E. Hanson

HENRY ST, 184, s s, 23.10x100; Rachel Phillips and another to Harris Bernstein.....22,000

HENRY ST, 184, s s, 23.10x100; Elias Hershfield to Rachel Phillips.....

HOWARD ST, 11, s w corner of Elm St, widened, 12.4x70x10.2x70; William K. Porter to Robert D. Green.....1

LOT 203, map portion of Hunt estate; Edward C. Herber and wife to Charles W. Smith and wife.....1

MADISON AV, w s, 26 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Louis D. Levy.....100

MADISON AV, w s, 51 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Louis D. Levy.....100

MADISON AV, w s, 76 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Louis D. Levy and Rosa Cohen.....100

MADISON AV, w s, 101 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Louis D. Levy and Rosa Cohen.....100

MADISON AV, w s, 25.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Emma Appel.....100

MADISON AV, w s, 50.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; Julia Fleischmann to Gustav Basch.....100

ORCHARD ST, s w corner of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Samuel Mandel.....15,200

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 122 ft s of 83d St, 42.1x55.11x irregular; Clarence F. True and wife to Francis M. Applegate.....75,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 122 ft s of 83d St, 42.1x55.11x irregular; Francis M. Applegate and wife to The Riverside Building Company.....1

WEST END AV, e s, 78.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x100; Stephen R. Post, assignee of Arlando Marine, to William E. Finn.....1

3D AV, w s, Lot 212, map of Central Morrisania, 50.1x124.9x50x119.10; John W. Cornish to Thomas D. Malcolm.....24,593

7TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Therese Neiman to Richard H. Clarke, Jr.....1

10TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 1,040, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Elizabeth M. Waters to Minnie A. Requa.....100

11TH ST, 611 East, 25x103.3; Irving L. Kempner and another to Thomas Adelson and another.....1

13TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of Avenue B, 50x108, Unionport; Florence S. Crosby to Domenico Rossi.....1

15TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; 60th St s s, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 20x109.5; Albert S. Adler to Flora S. Adler.....1,000

40TH ST, 445 West, 25x98.9; John McCormick to G. Otto Elterich.....1

51ST, s s, 19 ft e of 1st Av., 18x100.5; Agnes Moeslem to Clark Schwenk.....2,300

60TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 22x100.5; William K. Porter to Meyer L. Sire.....1

65TH ST, 101, n e corner of 4th Av, 20x80; William K. Porter to Lon Sire.....1

84TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Charles T. Wills to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.....1

84TH ST, 153 West, 25x102.2; Edgar Coles to William H. Reed.....1

85TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Arthur G. Muhlker to Johanna E. Bohnig.....1

90TH ST, 304 East, 25x100.8; Charles F. Roessle and wife to John Hermes and wife.....100

93D ST, 162 West, 17.6x100.8; Lincoln McCormack to Lydia R. Notman.....100

117TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to J. Allen Townsend.....4,000

123D ST, 63 East, 19.5x100.11; Walter R. Lusher to Morris J. Simon and another..1

Recorded Leases.

ARNOUX, William H., to Benjamin Fox; 72 8th Av, 5 years.....$2,000

GUNTHER, George A., and others, executors, to William J. Mullen; 861 1st Av, 5 years.....720

KELLY, John, to George Kelly; 237 East 22d St, 5 years.....900

McDOWELL, Alexander, to Louis Bielberg and another; 8th Av, n e corner of 112th St, 3 years.....360

LUMLEY, Leah S., to Stadler & Falk; 5th Av, 535, 3 years.....3,250

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Anna Woerishoeffer; Riverside Drive, e s, 122 ft s of 83d St, 4 years.....$40,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Walter D. Sewall; 81st St, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years...16,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Walter D. Sewall; 81st St, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years...16,000

CAMPIGLIO, Lorenzo, and Angela Rofano to the New York Savings Bank; 23 and 25 Roosevelt St, 5 years.....34,000

COOGAN, John J., to Harlem Savings Bank; 2d St, s e s, 100.1 ft s w of Washington Av, 1 year.....2,000

COSTELLO, Dennis F., to George Ehret; 2,204 8th Av, saloon lease, demand.....5,000

DROUGHT, Julia, to Isaac Metzger; Morris Av, s w corner of 127th St; also 5th Av, n w corner of 127th St, demand...1,500

DRUMMOND, Robert W., to Catharine L. Beekman; Columbus Av, s w corner of 91st St, 1 year.....10,000

ESLER, Josephine A., and others, to George E. Kitching; 502 West 34th St, 5 years, (rerecorded).....13,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 3d St, n s, 212.8 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years.....29,000

FISCHEL, Harry, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 3d St, n s, 239.2 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years.....43,000

GOODBY, Julius, to Ella J. McPherson; 210 and 212 Avenue A and 505 East 13th St, 1 year.....7,000

GROGAN, Charles B., to Ernst Ordemann; 183d St, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 2 years.....500

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Paul M. Herzog; Jefferson St, n s, 189.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 2 months.....900

HANSEN, George E., to Aline Joumault; Garden Place, e s, Lot 432, map of Washingtonville, 3 years.....2,500

HASSMANN, Moritz, and Solomon Schacht to William H. Doty; 141 Goerck St, ½ year.....1,000

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to James Stokes; 125th St, s s, 229 ft e of Broadway, 3 years.....22,000

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to James Stokes; 125th St, s s, 254 ft e of Broadway, 3 years.....22,000

HOFFMANN, Jobst, to Frederick G. Potter; 125th St, s s, 229 and 254 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 2 mortgages, each.....2,750

JARVIS, Nathaniel, Jr., and another to Henry J. Welch; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year.....1,500

KAYSER, Raymond C., to Dennis W. Moran; Orchard Terrace, e s, 109 ft s of Elm Av, 3 months.....115

KINZIG, Peter J., to George Stolz; Brook Av, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St; also Brook Av, e s, 73.4 and 97.8 ft s of 170th St, 2 years, (three mortgages,) each.....2,000

KINZIG, Peter J., to George Stolz; Brook Av, e s, 49 ft s of 170th St, 2 years.....2,000

LALOR, John F., to Jacob Ruppert; 377 Willis Av, demand.....4,000

LEINS, Rosina, to Elizabeth Gifford; Beach Av, e s, 100 ft s of 147th St, runs e 100.5 ft n w s of Southern Boulevard, 3 years.....500

LIPPMANN, William J., to Elizabeth Lippmann; 119th St, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....3,000

LUSTIG, Morris K., to Samuel Greenbaum and another; 3d Av, w s, 80.11 ft n of 101st St, 5 years.....14,000

LUSTIG, Morris K., to Edwin W. Greenbowe; 3d Av, w s, 60.11 ft n of 101st St, 5 years.....14,000

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to John W. Cornish; Lot 212, map of Central Morrisania, demand.....10,000

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to John W. Cornish; Lot 212, map of Central Morrisania, demand.....24,593

MANDEL, Samuel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Orchard St, s w corner of Delancey St, 1 year.....13,500

McOREE, Elizabeth and Charles E., to Marx and Moses Ottinger; Morningside Av East, n e corner of 116th St, also 116th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, demand.....15,000

NATHAN, Florence, to Max Wolff, trustee; 1,832 3d Av, 3 years.....14,000

NATHAN, Florence, to Louis Wolff, guardian, &c.; 1,832 3d Av, demand...2,343

NOTMAN, Lydia R., to William H. McCormack and others, trustees; 93d St, 162 West, 1 year.....1,000

OLDHAM, Mary, to Lawrence Fitz

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.

Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.

School year opens September 11, 1899.

For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Collegiate and special courses. Certificates admit to colleges. 42d year, Sept. 26th. $300. JOS. E. KING, President, Fort Edward, N. Y.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School, Boarding and Day School for Girls, 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women. Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D. Prin., Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

What Dewey thinks of Huebsch's Year

Book with his portrait—that's our Dewey blotter. Your name and address, please, and we will forward one, with sample of our noteheads and specialty. B. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL C. POTTER, plaintiff, against THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Action to recover damages for libel.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899. BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 45 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county on the same day.—Dated July 28, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy29-1aw5wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE TWELFTH WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES F. DOLAN, Elizabeth A. Dolan his wife, Louis Hannemann, as receiver of James F. Dolan; Lillian E. Bates, First National Bank of Rondout, Nineteenth Ward Bank, Maurice Untermyer, Bernard Mahon, the Fitchburg Railroad Company, John J. Hopper Union Paper Company, John Gallagher, Martin J. Earley, and William A. Prendergast, as executor of the estate of Lawence E. Prendergast, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 12, 1899. Trial desired in New York County. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Lillian E. Bates, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, dated the 21st day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at New York City, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated July 21st, 1899.

Yours, etc., CHARLES W. DAYTON, jy22-1aw7wS Attorney for Plaintiff.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL BACH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,128.

To the creditors of Michael Bach of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Michael Bach was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin Bernstein of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Benjamin Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX BROCKMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,285.

To the creditors of Max Brockman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Max Brockman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 28, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM H. COHEN, individually and as a member of the firm of Straus & Cohen, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham H. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 21, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 28, 1899.

NO. 1,291.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH COHN, formerly SARAH LIPSHITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sarah Cohn, formerly Sarah Lipshitz, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Sarah Cohn, formerly Sarah Lipshitz, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 29, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Goldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. LYON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James A. Lyon of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said James A. Lyon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 28, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL L. MATTHEWS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel L. Matthews, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 28, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JULIUS MIRANTZ, Bankrupt.—No. 1,118.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Mirantz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 18, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 9, 1899, at 10.30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 28, 1899.

NO. 1,174—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—PATRICK MEEHAN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Patrick Meehan, bankrupt, late of the City of New York, in said district. Take notice that Patrick Meehan has filed his petition, dated July 25, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 29, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MAX PHILLIPS and LOUIS DEMBITZER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Max Phillips and Louis Dembitzer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 16th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, July 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ROSENTHAL and MICHAEL GORDON, individually and as partners in ROSENTHAL & GORDON, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,288.

To the creditors of Louis Rosenthal and Michael Gordon, individually and as partners in Rosenthal & Gordon of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Rosenthal and Michael Gordon were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 28, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LESTER L. ENSWORTH ET AL. VS. NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.—State of Connecticut.—Superior Court.—Hartford County, July 7, 1899.

ORDERED that Frederick A. Betts of New Haven, Conn., be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the National Life Association.

Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton of Hartford are hereby appointed a committee to receive and examine all claims that may be presented by the creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association, and pass upon the legality of the same, and make full report of their allowance in whole or in part, or their disallowance in whole or in part of any and all claims so presented to this court on or before the first day of January, 1900.

The creditors and policy holders of said National Life Association are hereby required to present their claims against said corporation to the said Theodore M. Maltbie and Lewis E. Stanton on or before the first day of December, 1899. Said claims shall be made in writing, and shall set forth the nature and extent thereof by the person making the same, and shall be supported by an affidavit of the claimant attached thereto, and all claims against said corporation which shall not be presented to said committee within the time herein limited shall be forever barred of recovery out of the estate in the possession and control of said receiver. It is further

ORDERED, adjudged, and decreed that any claim rejected by said committee shall be barred as aforesaid, unless the owner thereof shall make application in writing to the court wherein these proceedings are pending, for the allowance thereof within one month after he shall have received written or printed notice of the rejection or disallowance of said claim. Said receiver is hereby ordered and directed to send by mail, postage paid, a written or printed copy of so much of the foregoing order as limits the time for the presentation of claims against said National Life Association to every known creditor and policy holder of said corporation at his or her last known place of residence, as soon as the same can be conveniently done, and before the first day of September, 1899. And said receiver is also ordered and directed to publish so much of this order as limits the time for the presentation of claims, at least three times before the first day of August, 1899, in a daily newspaper published in the City of New York, and also in The Hartford Daily Courant and The New Haven Evening Register.

By order of the Court. GEORGE A. CONANT, Clerk.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT.—In the matter of the petition of MERRITT & CHAPMAN DERRICK AND WRECKING CO., for limitation of liability as to the steam tug "Hustler."—In Admiralty.—No. 1,226.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order made the 18th day of July, 1899, by the Honorable William K. Townsend, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, that I, the undersigned, duly appointed trustee, under the provisions of Sections 4,283, 4,284, 4,285 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Thursday, the tenth (10th) day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at Palmer's ship yard, at Noank, in the Town of Groton, County of New London, State of Connecticut, by Richard C. Morris of New London special auctioneer, the steam tug "Hustler," her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she lies at said place.—Dated Hartford, July 22, 1899. (Sd.) EDWIN E. MARVIN, Trustee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAGE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy1-1aw6wSa

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City. ap15-1aw6mS

EVANS, THOMAS W.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Rudulph H. Evans, Kate G. Muller, Charles F. Muller, Marion M. M. Heberton, Anna E. M. Heberton, Anna E. Miller, Helen C. Henderson, Clara D. Davis, Katherine E. Whelen, John Roland Enos, Thomas B. Enos, Charles H. Enos, Horace Enos, the heirs and next of kin of THOMAS W. EVANS, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas Horace S. Fly of The City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated August 26, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas W. Evans, late a non-resident of the County and State of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. jy1-1aw6wSa&au12

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLOVER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6mS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 814 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. B. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f25-1aw6mS

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas J. Purdy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1899.—WILLIAM MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, WILLIAM MOONEY, Executors. THOMAS J. PURDY, Atty. for Exrs., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f4-1aw6mSa

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy22-1aw6mSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PECK, NELLIE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, his attorney, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 221 day of April, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Atty. for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan. ap22-1aw6mS

SCHRAG, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP SCHRAG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 545 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1899. EBERHARD FABER, Executor. FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Executor. m10-1aw6mS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JOHN A. DERAISMES, Sarah De Wilson, John E. Lovett, John L. Brower, John L. Deraismes, Mark T. Lovett, Emma Baltazzi, Ada McFarlane, Marguerite L. Deraismes, Maria S. Wilson, Matilda M. Wilson, Henry A. Wilson, John A. Deraismes, as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and Eugene Gibney, as general guardian of Marguerite L. Deraismes, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET L. DERAISMES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally, to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the Court House in the County of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John A. Deraismes as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and as Trustee of Marguerite L. Deraismes, under said will, and also to show cause why the resignation of said John A. Deraismes as such Trustee should not be accepted and a new Trustee appointed in his place; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. jy1-1aw6wS

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W, L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPKINS, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

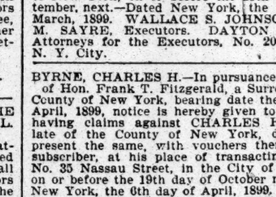
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ST. JOSEPH'S APOSTOLIC SCHOOL, Plaintiff, against ELLEN GOGGIN and DAVID McCLURE, as executrix and executor of the last will and testament of Mary Elizabeth Grady, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises located in the County of New York, and directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, between the Ninth and Tenth Avenues, and designated upon a map of the property of Ellen Eliza Ward, made by Samuel B. H. Holmes, City Surveyor, June, 1868, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, by lot Number 484, commencing on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, adjoining lot Number 485, and distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; thence running northeasterly along said Lot 485 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet to lot Number 483 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 483 and parallel with the Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along Thirty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899. FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee, 52 Wall Street, New York.

PURCELL, WALKER & BURNS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 419 West 39th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, together with certain property located in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, is to be sold, is $7,531.64, with interest thereon from the fourth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $485.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,593.75 and interest.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1899. FRANCIS SPEIR, Jr., Referee. jy19-2aw3wW&S&au9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

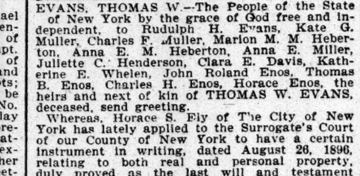
All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899. THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:



TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R., (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays) at 5:30 P. M., Saturdays 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Mondays by steamer Shinnecock excursion to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving Pier 15, at 8 A. M. Excursion tickets, $2.00, good to return same day.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and MAINE. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and RHODE ISLAND. Lve. Pier 36 N. R., Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE
LEAVE PIER 8, N. R.
FOOT RECTOR STREET.

For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, week days at 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00. For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, week days at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M.

**Albany

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA

Doctors Say Capt. Bockhoven's Case Was Unmistakable.

NO PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENT

Patient Dictated a Note to His Wife Shortly Before He Died—Buisson Treatment Failed.

George Miller Bockhoven, master of the freight steamer Coropa, fifty-five years old, and living at 515 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, died yesterday morning in the New York Hospital of what the doctors say is an unmistakable case of hydrophobia. Aside from the fortitude and coolness with which the patient met death, the case is made especially interesting to the doctors by several unusual circumstances. It appears that there was no psychological element—the man's imagination had no part in the development of the disease—and an experiment tried on him with the new Buisson treatment for hydrophobia failed completely.

Capt. Bockhoven was bitten on the neck, right arm, and left hand aboard his boat, on June 12, by a strange dog. The wounds were not severe. The dog was chased away and Capt. Bockhoven had the injuries cauterized with carbolic acid and thought no more of them, as they healed quickly. He did not mention the matter again, and his wife and son, who lived with him, seem to have forgotten it.

While eating supper Wednesday Capt. Bockhoven was troubled by a strange stiffness in his jaws and found he could not swallow. He suffered much during the night, but did not for some time associate his trouble with the bite of the dog. His family physician at first treated him for asthma, but on being told of the biting advised the patient to see a specialist. On Thursday he went to the Presbyterian Hospital. The doctors there questioned him, and on hearing his description of his symptoms advised him to go to the Pasteur Institute. There Dr. Gibier recognized a clearly developed case of hydrophobia and regarded him as doomed. The Pasteur treatment is to prevent the development of the disease, not to cure it after it has developed.

Dr. Buisson, a French physician, has recently caused general discussion among doctors throughout the world by a paper in which he declares that he had cured himself of the disease by profuse sweating in a Russian bath. Dr. Gibier had no faith in this treatment, but he saw in it the only gleam of hope for the patient. He did not tell Capt. Bockhoven his conclusions, but did warn the Captain's son.

Most of Thursday Capt. Bockhoven was kept in a Russian bath or rolled in blankets. He sweated freely, but there was no relief. When he went to the institute he was having frequent spasms. They continued all day, even in the bath, and there was every evidence that the disease was developing fast. The patient, however, retained his self-possession. He had no symptom of the intense excitement and panic with which real or supposed victims of hydrophobia are usually afflicted. He was cool and deliberate, obeyed the directions of the doctor, and described his feelings quietly and intelligently.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening it was seen that the experiment—the first of its kind in this country—was a failure, and Capt. Bockhoven was carried to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. His wife and son and Dr. Gibier were with him, and the hospital doctors attended him constantly. All they could do was to watch the disease develop step by step and to mitigate suffering as much as possible with narcotics.

The official history of the case shows lockjaw and constriction of the throat, excessive flow of saliva; the constant coughing and choking usually described as "barking," followed by hallucinations and gradual sinking. Mrs. Bockhoven left the room exhausted at 11 o'clock. About midnight the patient complained of lights moving on the walls and a constant succession of sparks on the ceiling. Dr. Gibier recognized this as an indication that the disease had reached the brain and that the end was near. By his advice, as a last resort, blood was and injections of strong brine were administered, but there was no relief.

In his lucid intervals Capt. Bockhoven was yet cool and master of himself. He understood his condition, but was not frightened, and dictated this note to his wife, which Dr. Gibier wrote:

"My Dear Wife: I know that I have not more than a day to live. I realize that I must die. I understand well that I am suffering from hydrophobia. So don't grieve. You have been happy many years. Now, let's talk matters over. You are well provided for. Our son will take good care of you. But please don't cry."

The patient died at 2:50 o'clock. Because of the unusual character of the case it was reported to Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams. The official report from the hospital doctors states the cause of death as hydrophobia, and Dr. Williams's certificate gives the same cause. No autopsy was held. Dr. Williams said the cause of death was clearly established, that there was no suspicion of crime, and that in such cases there should be no autopsy unless the family requested it.

$12,500 FOR MIDDLETON'S DEATH.

French Line Must Pay for Running Down Boat in the Bay.

Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court yesterday, awarded to Charles Middleton, as administrator of the estate of Robert Middleton, a verdict of $12,500 against the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique for the drowning of Robert Middleton. Middleton was in the employ of the Government last year repairing wires connected with the submarine mines in the lower bay. He was in a small boat near the main ship canal when the steamship La Touraine passed out and capsized it. Judge Brown says Middleton was a man twenty-nine years of age, with a fair prospect of many years of life before him, a wife and two sons dependent upon him, and capable of earning at least $900 a year.

FIRST BALE OF 1899 COTTON.

To be Sold for the Benefit of Flood Sufferers.

The customary arrangements for the sale of the first bale of 1899 cotton have been made by the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange. It is on its way North, and was grown at Tinton, Patricio County, Texas, and was given to the sufferers by the floods in the Brazos Valley by a New Orleans firm of cotton brokers, who added a bonus of $100 to the full market price of the staple. They forwarded the bale by express to President Thomas M. Robinson of the Cotton Exchange.

The bale, decorated with flags, will be sold at noon on Monday next in front of the Exchange, and from New York it will make the rounds of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Atlanta, and other cities, and when it is finally sold it will have added several thousand dollars to the fund for the sufferers. The New York Cotton Exchange has already raised about $2,500 for them.

THE STUART HOUSE CORNICE.

Alarming Notice Affixed to Hotel Because It Needed Repairs.

A tempest in a teapot has been raised because of the discovery of a defect in an ornamental cornice on the Stuart House, Forty-first Street and Broadway, which was followed by the pasting of a notice on the building by an employe of the Department of Buildings pronouncing the structure unsafe. The notice was torn down and repairs are to be made.

Manager Rivers of the Stuart House said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"One day last week a man came here and said the cornice was unsafe and must be repaired. I referred him to M. L. Sire, owner of the building. Last Saturday night a city official called and pasted a notice on the door declaring the structure unsafe. I protested against such a course at such a time, because even if the alleged defective cornice fell it could not hit any one. I never said I considered the proceeding in the nature of a 'touch,' but I did say I believed some one was looking for a job. The cornice will be fixed."

At the Department of Buildings Superintendent Brady said the notice was put up as a precautionary measure to protect the city in case of accident, and to insure the payment of the cost of the survey.

THE CASE OF DAVID C. TAYLOR.

His Demurrer to the Return of Commissioner of Jurors Welde Overruled in Part and Upheld in Part.

Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday gave a decision upon the demurrer interposed by David C. Taylor to the return of Commissioner of Jurors Charles Welde, to the alternative writ of mandamus which he obtained to compel his reinstatement as a regular clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, from which he was removed on March 31, 1898. Mr. Taylor claimed that as the position was competitive, and he was given no opportunity of making an explanation, and the grounds of his removal were not entered upon the records of the office, his discharge was unlawful. Justice Beekman holds that the provisions of the new charter in reference to removal of regular clerks by heads of departments are not applicable, the Appellate Division having held that the Commissioner of Jurors was not "the head of a department" within the meaning of a section of the Consolidation act, and the provision of the new charter on the subject is substantially a reproduction of that section.

Mr. Taylor claimed that he was also protected against summary or arbitrary removal by the law of 1898, requiring the reasons for removal to be stated in writing. It was contended, however, on behalf of the Commissioner, that as Mr. Taylor's removal occurred on the same day as that on which the act of 1898 became a law by the approval of the Governor, it was incumbent upon him to allege that he was removed after the executive approval. Justice Beekman does not concur in this view, and refers to the decision of the Court of Appeals (150 N. Y. 225) that a statute must ordinarily be deemed to have been operative for the entire day on which it became a law. The Court says the presumption is a rebuttable one, and the Commissioner would be free, upon a trial of the issues, to show, if it be possible to do so, that the approval of the Executive was not appended to the act until after the relator had been discharged.

The claim of the respondent that the office of Commissioner of Jurors was a county and not a city office, and that the act of 1898 did not, therefore, apply to the relator, Justice Beekman holds to be untenable. Justice Scott having held (27 Misc. 697) that the office is a city office. It was claimed in the Commissioner's return that as more than four months had elapsed since Taylor was removed before he instituted the proceeding for his reinstatement, he was guilty of such laches as disentitled him to the relief he sought. The Court holds that this delay, unexplained, constituted laches forbidding the issuance of the writ. If there were any reasons for the delay, the burden of showing them rested upon the relator. None having been given, the demurrer to this defense is overruled.

Justice Beekman holds that the other defenses to the writ which have been demurred to are insufficient, and that as to them the demurrer should be sustained.

LEGAL NOTES.

IT WAS AN EXECUTORY CONTRACT.—Gustavus A. Waeber and another of this city claimed $3,019.23 damages from Gabriel Talbot and others of Bordeaux, France, because French peas purchased of them, in 1893, instead of being of extra fine quality, as represented, were of an inferior grade. After much testimony had been taken on the trial of the action, the plaintiffs were allowed to amend the complaint by alleging that defendants warranted the peas to be merchantable as "Talbot Extra Fine Peas 22-24," and that they were not so merchantable. Judgment for defendants on dismissal of the complaint, at the end of the trial, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, says it is clear that this was an executory contract for the sale of the goods, and not a completed sale of any particular peas, there being no specific goods described or identified as those included within the contract and no general mass of goods from which the goods sold were to be separated. There being no express waranty, an acceptance of the articles, as a compliance with the contract, precluded the plaintiffs from holding the defendants responsible for any lack of quality of the goods sold and delivered. It was held to be the plaintiffs' duty at once to rescind the contract and offer to return the goods, as a condition precedent to the right to recovery. They not only failed to prove such rescission and offer to return the goods, but proved such a course of dealing with the goods after the discovery of a defect as to preclude them from maintaining any action, either for the damages sustained because of the failure of the goods to comply with the contract, or to recover back the consideration money paid. The plaintiffs, after having full knowledge of the condition of the peas, and of the fact that they were not of the quality called for by the contract, had the option of rescinding the contract and of returning the peas to the defendants, and recover back the money they had paid, or of retaining the peas as a compliance with the contract. The evidence showed that plaintiffs insisted upon retaining, and did retain the peas, and disposed of them, and no unequivocal offer was made to return them.

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NO PROOF OF TRANSFER OF THE STOCK.—Hugh McConnell brought an action in the Supreme Court in this city to compel the Playa De Oro Mining Company to transfer to him fifty shares of its stock, standing in the name of Hattie E. Ketchum upon its books, represented by a certificate in her name, and upon the back of which he claimed was indorsed a power of attorney to transfer, signed by her. McConnell claimed he bought this stock from Mrs. Ketchum, and that after she signed the certificate, it was delivered to him by her agent, Mrs. Ketchum, in her answer, admitted the ownership, but denied the sale and transfer. It appeared on the trial that after Frank E. Ketchum had transferred these shares to his wife, he assumed to sell them to plaintiff, the power of attorney upon the back of the certificate purporting to be signed by Mrs. Ketchum. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has reversed judgment given for plaintiff, holding that the evidence to prove Mrs. Ketchum had signed the power of attorney was totally insufficient, and that the trial court, in deciding that from the circumstances Mr. Ketchum had apparent authority to sell and dispose of the certificate, lost sight of the issues presented by the pleadings. The only evidence offered to show that Mrs. Ketchum signed the power of attorney was that of Gayley, a lawyer, who had seen her sign the verification of a pleading, as he said, with a gloved hand. Mrs. Ketchum said she signed it without her gloves. Justice Van Brunt says that according to his own testimony this witness had never seen Mrs. Ketchum write under conditions which would enable him to form a judgment as to what was her proper signature, and the signature being denied by her, and reasons being given why it did not look like hers, it would have been error, even if the Court had found the signature was hers. But the Court did not so find, but based its judgment upon another set of circumstances, which did not seem to have any foundation in the proof. It was a somewhat peculiar circumstance, the Court said, that the plaintiff should have held this stock for two years after its alleged purchase, without any attempt whatever to have it transferred upon the books of the company.

MASONIC INFLUENCE IN COURT.

Magistrate Thought He Saw It in Case of Negro Excursionist.

Magistrate Meade, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday intimated that the Brotherhood of Freemasonry interfered with justice. He did not lay great stress on his remarks in the case of the negro rioting on the steamer Blackbird, and dismissed the case of Charles Oliver, who, according to the statement on Thursday of Charles Hazen, manager of the Masonic excursion, was supposed to have slashed Joseph Bingham with a knife.

Magistrate Meade was astonished when Hazen said he only knew what a "brother" had told him. He tried to find out from Hazen something about the fighting in which Bingham got hurt, but Hazen said he could not tell anything about it. The Magistrate then called out loudly so that every one in the courtroom could hear him:

"Is there any one in court who knows anything about the assault on this man?" The courtroom was filled with colored people, but no one answered. The Magistrate then said to Hazen:

"The influence of Masonic brotherhood seems to have been working. This man is discharged."

Funeral of Lottie Fowler.

The funeral of Mary Theresa Connolly, better known as Lottie Fowler, the medium, who died in the Manhattan State Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's Island, last Saturday, will take place to-day. She was expelled from Russia in 1881 for having prophesied the assassination of Alexander II., which came true six days after the date she had named. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

THEFT OF THE TAKITESY

Frank Weston, Alias Shaw, the Alleged Thief, Arraigned.

POSED AS YACHT'S OWNER

Boat Disappeared from Her Anchorage Off Salem, Mass., Last June, and Was Found in the North River.

The stanch little sloop yacht Takitesy was missing from her anchorage off Juniper Point, at Salem, Mass., one day in the middle of June last, and thereby hangs a tale of yacht piracy which came out yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, when J. G. Appleton, manager of the Underwriters' Salvage Company of Boston, and member of the Jubilee Yacht Club of Beverly Farms, appeared against one Frank Weston, alias Shaw, whom he charged with stealing the boat. The Takitesy was a thirty-footer, three years old, and a comfortable sea boat.

The alleged yacht pirate was trapped through the efforts of T. Fleming Day, editor of The Rudder, who accomplished his purpose through the yacht stations along the coast, while Mr. Appleton expended some $500 in vain search, which took him hither and thither along the coast and as far north as the Bay of Fundy. Mr. Day had been doing a little detective work on his own account for a year past in the hope of entrapping a gang of yacht pirates which has been operating hereabout and on the New England coast, and this case at once aroused his attention.

Mr. Appleton has a place at Juniper Point, and just off his grounds lay the Takitesy, one of many yachts and other craft anchored in the vicinity. On hearing of the case Mr. Day at once caused notices to be sent to all yacht clubs and to club and The Rudder stations. The yacht was heard of in Vineyard Haven Sound and again at City Island, but she slipped away in each case before her skipper could be apprehended. All trace of her was then lost until Mr. Day was notified on Monday that a boat answering the description was anchored in the North River off Ninety-second Street. He at once investigated. On the stem of the boat appeared the name Katy in iron capital letters nailed on, but the paint on the yacht's counter bore traces which showed that similar letters which had been removed spelt Takitesy. Even the nail holes remained. The thief had in fact utilized four of the old letters in making the new name. The alleged owner of the craft, it was learned, had recently joined a local yacht club, through which it was found that he was a man about twenty-eight years old, of medium height, stockily built, and of the complexionless order, his hair being of light red and his eyebrows almost white. He was accustomed to wear a bicycle suit and made a good appearance. He had given his name as Frank Weston and his address as 1 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and had said that he had recently come from down East to take a position with a firm of contractors at work on the upper west side. He had also announced that he was willing to sell his boat, in which he had made the journey from his former home. Mr. Day called at the One Hundred and Fifteenth Street address and found that Weston passed there as the son of the janitress of the building. Mr. Day found his man and learned that he would sell the boat for $600. He arranged to meet him and go aboard on Thursday evening, and then notified the police of the Thirtieth Precinct. Detectives McManus and O'Neill were detailed to meet Mr. Day when he should come ashore again with Weston.

Aboard the yacht Mr. Day found a buoy with the name Appleton on it, and a pair of oars marked Takitesy. There was also a spirit compass, which had been taken from an Italian bark wrecked last Winter off Cape Cod. Weston said that he had been a sailor man, and had brought the craft here himself. He had lost her papers, he said, during a storm on the way down. She was his property, however, he said, and he added the information that he had also another sloop the We're Here at Juniper Point. Mr. Day recollected that a craft of that name belonging to Dr. Trask of Flushing had been cut from her moorings in Flushing Bay last Autumn, and he concluded that he had finally got on to the track of the yacht pirates.

Going ashore, the detectives were found waiting, and Mr. Day, pointing to Weston, said: "There is your man." Weston was very indignant when told that he was under arrest charged with stealing the yacht. It was all a mistake, he said. He had bought the yacht.

There was a man known as Shaw who worked on a Salem lobster sloop in the early part of this year. He was employed by one Fagin, and his reputation was of the worst among the shore people because in 1897 he had been caught making off with a catboat, as was believed at the time, with the intention of stealing it. No case could be made out, however, and he soon afterward disappeared. He was not seen again until last Fall, when he arrived in Salem waters with the large sloop We're Here.

On June 12, the day before the Takitesy was missing, Shaw was seen looking over the yachts lying at Juniper Point, and that night most of the local boat owners removed the wheels of their yachts so that they could not be steered. The Takitesy was not so protected, however, and that and the seeming invitation contained in her name was supposed to have accounted for her unscheduled departure from the harbor. The disappearance of Shaw was noted immediately afterward also, and suspicion rested upon him until Fagin announced that Shaw had gone to New York, and he showed a pair of rubber boots which he said Shaw had sent to him by express. The express office verified this information, and the time of the parcel's arrival seemed to preclude the possibility of Shaw's having been concerned in the stealing of the boat.

On Thursday night Mr. Appleton, the owner of the Takitesy, was called in to confront Weston.

"Why, that's Shaw," he said.

Weston, or Shaw, turned livid. Fairly beside himself with rage, he cried: "If I'd known your game, one of us would have gone overboard while we were out there just now. I'd have killed you."

Weston was locked up, and yesterday was removed to await requisition papers from the Massachusetts authorities. Mr. Appleton said that he had been willing to spend many times his yacht's value to capture and convict the thief in order to break up yacht piracy. The Salem authorities were notified yesterday that the We're Here left by Weston in the care of his friend Fagin was stolen property, and to take such action as seemed necessary.

It appears that after the Takitesy disappeared Fagin offered to rent Mr. Appleton the We're Here. Mr. Appleton said yesterday that in the light of what had now transpired he thought this had been a case of "rubbing it in."

It is believed now, in some quarters, that Weston could throw some light on the disappearance of the Seawanhaka knockabout which was taken from an anchorage in Oyster Bay last Summer.

Before Weston was led away to his cell yesterday, he declared that when he got out he would kill Mr. Day, and use a dynamite bomb on the Summer home of Mr. Appleton at Juniper Point.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR ENGLAND.

The Nutfield Will Carry Twenty in Her Hold.

The steamship Nutfield of the Lamport & Holt Line, now lying at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, will next week sail for England with twenty American-built locomotives as a portion of her cargo. The engines are to be used for hauling freight trains on the Midland Railroad, England.

The order for the machines was divided equally between the Schenectady and Baldwin Locomotive Works. The Schenectady engines are of the eighty-ton type, those built at the Baldwin works being twenty tons lighter in weight.

Cadet Appointment in Jersey City.

Fred Brensinger of 231 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, has been appointed cadet to West Point to represent Hudson County, by Congressman W. D. Daly. A young man who was appointed by ex-Congressman McEwen failed to pass the entrance examination. Brensinger is the son of Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Brensinger of the Fourth New Jersey National Guard Regiment, and Principal of Public School No. 9. He is a graduate of the Jersey City High School. The alternate appointment is Charles Milton, a young newspaper man.

Dr. D. Jayne's famous prescription for Lung and Throat Diseases is still sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

What is Cream of Tartar?

When the juice which is pressed from grapes for wine-making ferments, the acid of the fruit is crystallized and precipitated. This is collected, refined to absolute purity, and ground to a powder. This is cream of tartar.

Fruit acids are among the most wholesome and important constituents of the food of man. They are absolutely requisite to maintain health. In grape cream of tartar there are combined the most useful of leavening agencies and a most healthful food article.

This highly refined acid of the grape, or cream of tartar, is the material from which Royal Baking Powder is made. It is many times more expensive than ingredients used in many baking powders, but being healthful in itself, it adds healthfulness to the food instead of degrading it.

In imitation baking powders poisonous alum is used instead of healthful cream of tartar. Such powders seriously affect the health.

KILLED HERSELF WHILE INSANE

Mind of Mrs. S. C. Smith Affected by Worry Over Probate of a Will.

Mrs. Sophia C. Smith, a widow, fifty years old, was found yesterday morning strangled to death in her room, at 123 East Fifty-eighth Street, where she had been boarding for ten days. The case was undoubtedly one of suicide. The woman had tied one end of a sheet about her neck and the other end to a bedpost, and then had let herself fall from the bed.

Mrs. Smith, who was in comfortable circumstances, is believed to have become suddenly insane. Her mind was affected about four years ago, and she was committed to the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane, but last September she was discharged as cured. Since then she had occasionally acted strangely.

Louis R. Smith, manager for Detwiller & Street, manufacturers of fireworks of 172 Fulton Street, is the eldest son of Mrs. Smith. When informed of his mother's death he declared that she was undoubtedly suffering from a temporary attack of insanity when she killed herself, and that it was possible that the worry and excitement attending probate proceedings in regard to the will of her uncle, Robert Porter, may have caused the attack. Mrs. Smith went to Brooklyn on Wednesday to attend the probate of the will. She expected to inherit the property.

Mrs. Smith's husband, A. Ogden Smith, died in 1887. Besides L. R. Smith, she leaves another son, C. O. Smith, and two daughters.

FIGHT OVER STOCK TICKERS.

Matthew M. Looram Wants Them Replaced in His Rooms.

Lawyer Henry C. Wilcox, representing Matthew M. Looram of Manhattan, yesterday applied to Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a mandatory injunction to restrain the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company from interfering with the transmission of stock quotations to the rooms of the plaintiff and to compel them to put back two tickers in the plintiff's rooms, which had been removed therefrom. Mr. Wilcox said Looram got the tickers in 1898 from the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, which is leased by the Western Union.

The plaintiff stipulated that he would use the tickers only in the business conducted by him and not to run a so-called bucket shop. There was a contract that provided that the tickers could be removed at the option of the Western Union. They were removed in April last, the explanation for their removal being that the Stock Exchange committee had withdrawn its approval by which the instruments had been placed in Looram's offices.

Mr. Wilcox said the courts had decided that the company must serve all without discrimination and that the reasons for the removal of the tickers should be given. Justice Stover said that if the transmission of quotations was a duty to the public, then the company was bound to furnish them; but it appeared to him that it was not bound to throw broadcast to the public all the information it received. He reserved decision.

BERNHARD MARKS RETURNS.

A Hurried Trip to Buffalo—Recognized by a Cabman.

Bernhard Marks was returned to his mother at the Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, at 6 o'clock last night. He disappeared from the hotel July 20.

The boy went to Buffalo and spent all his money. Then he begged his way home on the railroad. He arrived at Fulton Street Ferry, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A cabman named Johnson recognized him. He was turned over to the Chief of Police. The latter conducted him to his mother. She is still very ill in consequence of his disappearance. Last night Bernhard was securely locked away from reporters. The family refused to give any account of his wanderings. The cabman may get $500 reward.

William E. Carr Not Drowned.

William E. Carr, the young Bayonne man parts of whose clothing were found on the Newark Bay shore Thursday morning by a policeman, is alive and well. He said yesterday that he went bathing two blocks below where his clothing was found. When he returned to the shore only his trousers remained. He searched for a block up and down for his clothing, and, thinking the remainder had been stolen, he donned the trousers and sneaked to his boarding house by a back way. He then put on a suit of clothes and went to Brooklyn. He thinks some one took his coat and other belongings as a joke and dropped them where they were found.

Receivers for Loan Association.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed William C. Breed and Clifford W. Hartridge as receivers of the New York National Building and Loan Association. Each is required to give a bond in $50,000. The Attorney General seeks to dissolve the corporation, claiming that the concern is insolvent and that the officers have violated the law under which the association was created by speculating in real estate.

THIEF MAKES A FIERCE FIGHT.

Shoots Hat Off One of His Pursuers and Is Pounded Into Submission by Three Policemen.

George Davis, thirty-four years old, and refusing to give his address and any more information about himself, was arrested last night by the Tremont police after a long chase, culminating in a desperate fight. The man was surprised in an effort to loot the residence of Mrs. Anna Heath of 971 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

Mrs. Heath returned home late in the afternoon and was surprised to find Davis in her dining room busily engaged in packing her silverware into a valise. He ran when he saw her and jumped over the fence into One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. He carried a lot of plate, jewelry, &c., his pockets bulging out as he ran.

Thomas Kerr, a mail carrier of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jefferson Avenue, heard Mrs. Heath's cries and gave chase. The burglar kept in the lead for six blocks, and Kerr then began to close in on him. When within fifty feet the fugitive wheeled suddenly and taking deliberate aim fired two shots at Kerr. One passed through his hat, carrying it off.

Kerr never faltered, but increased his speed and managed to grapple with the burglar. The latter fought like a madman and tried hard to shoot Kerr. A fierce struggle of some moments followed, when the burglar managed to free the hand in which he had the revolver and brought the weapon down with crushing force on Kerr's head. The mail carrier dropped as if shot, and was unconscious for half an hour.

Davis then started off again, but a large crowd was after him. Foremost in the crowd were Acting Captain Hodgins and Policemen Kane and Wood. They all carried their revolvers in their hands, and called repeatedly to Davis to stop, shooting over his head. He paid no attention to them, but kept on until he began to get winded.

Davis finally stumbled over a stone and fell prostrate. The policemen were on top of him in a moment. He fought with all the desperation of a man with a lost cause, and, tired though he was, he made it very interesting for the three policemen. They finally battered him into submission. He was cut and streaming with blood when taken to the station.

When he was searched three solitaire diamond rings, several brooches, three gold watches, and some silver plate, all the property of Mrs. Heath, and worth, she claims, $2,500, were found on him. The police say he is an old offender, and believe he was recently released from Sing Sing.

Everybody cheered Mail Carrier Kerr for his brave effort to catch the thief. He took great chances, as he was unarmed, and it was only the bad marksmanship of the burglar that saved his life.

THE LAST OF "LITTLE ITALY."

Houses Being Torn Down to Make Way for Jefferson Park.

What was once the heart of "Little Italy," in Harlem, now bears a desolate, forsaken appearance, and, judging by the ruins and débris that cover the three square blocks east of First Avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, one would suppose that an invading army had visited the spot and devastated it with fire and shot.

Several years ago, the property within the boundaries mentioned was acquired by the city for the purpose of establishing a public park, to be known as Jefferson Park. The district was densely populated, and was, perhaps, the most notorious in the city, and the news that it was to be wiped out was joyously received by the better class of residents in East Harlem. After the site had been acquired, funds to build the park were not available, and it was not until about six weeks ago that the tenants were ordered to vacate. This they did slowly and reluctantly, many of the more aggressive being moved with the aid of a policeman's night stick.

The tenements which stood on the property, several hundred in number, were then sold at public auction, and the buyers were given thirty days to remove their purchases from the spot. Many of the buyers complied with the law and moved the buildings, but there were as many more who did not, and as a consequence a resale of the buildings and property not removed by purchasers was advertised several days ago. Thereupon, in order to prevent a resale, one of the buyers obtained an injunction.

In the meantime, those who have buildings, parts of buildings, or other property in the condemned tract are working like beavers, and yesterday there were several hundred workmen pulling down the walls of many houses and carting away the brick and wood work. In a few days everything will be leveled to the ground, and as soon as the débris is carted away work on the park will be begun.

Mercantile Co-operative Bank Affairs.

The committee appointed by the shareholders to investigate the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York was in session all day yesterday at the banking house, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. President Potter attended and rendered the committee much assistance, but nothing new was developed. The investigation will be continued next Tuesday.

TOOK CONEY ISLAND SAND.

Men Who Went Ashore in a Schooner Caught Before They Got Away.

Two New Jersey men yesterday tried to move a portion of Coney Island and were arrested. Magistrate Nostrand held them each in $500 bail. The manager of the Oriental Hotel said he wanted them prosecuted.

The men gave their names as Nicholas Esselan and John Connelly. During the high tide Thursday night they went ashore near the Oriental Hotel in the schooner Robert Emmet. When the tide went out they loaded the schooner with seventy-five tons of white sand. It is valued at a dollar a barrel. The Manhattan Beach, Land and Improvement Company claims it all. When daylight broke the men were arrested.

INSURANCE WAR IN NEWARK.

Fire Risks Being Written at What Are Virtually "Panic Figures."

The fight among the Newark agents over fire insurance rates is rapidly becoming bitter. In many of the offices yesterday special hazards, such as woodworking establishments, foundries, iron works, and factory risks generally, were canceled and rewritten at 50 per cent. of the tariff rates which were recently suspended. Dwelling houses are also being insured at what are virtually "panic figures." The preferred business has not yet begun to come in for cancellation and rewriting, but those classes of risks will probably be reached next week.

The territory until lately covered by the Newark board rates, comprised the City of Newark, Belleville, and Clinton, in Essex County, and all that section of Hudson County which lies west of the Hackensack River. The rate war is expected by the New York managers to extend to the Oranges, so that the Essex County Committee will be compelled soon to declare their rates off also. The companies are preparing to enter the fight in the same manner that they went into the demoralized rate market in this city last Summer, and all idea of profits on Newark business will probably be abandoned for 1899.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York has applied for admission to Massachusetts.

The German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., has been admitted to Alabama, and T. D. Howard & Co. of Birmingham have been appointed agents.

The effect of the local fire insurance rate war of last year and the extraordinarily heavy losses of the first five months of this year are beginning to be felt. It was reported yesterday that a large New York company contemplates a 30 per cent. reduction in the salaries of its entire office force.

The new Craig law in North Carolina, requiring insurance companies to become North Carolina corporations, so that they cannot apply in the Federal courts for equitable relief from State requirements, has aroused some discussion among the New York managers of foreign companies. One manager said yesterday that compliance with the North Carolina law ought to enable the foreign companies to resist the discriminatory clause of the Iowa tax law, and that this could be accomplished if a retaliatory measure were to be passed by the North Carolina Legislature next Winter. At the present time thirty-two States in the Union have retaliatory laws. Vice President Henry Evans of the Continental Insurance Company said yesterday that he did not think the Craig law would help the foreign companies to avoid the Iowa discriminatory tax.

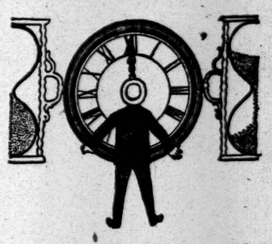
Answers to Correspondents.

Mrs. A., Fort Meade, South Dakota.—Mercury is at present the evening star and arrived at the furthest east from the sun on July 22. Mars comes to our meridian in the middle of the afternoons, some three hours before the sun, and is to be found in the constellation Lion, three degrees or so from Regulus.

ONE OF THEM.—If a chess player receives the odds of queen's rook, he does not thereby forfeit his privilege of castling on the queen's side by moving the king to queen bishop's square. Of course, this also could be included in the odds, but would not be unless so understood. It is not allowable by the generally accepted rules of chess to castle when the king is in check or would have to pass over or onto any square attacked by a hostile piece. If queen knight's square is so attacked, the king may still be castled on the queen's side, as the rook may pass an attacked square.

New Service to Rockaway Beach.

Commencing to-morrow, a Sunday service will be operated from the Brooklyn Bridge terminal of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad through to Rockaway Beach, running over the elevated road to Flatbush Avenue incline, and thence over the Long Island Railroad to Rockaway Beach. The first train will leave at 7:10 A. M.; next train at 8:10 A. M., and thereafter on a thirty-minute headway until 10:10 P. M. The last train will leave Rockaway Beach at 11:37 P. M. Round trip tickets from Manhattan will be 35 cents, and from any station in Brooklyn 30 cents.



At 12.01 P. M., the hour glass and stores are empty.

Up to 12 there is plenty of "sand" and plenty of everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

For Dyspepsia.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Imparts strength, and makes the process of digestion natural and easy.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
2 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
4 & 9 P.M. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO.
8 P.M. PAIN'S THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.

THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. NO MAT. TO-DAY! One Adm. price to all the shows. The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard.
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove Vast Vaudeville! 150 Artists! & "The Fashion Show" in The Promenade de Luxe

The COOL ONLY MATINEE In town TO-DAY! CASINO'S Wittiest Hit!! "The Rounders!"
ROOF TO-NIGHT! Music in the Air! RICE'S Summer Nights!

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
GREAT SUCCESS!!
Kaltenborn's Orchestral Concerts.
Robert Hosea, Baritone Soloist, Sunday. 25c. & 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. CLIFFORD AND HUTH, ROSE EYTINGE, OLYMPIA QUARTET, MIDGLEYS.

Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace, 42 St. B'y. & 7 Av.
VICTORIA Greatest Place & Greatest Show in N. Y.
ROOF GARDEN In Case of Rain, Perf. in Music Hall.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. & Western Boulevard.
Gertrude Rutledge, Katharine Rose, Rena Aubrey, Mlle. Bellini, Joseph Weber, A. J. Martyne, and others.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES Daily at 2:30 P. M
Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

Racing Express Trains
via Kings County "L" will run through from BROOKLYN BRIDGE TO BRIGHTON EVERY 15 MIN. On race days between 12:15 and 2:15 P. M. Time, 30 minutes. Stops only at City Hall, Brooklyn.
Also via 5TH AV. "L" LINE and CULVER ROAD Electric Elevated Train Service. Take SEA VIEW Road to race track.
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement
Which accompanies the SUNDAY edition of
THE NEW YORK TIMES
will contain, to-morrow, among other attractive features, the following:

Full-page portrait of Elihu Root, the new Secretary of War.

Scenes in the ancient City of Delft, including a view of the Nieuwe Kerk, where the American delegates to the Peace Conference met to honor the memory of Grotius.

Story on the latest Parisian fad of dressing pet dogs.

New and interesting pictures of old New York.

Portrait of Henry F. Merritt, ex-Consul to Aix-la-Chapelle, Chemnitz, and Barmen, appointed at the request of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Photograph of Ruchstuhl's figure of Wisdom, which will be placed in the new Appellate Court's Building on Madison Square.

Group photograph of officers of the cruiser New York, including Rear Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and Lieut. Commander Potter.

Photographs of some of the "crack" yachts which took part in the Larchmont Yacht Club's recent races.

Photograph of the English cup challenger Shamrock, taken while on a spin.

Portraits of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, heir apparent to the throne of Russia; Dr. Robert Stein of the United States Geodetic Survey; Dr. Leopold Kann of Cornell University, and the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

Order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the news that's fit to print."

CIVIL SERVICE DECISION.

Significance of Justice Beekman's Order Somewhat Overrated.

The significance of Justice Beekman's order in the Supreme Court on Saturday last, granting a writ of peremptory mandamus to Driver Mehegan of the Fire Department, who was removed from his position without, as he claims, charges being made against him or a hearing or reason given for his removal, was, it appears, somewhat overrated. The substance of Justice Beekman's decision, as reported, was that the action of the Civil Service Commission appointed by the Mayor as provided for by the charter, changing the classification of competitive positions to non-competitive positions, should have had the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, and that, having failed to get it approved, their action was void.

What Justice Beekman dec

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

A new Walt Whitman book entitled "Notes and Fragments" has just been prepared by Dr. R. H. Bucke of London, Ontario. "Notes and Fragments" consists of material made up from manuscript notes in Walt Whitman's hand, written mostly in the fifties, which came to Dr. Bucke under the poet's will. They throw a flood of light upon Walt Whitman's aims, studies, ambitions, and intentions during the important preparatory years of his life. Moreover, these notes present a valuable narrative to the critic, who would fully comprehend the poet's mental evolution.

A volume of fascinating old ballads is to be published shortly by the Doubleday & McClure Company. It is to be entitled "The Golden Trinity and the Green Bed." One of the best-known ballads was first printed as "Sir Walter Raleigh Sailing in the Lowlands, Showing How the Famous Ship Called the Sweet Trinity Was Taken by a False Galley, and How It Was Recovered by the Craft of a Little Sea Boy, Who Sunk the Galley." The book will contain the words and music of the songs and the text will be illustrated with fourteen large drawings in color by Pamela Colman Smith. These illustrations, which are stencil reproductions, are admirable in color and full of quaint character. The edition will be limited to 500 copies.

Two important novels are in preparation at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s. One is "Wine on the Lees," by J. A. Steuart, author of "The Minister of State," and the other, by Bernard Capes, is entitled "Our Lady of Darkness." The interest of the first story turns upon certain phases of the drink question, and is, to all intents and purposes, a problem novel. "Our Lady of Darkness" has its scene of action at the period of the French Revolution, and the picture alternates between England, Belgium, and Paris. There is much plotting in this tale, the movement is rapid, and the incidents are numerous and dramatic.

An edition not to exceed 100,000 copies of "The Celebrity" is in press for immediate publication by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Winston Churchill's latest novel, "Richard Carvel," is now in its sixty-fifth thousand. As it was published only on June 1, it is said that the record of its first two months is without precedent. Many other great novels that have become popular, even when first published as serials, have had periods of uncertainty immediately after publication in book form; but "Richard Carvel," which seems to have been popular from the first, was not presented as a serial.

We have schools of journalism in this country, and colleges also which are devoted to different branches of mercantile instruction, but the project of the Paris Cercle de la Libraire is certainly unique. This is for a school of booksellers. The prospectus describes a three years' course at the school, during which time the man who would manufacture and sell books is to be thoroughly grounded in French literature and the literature and language of two or three foreign countries. Commercial law, as well as the tenets of the moral law that is supposed to exist between author and publisher, will also receive attention. Practical instruction will, moreover, be given in regard to paper manufacture, letter press, bookbinding, and illustration. It is a question whether a man thus equipped will turn out a better book than the myriads of human beings who are now in the trade, but he could certainly write entertainingly of his craft, and would be an interesting fellow to interview.

"Young April," Mr. Egerton Castle's new novel, although having completed its run as a serial in the July number of Temple Bar, will not be presented in book form by the Macmillan Company until October. The postponement is made in deference to the wishes of the proprietors of Frank Leslie's Monthly, in which magazine the tale has still two months to run under the title of "April Bloom." The publishers have secured Mr. Albert B. Wenzall's sketches for the illustration of the story.

A new romance, dealing with a period of American history and a portion of the country practically untouched in fiction, will be presented in October by the Doubleday & McClure Company. This will be William R. Lighton's "Sons of Strength: A Romance of the Kansas Border Wars." It is the life story of a foundling who when grown goes to Kansas and takes part in the stirring events which marked the struggle between the friends and the opponents of slavery in that State.

Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," is putting the finishing touches to a new historical novel dealing with the period of Charles II., and introducing some of the more famous characters of the time. Nell Gwynne plays a prominent part in the tale. The book will probably be ready for Mr. Major's publishers, the Bowen-Merrill Company, early in October.

A new biographer of George Sand is now claiming attention. He is M. Wladimir Karenine. The first two volumes of his work have just been brought out by Ollendorff. They are bulky octavos, bearing the title "George Sand: Sa Vie: Ses Oeuvres: 1804-1876." They are illustrated with many photographs, fac similes of autographs, &c. The amount of material of the future volumes of the work may be judged from the fact that the story thus far presented is only carried to 1838. The part of the biography published has been received in this city by Meyer Brothers & Co.

Mr. W. L. Alden, the London correspondent of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, is not the only one over there who has dared to treat Jane Austen with less respect than she is accustomed to. Stephen Gwynn in The Cornhill says some harsh things about her personality in his article, "The Decay of Sensibility." Mr. Gwynn has found that he disturbed a hornets' nest. Both Mr. Walkley and Mr. Andrew Lang have taken up the cudgels in defense of the author of "Sense and Sensibility." Mr. Lang, in speaking of Louisa Musgrove's fall at Lyme Regis and Mr. Gwynn's treatment of it, writes: "Mr. Gwynn may try taking a header from the Cobb on the hard stones (which was what Louisa did in effect) and then estimate the results. A very dull priest once fell out of a window, lit on his head, became a clever man, and ended as a Pope. Mr. Gwynn's experiment may have a similar and salutary effect on his brain." Mr. Walkley exclaims: "The gentle Jane unlovable! How could an unlovable woman create those lovable women, Emma and Ann and Elizabeth and Catherine?" And so the battle is on again. Mrs. Ritchie, the daughter of the late William Makepeace Thackeray, has presented somewhere a picture of the personality of Jane Austen. Miss Austen visited the Thackerays and took tea with them. Her hosts waited in vain for the brilliant conversation, or even intelligent remarks, that they expected. Thackeray before the evening was half over made his escape to the club.

LETTERS FROM THE DEAD.

Some of the Manuscripts in the Gluck Collection, Buffalo Public Library—A Notable Catalogue

The Buffalo Public Library will soon publish a descriptive catalogue of its Gluck collection of manuscripts and autographs. In 1887, when the late James Fraser Gluck presented his collection to the library, Mr. J. N. Larned, then Superintendent, said it was the largest and most valuable owned by any public institution in this country. Ten years later, in 1897, Mr. Gluck gave to the library other manuscripts of almost equal value with his first gift. Since his death, Dec. 15, 1897, the collection has been augmented by valuable gifts from other friends of the institution. One of the conditions of gift stipulated by Mr. Gluck was that the library should print a proper catalogue. This work has now been done under direction of the Library Board, by Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, wife of the Superintendent. She has given several months to the compilation, bringing to bear upon it exceptional skill, born of experience and love of the work.

The result is a beautifully made volume of some 175 pages, royal octavo, containing a brief biography of Mr. Gluck, an account of how he formed the collection, an annotated list of the manuscripts and letters, biographical data, portraits, index, &c. But it is much more. It is the repository of literary treasures unknown to the reading world. No manuscripts are reproduced in fac simile, but the whole or parts of many letters or poems of exceptional interest are here printed for the first time. It is difficult to convey in brief space an idea of the richness of the collection. Over 400 distinguished men and women, most of them authors, are represented, in some cases by several manuscripts.

Through the courtesy of Superintendent Elmendorf THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is permitted to select from advance sheets some of the more notable of these manuscripts, here first published.

Passing over in the list the names, among many others of Amos Bronson Alcott, Louisa M. Alcott, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Elizabeth von Arnim, Sir Francis Bacon, Philip James Bailey, Balzac, Beaconsfield, Jeremy Bentham, Béranger, John Bigelow, R. D. Blackmore, James G. Blaine, William Blake, John Bright, Charlotte Brontë, Phillips Brooks, and other "B's," we come to the Brownings. Elizabeth Barrett Browning is represented by two personal letters to Theodore Tilton, while he was editor of The New York Independent.

"Both letters," says the editor's note, "are written during the serious decline in health and strength to which both her sorrow and disappointment over Italian national affairs and her grief at the death of her favorite sister contributed. The first is an interesting record of her devotion to the cause of united Italy. The second shows her deep feeling for the safety of the United States and her intelligent understanding of American affairs. This knowledge concerning American matters was doubtless gained from association with many American acquaintances, both in Florence and in Rome. Mr. Browning says: 'In fact, I believe that if we were to make out a list of our best and dearest friends we should find more American than English names.'"

The first letter is dated from Casa Guidi, Florence, but was really written from Siena, where the Brownings spent the Summer of 1860, in the Villa Alberti. The second letter was written from 126 Via Felice, Rome, certainly after the death of her sister, late in 1860 or early in the following year, probably in April, 1861. The handwriting is much changed from that of the first letter and shows the fading vitality which suddenly failed utterly in June.

Neither of the letters has been published, and as both are of great interest, they are printed in full:

I.

July 20, [1860.]
Casa Guidi, Florence.

Dear Sir: In acknowledging your liberality in $200 received through Mr. Francis, I send you other two new poems on Italian affairs with a certain reasonable shyness. Pray understand that I would not for the world take advantage of your having perhaps overgenerously made a rash engagement with me. If these MSS. destined for a future edition of my Italian volume, should suit you, they are at your service; if not, let them pass simply into Mr. Francis's hands for the book. Do I tire you of Italy? Another time I may let you have poems of a more general interest. Only, here, it is hard for us to understand how anything can be of a more general interest than this subject. We are feeling keenly about the south. May God keep that hero, Garibaldi. His danger is less from the sword than from certain influences unfavorable to the national sentiment, and against which he should have steel in his brain. Divisions coming now (for the first time in this great movement!) would strengthen the separatists at Naples, and turn to earnest what has been merely formal and official in the action of foreign diplomacy. When did Mazzini's finger ever touch Italy without a blot showing where? Mr. Francis hints that your people are not very Napoleonist. Neither am I in any par-

tician sense. My "summing up" is a bare statement. As for the Emperor, there will be a reaction in time, and meanwhile it would be a pity if abstract thinkers, such as you and I, should allow ourselves to be carried away in the panic and passion of Europe, from an estimate of the real position. The Emperor's far-sightedness in foreign policy produces a necessary disagreement with statesmen who do not see far, and his recognition of the rights of majorities and the nationalities, being perfectly understood by the retrograde parties at least, these build monstrous barricades of impossible calumnies for the arrest of progress and the confusion of the world. Will they succeed in their scheme of drumming up a coalition of the old Governments against France? And, in that case, on whose side will go the peoples? Those are questions, but this is a fact, that at home the Pope's tyranny is maintained and abetted by French anti-imperialist parties as a means of opposition to the Emperor. "Non his armis" you would say if you were a French protestor against the Government. Is France to stir a finger, do you think, to get these so-called liberals back to power? Believe in the instinct of nations.

Let me add one word. I must, for I have only written so many because of being drawn into admiring sympathy with you by your noble address in the church of Theodore Parker. What affected me was—not the eloquence, no—but the rare union of largeness and tolerance with fidelity to special truth. In our age faith and charity are found—but they are usually found apart. We tolerate everybody because we doubt everything—or else we tolerate nobody because we believe something. And largeness of intellectual vision becomes indistinctness in the apprehension of outline just as is the case in physical near-sightedness. I congratulate you on being able to speak so. Would that great truths had always such brave witnesses. And would that brave men (like Theodore Parker) had always great truths to be brave for.

My husband unites with me in respects and good wishes, while I remain, dear Sir, most faithfuly yours,

ELIZABETH B. BROWNING.

I recommend to your attention Edmond About's pamphlet "La [nouvelle] carte de l'Europe" and "La Prusse [en 1860]."

We are at Siena at present, but our address continues to be Casa Guidi, Florence:

II.

126 Via Felice,
Rome, [Early in 1861.]

My Dear Mr. Tilton: If you have had time under the pressure of your many thoughts at this crisis to think of me at all you may have wondered at the gap in my letters—but I have suffered great unhappiness and lost my usual power of occupying myself in consequence.

Now I send you something—or nothing as you may decide—(three poems)—I don't insist on its being something—remember that. I have received The Independants very thankfully. It was by an accident that I saw the "Garibaldi" stanzas in the anti-slavery paper first, and I should be quick to acknowledge that the typographical faults were confined to it. You are very good in representing me with correctness, as in all the rest. My husband has drawn for the remittance belonging to the last two poems, "Garibaldi" and the "Summing Up."

Perhaps one of these days his sense of your generosity and appreciation of it as a peculiar expression of kind sentiment toward both of us may overcome his disinclination to the periodical channel. Never suppose that I have not done my best to send him to you in my stead—I know my place too well as poet, and my duty too well as your contributor. Shall I say that Cornhill and The Atlantic Monthly have hitherto solicited him in vain? But I don't give up hope.

I thank you very much for your most interesting letter on American affairs. I go with your party entirely. The Constitution could only be rectified from within, unless you attacked it from without with guns, and I think Garrison eschewed the latter mode. He would use neither Congress nor sword. Now the question is thrown into new possibilities of solution by that fine madness of the South, which is God's gift to the world in these latter days in order to the restitution of all things and the re-constitution everywhere of political justice and national right.

See how it has been in Italy! If Austria had not madly invaded Piedmont in 1859, France could not have fought. If the Pope had not been madly obstinate in rejecting the reforms pressed on him by France, he must have been sustained as a temporal ruler. If the King of Naples had not madly refused to accept the overtures of Piedmont toward an alliance in free government and Italian independence, we should have had to wait for Italian unity. So with the rulers of Tuscany, Modena, &c. Everybody was mad at the right moment. I thank God for it. "Mais mon cher," said Napoleon to the Tuscan ex-Grand Duke, weeping before him as a suppliant, "vous etiez à Solferino." That act of pure madness settled the Duke's claims upon Tuscany. And looking yearningly to our poor Venetia (to say nothing of other suffering peoples beyond this peninsula) my cry must still be: "Give, Give! More madness Lord!"

The Pope has been madder than anybody, and for a much longer time, exactly because his case was complex and difficult and because with Catholic Europe and the French clerical party (strengthened by M. Guizot and the whole French dynastic opposition, I wish them joy of their cause) drawn up on the Holy Father's side, the least touch of sanity would have saved him, to the immense injury of the Italian nation. As it is, we are at the beginning of the end. We see light at the end of the cavern. There's a dark turning, indeed, about Venetia—but we won't hit our heads against the stalactites even there—and beyond we get out into a free, great, independent Italy. May God save us to the end!

At this point the anxiety on American affairs can take its full share of thought. My partiality for frenzies is not so absorbing, believe me, as to exclude very painful considerations on the dissolution of your great Union. But my serious fear has been and is, not for the dissolution of the body, but the death of the soul—not of a rupture of the States and civil war—but of reconciliation and peace at the expense of a deadly compromise of principle. Nothing will destroy the Republic but what corrupts its conscience and disturbs its fame—for the stain upon the honor must come off upon the flag. If, on the other hand, the North stands fast on the moral ground, no glory will be like your glory—your frontiers may diminish, but your essential greatness will increase, your foes may be of your own household, but your friends must be among all just and righteous men, whether in the body or out of the body. You are "compassed by a great cloud of witnesses" and can afford to risk anything except conscience. Ought not the North, for instance, to propose a pecuniary compromise, taxing itself for compensation to the South? What surprises me is that the slaves don't rise.

Never imagine from anything said to you by Mr. Bayard Taylor, who remembers far too well a mere historical remark of mine upon the influence of government on art, that I am non-republican. I honor republicanism everywhere as an expression of the people, but it seems to me that a theoretical attachment to any form of government whatever is simply pedantry, as if one should insist on everybody's wearing one kind of hat or adopting one attitude. A genuine government is simply the attitude of that special people. What we require for every man (or state) is life, health, muscular freedom to choose his own attitude. Let us be for the democracy and leave the rest. Who cares for the figure at the helm so long as the people's wind is in the sails? I care little. Only I do care that the democracy should have power—that each man should have the inheritance of a man and the right of voting where he is taxed. So this is my creed.

If I had an opportunity I would send you photographs of my husband and even of myself—though I had better rest with you perhaps in the engraving which you think like Mrs. Tilton, since that surely must have points in my favor. Three little daughters have you? That is better than one little son—seeing that we often feel it too frightful to have all our treasure in a single coin. The pure gold of it only increases the fear. Oh—I must send you a photograph of our boy.

We shall be in Rome till May and then return to Florence.

Napoleon will come out admirably in the Italian results. He has had Europe at the end of the diplomatical sword of fence and a European coalition against him as no remote contingency. Often what has seemed like opposition to our progress here has simply been putting on the drag down hill when the wheel was inclined to a perilous velocity. But there are some who cannot understand, and more who will not. It will be enough that the Italian nation understands.

As to novel writing, I go so naturally into verse. What is truth in my convictions as well as what is warmest in my emotions run naturally to rhyme. And life is short and art long—as has been said once or twice before. Then you have Mrs. Stowe. Her new story opens beautifully and promises what she can keep. I congratulate The Independent upon it.

That is all for to-day. My husband unites in regards with me, and I remain most truly your friend,

ELIZABETH B. BROWNING.

Robert Browning is represented in the collection by a long letter written from Brittany, a few weeks after Mrs. Browning's death, to Theodore Tilton, in New York. Like the foregoing letters of Mrs. Browning, it has never been printed:

St. Enogat prés Dinard, France, Sept. 11, 1861.

My Dear Sir—(or, rather, reciprocating an affectionate expression of yours, shall I not say? My dear Friend:)—I have felt the very kindness of your letter stop more than one attempt to say something in reply to it: this, that I am resolved to write now, may at least tell you that I was neither insensible nor ungrateful when your two newspapers, together with that letter, reached me. I will not try and explain why it is that, by what might pass for a fantastic perversion of feeling, all the last things seem almost unduly precious—last incidents, last appreciations, last kindnesses—and it is certainly not because our acquaintance with you was late in the day that it will be the less valued. Let me hope that, without my motive, you will, for your part, continue to hold what you have so generously taken up, and remember that the dim days before me could ill spare the light of a single kind face I count upon. One day, if ever we see each other face to face, I may correct some of the misstatements which have got into currency, and a few of which reappear in your notice. Dear Hillard's story is altogether a myth, for instance. But absolutely nothing of the private life ever transpired, and fancies like this do no great harm. I have seen no other notices, indeed no other American newspapers, in this wild corner of Brittany where I am endeavoring to regain strength of various kinds. In a fortnight I shall be in London, where I must occupy myself with the education of my only child. On my arrival I will send you the photograph you had the goodness to desire—and another taken a few days before our departure from Rome—one so nearly all I could desire as to put the previous attempts out of my thoughts: there is a photograph also from a picture made of the room in Casa Guidi we have been used to for fourteen years, which may go with the rest. I will send these—say for me—to dear Page, to Hillard, and to other friends of whose sympathy I am sure. Thank them deeply.

Chapman wrote me nearly two months ago to say that a new edition of the poems was wanted at once. I shall attend to this on my return to England, but I may say something to you at once. There remain unpublished a few poems, reserved for another volume. Some of them are among the writer's best, she thought, and I think. Do you wish to print these, as you printed the others? Only, I suppose I should add, in closer succession, so as to enable Chapman to include them in the edition which I should retard till the latest possible. The intense excitement of your own politics may have changed the direction of the interest of your readers; I can well understand if it be so; but your own munificence renders such a question necessary. My wife would never, of late years, write for any other periodical than yours and Thackeray's—for whom she had a personal friendship: the last poem she ever wrote, an exquisite one, was sent to his magazine—but I countermanded it—nor is there any publication to which I shall intrust that and the rest unless to yours. You will tell me by a word to the care of Chapman & Hall, 193 Piccadilly.

I have never heard from Mr. Francis, by the way since he printed the "Napoleon III.," &c.—does he wish me to continue to send him early proof sheets of whatever else may be published in England? I, too, have lost the "explanation of American affairs," and what can I do, in the absence of authentic information, but assure you, however unnecessarily, of my belief in the justice and confidence in the triumph of the great cause? I shall soon know a little of the truth on recent events only to be guessed at now, but on the righteousness of the principle I want no information. God prosper it and its defenders! Ever yours affectionately and gratefully, ROBERT BROWNING.

The collection includes a number of poems by great authors, which are not included in ordinary collections of their works. Thomas Campbell is represented; so are Keats and Leigh Hunt, each by a sonnet. The Keats manuscript is dated Jan. 16, 1818, and is entitled, "To Mrs. Reynolds's Cat." Mrs. Reynolds was the mother of Keats's friend, John Hamilton Reynolds, and of the wife of Thomas Hood. She gave the sonnet to Hood, who published it in The Comic Annual for 1830. It is given in the "Poetical and Other Writings of John Keats," edited by Forman, but does not appear in ordinary editions. It is as follows, the spelling, capitalization, and punctuation of the manuscript being followed:

TO MRS. REYNOLDS'S CAT.

Cat! who hast past thy grand Climacteric,
How many mice and Rats hast in thy days
Destroyéd? how many tit bits stolen? Gaze
With those bright, languid segments green and prick
Those velvet ears—but prythee do not stick
Thy latent talons in me—and upraise
Thy gentle mew, and tell me all thy frays
Of Fish and Mice and Rats and tender chick.
Nay look not down nor lick thy dainty wrists
For all the weesy Asthma, and for all
Thy tail's tip is nicked off, and though the fists
Of many a Maid has given thee many a mawl
Still is that fur as soft as when the lists
In youth thou enterd'st on glass bottled wall.

There are two manuscripts by Leigh Hunt; one a report of a lecture by Carlyle on German literature, the other the following sonnet, "which is not found in ordinary editions of Hunt's poems":

TO FAME.

O Fame, what art thou? Who can know, alas!
His claim to any share in thee or thine,
Till he has pass'd that dim and awful line,
Which no man ever pass'd or e'er shall pass,
Prizing thy gifts! Rare beings still amass
Treasures that after ages count divine;
Yet ere they pass from earth thou giv'st no sign
That they in memory shall outlive the mass.
How oft, in life, they pine for very bread,
While wordy critics smirch their lays with blots;
How oft above each unremember'd head,
Year after year, the dock or hemlock rots;
And then thou nam'st their love, or woe, or mirth;
And towns that let them die, boast that they gave them birth.

There is a characteristic letter by Macaulay, written from London March 25, 1849, to an American friend in response to a letter of congratulation on his "History of England," the first two volumes of which were just published. The letter is a curious revelation of the historian's conception of American taste and habits:

My Dear Sir: I have received a very kind and welcome letter from you, which it would be ungrateful in me not promptly to acknowledge. What you tell me of the reception which my book has found in the United States gratifies me much, but at the same time surprises me. For it seems to me that very few books have in as high a degree the merit or demerit of being intensely English: and I should have thought that this peculiarity, which has conduced not a little to the success of my volumes here, would have made them seem dull to a people who have never seen anything resembling our Court, our Bishops, our country gentlemen, our country clergymen; to a people who are strangers to the feeling of loyalty to a family, respect for an aristocracy, zeal for the privileges of an established Church. I should have thought that our disputes about the patriarchal theory of government, the divine right of Kings, regency, abdication, and so forth, would have been as uninteresting to you as the controversy between the followers of Omar and the followers of Ali. I am glad to find that I was mistaken. I should greatly enjoy a trip to the United States if I could be sure that I should be as free and as obscure as I am when I go to Paris or Brussels, that I should be at liberty to choose my own associates, and that I should never be forced to make a show of myself at dinners and public meetings. But my dislike of exhibition, which was always strong, and which never yielded except to clear public duty, has, since I quitted politics, become almost morbid. And what I hear of the form in which your countrymen show their kindness and esteem for men whose names are at all known deters me from visiting you. I need not tell you that I mean no national reflection. Perhaps the peculiarity to which I allude is honorable to the American character; but it must cause annoyance to sensitive and fastidious men. Brougham or O'Connell would have liked nothing better. But Cowper would have died or gone mad; Byron would have insulted his admirers, and have been shot or tarred and feathered; and, though I have stronger nerves than Cowper's, and, I hope, a better temper than Byron's, I should suffer much pain and give much offense.

I assure you that I and many others remember your visit to us with pleasure, and hope to see you here again. We have gone through rough times, but a quiet season seems to be before us. But I must stop. Ever yours truly, T. B. MACAULAY.

The collection contains, and this remarkable catalogue prints, several long letters of distinct value to students of American history. There is a heretofore unpublished letter by George Washington, addressed to "the President of Congress," and dated New York, Sept. 12, 1776—the day of that consultation of Washington and his Generals, which decided the evacuation of New York. There are several of Horace Greeley's remarkable manuscripts, one of them a letter to Theodore Tilton, dated New York, July 10, 1865, in which he says:

I suppose I must stop writing for you under the vote of to-day; tho' I don't believe The Tribune has one less subscriber to-day for all I've written for The Independent. However, I shall slip in an article now and then without my name, for I presume the name is the trouble. I don't think writing good articles for other papers does hurt; if I wrote bad ones it might.

Several pages of the catalogue are given to a very long letter by Frederick Douglass to Theodore Tilton, dated Rochester, Oct. 15, 1864. In it Mr. Douglass discusses the President's policy and other political aspects of the time. Something is given in the catalogue under "Seward"; the Gluck collection, it is understood, contains interesting Seward letters, but in their case, and in some others, the allusions to persons still living are too many and too pointed to make their publication expedient. This is especially the case with a series of twelve letters by Charles Sumner. Some day some historical burrower will delight in them.

The first volume in the Modern English Writers series, projected by Blackwood & Sons of London, has just made its appearance. It is entitled "Matthew Arnold," by Prof. Saintsbury. In it an interesting analogy is drawn by the great critic's critic. This is particularly evident in regard to what Prof. Saintsbury says concerning Arnold's essay on Gray in M.. Humphry Ward's "English Poets."

ALFRED THE GREAT.

The Thousandth Anniversary of His Death to be Celebrated in England Next October.

At a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, 18th March, 1898, it was proposed by the Bishop of London, seconded by the Right Hon. J. Bryce, M. P., and unanimously resolved that the thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred, which will occur in October, 1901, be celebrated by a national commemoration.

The Queen having signified her approval, and interesting speeches made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Louis Dyer, (representing the Chicago Historical Society,) and several others, an Executive Committee was appointed, with a long list of members, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor of London and the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock as Treasurer. Subscriptions have been invited, it being thought that $150,000 will be required to cover the expenses of a proper memorial and all incidental expenditures.

Besides a statue of King Alfred and a memorial hall at Winchester, to be used as a museum of early English history, it has been proposed to hold an exhibition of ninth century objects in London, the commemoration including also a military review, naval display, historic pageant, and a meeting of learned societies.

Subscriptions are invited and may be forwarded to members of the committee, or to Secretary, Guildhall, Winchester.

THE MEMORIAL VOLUME.*

The City of Winchester, the old capital of Wessex, the royal residence and burial place of King Alfred, will take a very prominent part in the celebration next October, and, in the meantime, the present volume edited by Alfred Bowker, the Mayor of that city, has been issued.

The volume consists of chapters by various competent hands on the life and times of one whom, in an introductory poem, the present Poet Laureate calls "The Spotless King," adding:

"So, through the distance of a thousand years,
Alfred's full radiance shines on us at last."

The book contains a general introduction by Sir Walter Besant, which, in substance, is the address delivered in the Guildhall of Winchester at the laying of the cornerstone of the King Alfred Memorial, which is to be erected at Winchester. This memorial will consist of a statue of King Alfred, and a hall, to be used as a museum of early English history.

In addition to Sir Walter Besant's introduction, Frederic Harrison writes of "Alfred as King." "Alfred the Religious Man and Educationalist" is treated by the Lord Bishop of Bristol. Charles Oman, Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, writes of "Alfred the Warrior," while the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Clements Markham, describes the "England of Alfred's Day" and what he did to settle and enlarge its boundaries. "Alfred as a Writer" is by the Rev. John Earle, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Oxford, while Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, briefly epitomizes what is known of "English Law Before the Norman Conquest," and, finally, the Rev. W. J. Loftie writes of "Alfred and the Arts." It will be seen, therefore, that the various phases of this great King's character are in competent hands; the idea being to diffuse as widely as possible public knowledge of King Alfred's life and work. Mr. Bowker, in his preface, reminds his readers that this commemoration is not only that of Alfred the Great's death, but, in reality, that of "one thousand years of many of our institutions, of our Government, and our national existence." Mr. Bowker also hopes, through the agency of this book and through public subscriptions, "we may soon see rising in the heart of the capital of Wessex, worthy not of England alone, but of the English-speaking race, a memorial to one who may rightly be regarded as one of the principal founders of the English nation and its language—a pioneer of improvement, liberty, learning, and education, and who, though a thousand years have sped, still forms a mighty beacon of all the highest and noblest aspirations that may dominate the hearts of men."

Sir Walter Besant's introduction is, perhaps, the most interesting part of the book, containing as it does a sufficiently full and very interestingly told sketch, not only of Alfred's life and what he accomplished, but also a résumé of the "conditions of the time; the troubles and the struggles; the overthrow and ruin with which Alfred's reign began; the apparent hopelessness of the situation, changed by the unexpected uprising of one man, and the rapid development of this man as captain, conqueror, administrator, and teacher." Sir Walter rapidly reviews the condition of England, divided as it was between eight distinct nations, whose boundaries were constantly shifting; who fought their neighbors, and at times split into factions and even fought among themselves. Some had adopted Christianity, while others remained pagans. The religion of the latter was fierce and cruel, but full of imagination and poetry. Next to religious beliefs, the Anglo-Saxon cherished the freedom of his institutions—"the right of free meeting, the right of free speech, the right of free work."

The Saxons were fond of music, singing, poetry, and all manner of outdoor sports. "In a word, the Anglo-Saxon of the ninth century was in essentials very much like his descendant of the present day. He was religious; he was a lover of order; he was a good fighting man; he was fond of outdoor sports and occupations; he was tenacious of his freedom; he was imaginative, poetical, and dreamy; he was fond of music; he was still full of the old traditions and superstitions which ruled his life long after he had become a Christian. * * * In one virtue he was as yet wanting. We must not expect in him what we call the national and patriotic sentiment. The man of Wessex was the enemy of the man of Mercia; the North stood aloof from the South; there was no England or Britain. * * * It was part of the work of Alfred, unseen and unsuspected, to make it possible to weld the different nations into one; to create little by little the love of country in place of the old loyalty to the tribe."

The Danish invasions, the sacking of the monasteries, and the seemingly complete subjugation the Danes had effected after nine years of almost continuous victory, is too well known to need any reference. Even the old gods had returned, and Woden, and Thor, and Friga, and the rest were apparently once more the ruling deities of the land. "What follows is like a dream. Or is it like the uprising of the French under Joan of Arc? * * * The people had lost heart; they had apparently given in. Yet, on the appearance of their King, they sprang to arms once more; they followed him with one consent, and on the first encounter with the Danes they inflicted on them a defeat so crushing that they never rallied again. In one battle—on one field—the country was recovered."

King Alfred's next step was to restore the country to its old prosperity and strength. How he did this; his turning the principal towns into walled cities; his recognition of the importance, geographically, of the City of London, and his gradual efforts toward raising it into the great herd and centre of the country, are also adequately touched upon. Alfred also recognized the fact that England, to be safe from foreign attack, must possess a navy, and it is often claimed that the King's success in teaching the people they must keep a mastery of the sea was his highest achievement. "The history of the English Navy is checkered, * * * but since the days of Alfred the conviction has never been lost that the safety of England lies in her command of the sea. Fortresses and walled cities are useful; it is a very great achievement to have given them to the country; but it was a greater achievement still to have given to the country a fleet which was ready to meet the enemy before they had time to land, and to give them most excellent reasons why they should not land; to make the people understand above all things and before all it was necessary for all time to keep the mastery of the seas."

King Alfred's other labors, his code of laws, which he sought to connect with religion, thus linking the human and the Divine law as closely as possible; his efforts in the cause of education; the founding and support of schools that the people might be educated, and the encouragement of all the arts and sciences, are also amply illustrated.

This wise King also endeavored to closely connect England with the rest of the world by encouraging scholars, men of learning, and skilled workmen of all kinds to come to his land, and also busied himself in creating commercial relations with foreign countries. King Alfred also laid the foundation of English literature, preserving the traditions and legends brought from the German forests. Before Alfred's time there was absolutely no Anglo-Saxon prose.

King Alfred divided the people into classes—King, Thane, and Freeman—which closely corresponds to the present order of King, Lords, and Commons, and his Witenagemot—meeting of the wise—was the forerunner of England's present Parliament.

As would be expected, the entire book is a long eulogy of Alfred the Great and the permanent benefits he conferred upon the entire English-speaking race.

The book itself is a well printed, attractively bound volume of rather more than 250 pages, and will be found very interesting reading by a great variety of people.

*ALFRED THE GREAT: Chapters on His Life and Times. Edited, with a preface, by Alfred Bowker, Mayor of Winchester. London: Adam and Charles Bloch.

Miss Murfree's New Book.*

Charles Egbert Craddock is the pen name of a lady who writes many interesting stories, and it is only fair to say that most of them are more interesting than those which go to make up the present volume. Nevertheless these are a fairly good lot, as the auctioneers would put it. The title of the volume is taken from a story in which it must be said that the "Bushwhackers" do not play a very conspicuous part. Perhaps the author has been going to the theatre and has learned that the name of a play is not always indissolubly associated with the subject matter. This acceptance of a side issue as a suggestion for a title is, however, more frequently met with in the profession which always has the billboard in mind than in that which has only the newspaper advertisement to consider.

"The Bushwhackers" is a dialect story. The author having made a reputation as a writer of tales of the Tennessee mountains, must perforce remain forever among those who say "we-uns" and "you uns." The hero of this little tale talks in a manner which will delight all those who find no comfort in plain English. He would probably prove to be a highly uninteresting youth in real life, but in this tale he is a character study, and therefore he is to be accepted as something out of the ordinary. He is full of ambition to go to the war and serve as a cavalryman. He accomplishes his purpose, and loses his arm through the treachery of one of his comrades. He afterward saves this same fellow when he is caught in a tight place. That is what makes him a hero. The heroine is a pale and indefinite figure, who serves no good purpose in the tale except to refuse to admire a man with one arm, and afterward to take pity on him and accept him. This is a truly feminine performance, but it is not at all new in fiction.

The story is written in a very plain and unvarnished style. Indeed, it would probably be regarded as a thin and weak style if it had been put forth by one of the unknown. But a famous author may do many things which a young and yet uncelebrated one would not dare to think of attempting. Here is a specimen of the author's descriptive writing as shown in the present volume.

There was a fine panorama once in the twilight when a battery on the heights shelled the woods in the valley, and tiny white clouds, with hearts of darting fire described swift aerial curves, the fuses burning brightly against the bland blue sky, ere that supreme moment of explosion when the bursting fragments hurtled wildly through the air.

It is not kind of an author to startle a reader by such an abrupt transition from the figurative to the literal. How is the reader to know from anything which the author says that the author is aware of the great natural truth that clouds do not have fuses? And then that wild hurtling of fragments through the air has been done to death by the newspaper correspondents. The Spanish war brought out all those old familiar formulas which had rested since the civil war. Perhaps, as the author now under discussion was writing about the civil war, she had the right to use the expressions of the time.

The other stories in this volume are entitled "The Panther of Jolton's Ridge" and "The Exploit of Chocolah, the Chickasaw." Of these two the second is the stronger tale. The first lacks directness of purpose and celerity of action. The second is stronger in the matter of character delineation. In style the three stories are much the same, and they are interesting without being striking. If the author was not already a person of repute, these tales would not make her so.

*THE BUSHWHACKERS, AND OTHER STORIES. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The Explosive Romance.*

There are certain preliminaries, call them if you please the conventionalities, of story telling. Before you take your bath, then, in the waters of romance the usual procedure is to prepare yourself. Mr. T. Gallon is indifferent to any ordinary formalities. He grabs you crop and heels, and souses you, clothes and all, in a geyser of fiction.

Barnard Aubanel is an English artist. He has seen a lady in the park, and falls madly in love with her. He has never addressed a word to her. The hero dines at a restaurant, and he and his companions drink too much. Then, like schoolboys on a lark, they agree to ring the door bells in a dingy street. Barnard wagers £5 that he will gain admittance to a certain house. Intent on winning his £5 Barnard makes an entrance into a mysterious mansion, when he is seized, a cloth is thrown over his head, and he is dragged into a chapel. There a bride awaits him. It is the young lady of the park! No sooner is the nuptial knot tied than the groom is ignominiously kicked out. Then, of course, Barnard swears that he will find his spouse.

He stumbles across the Count Chaillavia in Paris, and gets a clue. Then come many stern chases in carriages, cabs, and fast trains over England and all Europe. According to the exigencies of the case, Barnard uses his fists, or a sword, or a musket—anything that comes handy. He is always being captured, so that he may escape. Finally he becomes involved in a conspiracy. The dénouement is a mine exploded right under the throne of the kingdom of Labyrinthia—and lastly comes happiness unalloyed. When the bomb goes off the Princess Viviana, the true Queen of the country, Aubanel's wedded wife, with a graceful curve, is skyrocketed into the arms of her loving husband. As to that uncommonly bad man, the Count, who is the prime concocter of many complicated devilries, the dynamite is too much for him. He is distributed in small fragments over the last chapter of "The Kingdom of Hate."

*THE KINGDOM OF HATE. A Romance. By T. Gallon. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE CAMBRIDGE EPITAPH BOOK.

A Note from Col. Higginson.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The title of the little book about which Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., inquires in your issue of July 15, is as follows: "Epitaphs from the Old Burying Ground in Cambridge. With notes by William Thaddeus Harris. Cambridge, (Mass.) 1845." The author, a schoolmate of my own, was the son of Thaddeus William Harris, an eminent entomologist and Harvard College Librarian.

T. W. HIGGINSON.

Glimpsewood, New Dublin, N. H., July 22, 1899.

SCRIBNER'S FOR AUGUST THE GREAT FICTION NUMBER

THE COVER IN RICH COLORS BY PARRISH

Richard Harding Davis's latest love story, "The Lion and the Unicorn."

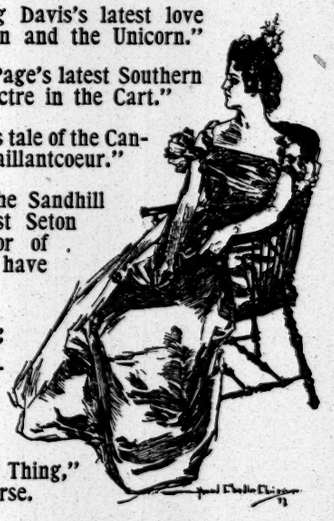
Thomas Nelson Page's latest Southern story, "The Spectre in the Cart."

Henry van Dyke's tale of the Canadian lakes, "Vaillantcoeur."

"The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," by Ernest Seton Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I have Known."

A humorous story, "A Royal Ally," by William Maynadier Browne.

A story of New York Italian life, "The Play's the Thing," by Albert W. Vorse.



ALL OF THESE STORIES are richly illustrated in black and white or in color—Clark, Yohn, Christy, Glackens, Keller and Thompson.

OTHER CONTENTS include—Daniel Webster, by Senator Hoar; Japanese Flower Arrangement, by Theodore Wores (illustrated); The Stevenson Letters; "The Ship of Stars," by Quiller-Couch.

Price 25 Cents. For Sale Everywhere
LOOK FOR PARRISH'S COLORED COVER

MR. NORTON'S KIPLING.

Biography of the Poet of Conquest and War by Charles Eliot Norton.*

This coldly authentic sketch of Kipling's life resembles an extract from an encyclopedia. But it carries Prof. Norton's signature, and therefore the conviction of complete truthfulness. It is singular to find the professor dans cette galère—the severe, scholarly classicist, the translator of the "Divina Commedia," lending countenance to the author of "Bill 'Awkins," tolerating the composition of local, ephemeral, ill-constructed verses written in patois on narrow themes. To be understood by and to influence all mankind, it is not sufficient to be a national poet. Dante was an international poet, because he spoke of things which interested everybody, and did it so grandly that the Italian language came to be universally studied. Successive generations learned Greek to feel sublime with Homer, French to laugh with Molière, German to criticise with Goethe. But although the Swede or the Brazilian might willingly toil for years with the object of reading "Hamlet," neither would in the least consider the "Barrack Room Ballads" adequate reward for a laborious acquisition of the English tongue. This one would conjecture to be Prof. Norton's point of view. And by another reason is the biographer placed in a curious position. He is not only an "anti-imperialist" of light and leading, but opposed altogether to military slaughter. Kipling's British lion bellows to the remotest confines of the earth, of which his paw covets the whole. The sufferings of the soldier Kipling most humanely commiserates, but to insure the greater glory of the British Empire he must stand ready behind the "Gatlin' gun to talk to them 'eathen kings." The professor was no doubt satisfied to write a formal biographical notice, which entailed no expression of literary or philosophical opinions.

This little book, which contains no news, but was "prepared with his [Kipling's] approval," gives weight to a salient circumstance of Kipling's career. He was blessed by the gods in his friends and relations, in his pastors and masters. From his earliest boyhood his parents watched Rudyard's budding talents with an intelligent affection. They sent him to a private school, where his proclivities would have a chance of being watched instead of being lost in the heterogeneous scrimmages of compulsory football at Rugby. At Westward Ho, one of his teachers gave him the freedom of a small but excellent library, and the boy's term reports must have shown his father and mother that a neglect of other branches coincided with an effective attachment to literature. Young Kipling wrote good essays and edited the school journal. His holidays were passed in the most favorable atmosphere, for he was housed by intellectual relatives intimate with distinguished men of letters and artists. From these came encouragement and good counsel. Kipling was not sent to a university, to be made a gentleman of, to fit himself for obscurity and starvation in a respectable profession, to have his experiences and human sympathies limited. Nor was he ever condemned to an uncongenial mode of earning a living. On the contrary, his heart's desire was thrust upon him while he was yet a boy. His wisely loving parents put him upon the road to fame and fortune when they secured a position for him, which he assumed at the age of seventeen, on the staff of the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette. But even Kipling cannot have been endowed as the precocious babies of Prof. Norton's acquaintance. According to him, these creatures, whose speculative faculties disclose little more to them than the way from a hand to a mouth, up to the age of three receive "ineffaceable impressions," shaping their "conceptions of the world."

The publication of this biography in book form is of peculiar interest to bibliophiles. Only 100 copies have been printed, all of which were, of course, sold at once, and now are at a premium. This, too, is the only opportunity to get the biography as a single book, and, in fact, at all as a book, for it will be embodied in one of the volumes of the forthcoming new popular edition of Kipling's works. It has been previously published in McClure's Magazine. At the end of the biography stands an official list of the "Books by Rudyard Kipling." They are twenty-five in number, the first, "Schoolboy Lyrics," having been privately printed, in 1881, at Lahore.

L. S.

The Journalist in Fiction.*

The invasion of the journalist into the field of fiction is becoming a serious matter for the legitimate creator of the yarn of commerce. It has been said with a frequency which is very tiresome to the average man that there is no new thing under the sun, but this journalese fiction is one of those things which have at least a new aspect. Perhaps the matter is only one of appearance. Indeed, the mind of a man who makes a careful examination of the work, if it can be called a work, is likely to emerge from the trial with the conviction that there is nothing in these sketches that can be called creative in the sense that the fiction of such writers as Thackeray and Dickens was creative.

The story of "Doc Horn," as told by Mr. George Ade, is not a novel, nor is it a series of short stories. It is simply a collection of newspaper sketches, in which the same part of a city is constantly used for the local color, and in which the same personages appear as the characters. That they are types of humanity such as actually exist in any great city is not only easy to believe, but is one of those things which any experienced newspaper man knows to be fact. Whether they are such types of character as are worth embalming in story is another question. In the hands of writers truly great such persons have been made immortal. In the hands of Mr. Ade they seem to be extremely small. Their doings and their sayings seem to be the merest shadows of some little microcosm of a world, and they themselves appear as the puppets of a modern Lilliput.

Yet it is safe to say that this book will be popular. Is it not a day of small things in books? Do not the people rage and the heathen imagine a vain thing about the veriest trash that ever came reeking from the press? Lest this query may convey an incorrect impression and do an injustice, let us hasten to say that "Doc Horn" cannot be called trash by any means. But it is not of the order of true fiction, nor yet of masterly character sketching. It belongs to the same category of newspaper work as Mr. Townsend's "Chimmy Fadden." It is the result of a newspaper man's observation of the types of humanity, who, a newspaper man, has lingered in the cheap places and found that the essential elements of mankind are much the same there as they are elsewhere. There are some very pretty touches in the book, and it will, as we have already said, be read by a good many persons, to whom this class of writing seems to be a new thing in the world of letters.

*RUDYARD KIPLING. A Biographical Sketch. By Charles Eliot Norton. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

*DOC HORN. A Story of the Streets and Town. By George Ade. Pictures by John T. McCutcheon. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co

Mark Twain's Editions in England.

It seems that the sojourn of Mark Twain in London is quite as likely to benefit the English people as it is himself. As was said in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW not long ago, Mr. Clemens was in London in order to superintend the publication of an édition de lux of his works. This edition will be presented simultaneously in England and America. But this is not all. We understand that there will shortly appear on the other side an authorized uniform edition of the entire works of Samuel L. Clemens. This last is the outcome of the constant appeals that have been made to the author of "Innocents Abroad" ever since his arrival in the British metropolis. But if a popular uniform English edition, why not a popular uniform American edition?

Mark Twain first made his appearance in London in 1867, through a little volume of sketches headed by the celebrated "Story of the Jumping Frog." Three years later appeared in London "Innocents Abroad; or, The New Pilgrim's Progress." In 1871 a number of works by this author were presented to the London public under various titles: "Screamers," "Eye-openers," "A Burlesque Autobiography," and "A Pleasure Trip on the Continent." All these books were published through Messrs. Hotten and were not authorized by the author. A collection of Mark Twain's writings was published over there by J. C. Hotten in 1873 entitled "Choice Humorous Works," and to the following year Messrs. Chatto presented a collection called "Choice Works," and then, in 1876, came "Tom Sawyer" and in 1880 "Trampe Abroad," and so on—the later works being copyrighted editions.

The édition de luxe now in preparation will be an autograph one, in twenty-two octavo volumes. "Innocents Abroad" together with a critical estimate of the famous humorist by Prof. Brander Matthews, will occupy the first two. This critique includes 7,000 words, and is said to be very exhaustive. The arrangement of the edition, which will be limited to something over 1,000 sets for America and England, is as follows:

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

"The Innocents Abroad," illustrated by Peter Newell, two volumes. With biographical criticism by Brander Matthews.

"A Tramp Abroad," illustrated by T. De Thulstrup, two volumes.

"Following the Equator," illustrated by A. B. Frost, Frederick Dielman, and others, two volumes.

"Roughing It," illustrated by B. W. Clinedinst, two volumes.

"Life On the Mississippi," illustrated by E. H. Garrett, one volume

FICTION.

"The Gilded Age," illustrated by W. T. Smedley, two volumes.

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," illustrated by J. G. Brown, one volume.

"Huckleberry Finn," illustrated by E. W. Kemble, one volume.

"Pudd'nhead Wilson," illustrated by E. W. Kemble, one volume.

"The Prince and the Pauper," illustrated by Frank T. Merrill, one volume.

"Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," illustrated by Dan Beard, one volume.

"Joan of Arc," illustrated by F. V. Du Mond, two volumes.

SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES

Vol. I., illustrated by F. B. Opper, one volume.

Vol. II., illustrated by A. B. Frost, one volume.

Vol. III., illustrated by Dan Beard, one volume.

Literary Essays, one volume.

A special feature of the edition is the series of frontispieces, which will be reproductions of photographs and paintings of the author made at a period near the time when the different tales were written. The portraits are etchings or photogravures, and include a reproduction of the latest portrait of Mark Twain, painted by Spiridon, in Vienna, in 1898. With two exceptions the illustrators of the volumes are Americans. Their names are J. G. Brown, A. B. Frost, W. T. Smedley, Peter Newell, B. W. Clinedinst, Dan Beard, F. B. Opper, Frank J. Merrill, E. W. Kemble, T. De Thulstrup, E. H. Garrett, F. V. Du Mond, Frederick Dielman, Allan Gilbert, Thomas Fogarty, John Harley, and W. H. W. Bicknell.

LA GIOCONDA AGAIN.

The Laughing One Returns to the Consideration of Matrimony for Literary Women.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to thank your two correspondents for their kind sentiments expressed in my behalf, though I meant the discussion to be less personal and more general. The one who signs "Kinahan Cornwallis" asks me to write about myself, and though against my principles and that of all well-balanced minds I will touch upon a point or two hoping they may prove suggestive to one or more.

No, I am not a "blue stocking," though that was in tangible form the parting gift of my sister-graduates to me on commencement day at our private school, my only Alma Mater. But I was always fond of a bookish atmosphere, and my longing as a child to meet a flesh and blood editor seems unaccountable in contrast with my views thereon to-day. Perhaps the reason of the change can be traced to the fact of my having met that creature since then upon divers occasions. He is harmless, as a rule, but the safest way to approach him is through the Post Office. But I am wandering into dangerous realms.

Parenthetically, was the ghost of an editor ever known to return from that much-discussed bourne to tell us into what circle of torture he had been consigned? (With apologies to Shakespeare and Dante.)

Speaking from experience, the desire to rush into print develops itself at a tender age and the abnormal yearning decreases with years. The editors have something to be thankful for! I must have been eight or nine when I thought I could write a novel. I filled a blank butcher's book from cover to cover and dreamed vague dreams of future fame. There is more of calculating and less of day dreaming in the pages of our meat worthy to-day. It has been said that no one can look through the batch of his or her early love letters without feeling infinitely foolish. The same could be applied in the case of the first heart whisper or youthful productions of the pen. Of course I can only speak of the former from hearsay, but to the latter I can testify in truth.

I am not a believer in too many female clubs when they serve as counter-attractions to the sweet circle of home. Of course, we are our own agents in such matters, but while lectures, &c., possess a unique value in our educational upbuilding, almost indispensable in these days of inquiry, a plethora of meetings should not be indulged in at the cost of ill-health, and consequent ill-humor. If a woman be so constituted as to attend to her domestic functions, and be ready to receive her father, brother, or husband with a smile of welcome, let her go to her meetings, and may they prosper. We know how many of our sex are in sympathy with progressive movements, but are physically unable to adapt themselves to the nervous strain. "Cui bono?" applies to nerves as well as to mosquitoes. The headache is the natural result of overwork of any kind, and especially so in mental overactivity, but I like to quote Mrs. Browning in this:

If heads that hold a rhythmic thought must act perforce,
For my part I choose headaches.

As one of the helps to that perfect contentment arising from the life we create within ourselves, I keep a pen-and-ink quotation book, adding occasionally a bit of striking verse from newspaper or magazine, to be pasted instead of copied. Thus I can hold imaginary conversations with the great spirits of the past and present, and keep my mind stored with beautiful thoughts which often come to me, as I sit alone, and bring me rare delight. "Brilliant Thoughts of Brilliant Minds" is my title. The work has a table of contents, and is now in its second volume. Much of my material is gathered from sermons, which I enjoy reading, the whole reflecting my choice of books. Volume I. is represented by the quotation from Emerson: "That man shall be learned who reduceth his learning to practice."

Volume II. teaches the charming lesson from John White Chadwick's "Carpe Diem," which is worth reading in its entirety:

See that no minute's glow
Of all the shining hours unheeded goes—
No fount of rightful joy by thee untasted flows.

To the humble literary aspirant my advice is, never be discouraged if the rejected MSS. return, and still return. Think long and soberly before entering the writer's career, but if you feel "called" to the divine mission, work!

As a closing word, let earnestness be the keynote of everything we women undertake. In that spirit, the beating of an egg, the darning of a stocking, or the writing of a manuscript—each of these in its place assumes an individual importance demanding our best energies and undivided attention. We want conscientiously prepared meals, neatly darned hosiery, and the best thoughts in well-chosen language.

I could speak at length upon many phases of home life as related to the outside world which appeal to me, but I fancy I hear the tones of the editorial gavel announcing: Time is up!

So, with friendly greetings to all sincere literary workers, Cordially

LA GIOCONDA.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., July 25, 1899.

Intellectual Aspirations and Marriage.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Presumably a great deal of ingenuity will be expended in the inquiry set on foot by your correspondent, La Gioconda, whether or not "a literary life lessens a young woman's chances of matrimony." Among many people this is a question of serious import, since it is concerned with a movement comparatively new in woman's life, and therefore one whose issues are at present doubtful. The writer's private opinion, formed after duly considering the different aspects of the question, is that in the case of the young woman under discussion the probabilities of marriage are reduced to a decided minimum.

The first truth which makes its presence felt is that for a woman to devote herself wholly to the pursuit of a profession immediately places her out of the sphere of true womanhood, as it is conceived to-day. In order to hold a position in this sphere, it is essential that she possess certain determinate qualifications. The substance of these are best set forth in the personage of a wife as the skillful manager of her home, as the loving mother of her children, as the comforter of her husband, and as a woman having noble ideals, and a liberal education. Qualified but in regard to the last one of these attributes, the young woman is deficient in her ability to perform the duties devolving upon her in the married state; she is unable to do her part in those things which go to make a home life possible. As a literarian, the life she leads is in diametrical contradiction to what she was intended for by nature; she is as unwomanly as a prizefighter is unmanly. To express my thought completely, she is in truth disqualified to retain the name of woman in the sense in which it is commonly understood.

Wedlock with one in this condition is inconsistent with the ideal of married life, and sensible men, to whom that ideal is an object of desired attainment, will not be liable to err in this respect. Verily, then, the chances of matrimony seem to grow smaller for a young woman who gives herself up to a literary mania.

It is an erroneous view that is taken which maintains that in order to be equal intellectually to the opposite sex, woman must dedicate her life to the pursuit of literature. It hardly appears rational to deem recourse to such action necessary. In the first place, the assertion seems to imply that the premise is assumed that all men who live in an intellectual atmosphere devote themselves wholly to literature. But according to general ideas and reports it seems that all who lead a literary life are but a handful to the myriad that actually enjoys the blessings of intellectuality.

Women can enter into the realm of mind and live in a sphere of invigorating and ennobling thought in the same manner that most men do, without discarding the traits of womanly life, without transgressing the will and the purposes of nature. Their brothers obtain for themselves the prerogative by having for their bosom friends books which contain treasured on their pages the golden harvest of thought that flowered in the minds of the most gifted sons of the race. They find no need of sacrificing their worldly occupations and employments. They retain their residence in the world of intellect and beautiful ideals by devoting their leisure moments to the society of their pure and good friends—the books. It is almost a matter of tautology to assert now that by simply following their example women can realize the aspirations they have toward an intellectual life, and attain an equal footing with men.

Apparently it is not necessary then that they devote their bodies and souls to the pursuit of literature—unless "to fill their minds with strong, inspiriting thoughts" implies that they must become writers of problem novels and conductors of newspaper beauty columns; for that is the general way in which the field of women literary workers is occupied.

It follows naturally, moreover, that a young woman need not "relinquish her intellectual aspirations" for fear of a decrease of her chances in the marriage lottery. For it is not her aspirations which cause the danger, but her departure from her true sphere by devoting herself wholly to the writing profession. If a man were so timid as to refuse to take her for a wife because she possessed some mental excellence or had a desire to attain it, he must be the incarnation of imbecility and not worth having for a husband. M. S.

New York, July 24, 1899.

Golf for Women.*

This book treats exclusively of golf as it is played by women in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It comprises a history of the Ladies' Golf Union and championship competitions, sketches of notable women players, a directory of women's golf clubs in Great Britain, and chapters on such topics as "Ladies as Golf Professionals," "Ways, Manners, and Dress," and "Aspects of the Game." The last-named contribution, by M. Boys, is particularly interesting, and contains some good advice for the men as well as the women who play golf.

Doubtless the volume will fulfill some sort of purpose in this country, though it was manufactured, as it seems, mainly for circulation in England. The young woman who is about to play golf can surely learn something worth learning from it.

*OUR LADY OF THE GREEN. (A Book of Ladies' Golf.) With chapters by Isette Pearson, A. Bennett Pascoe, and others. Edited by Louis Mackern and M. Boys. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.

TWO BOOKS ABOUT INDIA.

Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch's Account of His Travels.*

Bojidar Karageorgevitch, the author of this volume, is a Prince of Servia, who has traveled extensively in India, the book giving in exquisitely poetical prose a description of thirty-eight of the cities of the Indian Empire, with accounts of the people, their religious rites, and other ceremonies, as well as their household customs, which, with accurate descriptions of the landscape and buildings, make up a fascinating picture of India, and one very full of local color; a picture saddened, however, by descriptions of the famine and the plague, with the consequent death of thousands.

Prince Bojidar's book was written in French, the translation being by Clara Bell, and is published in advance of the French edition. It contains an interesting portrait of the Prince.

The book is so vivid, so picturesque, that one seems to know India very thoroughly after reading it. Like Kipling, Prince Bojidar shows us certain phases of life in India which make the country live for us; but while the former gives us more particularly the life of the foreign residents in India, the latter writes of the natives, their manner of living, their dress, customs, surroundings, and native Indian art, both in its perfection and in its gradual decline, under the influence of only partly grasped English ideas.

Well may the book be called "Enchanted India," for from its very beginning both the matter and the manner of its telling bear a strong resemblance to a well-written fairy tale, or to some new Arabian Nights, told with a certain grasp of the subject, however, that lends an air of truth to it all; for while all the picturesque details which go to make up a picture of an enchanted land are emphasized, yet the sordid details underlying this portrait are not carefully hidden out of sight, or only to be read between the lines.

Prince Bojidar's very opening paragraph is a good example of his charming style: "The air is heavy with delightful perfume; we are already coasting the Indian shore, but it remains invisible, and gives no sign but by these gusts of warmer air, laden with that inscrutable aroma of musk and pepper. A lighthouse to port, which we have for some time taken for a star, vanishes in the light mist which hangs over the coast, and there is nothing but the immensity of waters under the clear night, blue with moonlight. * * * Before daybreak, in the doubtful light of waning night, dim masses are visible; gray and purple mountains—mountains shaped like temples, of which two, indeed, seem to be crowned with low, squat towers, as if unfinished. The morning mist shrouds everything; the scene insensibly passes through a series of pale tints, to reappear ere long in the clear, rosy light which sheds a powdering of glowing gold on the broad roadstead of Bombay. But the enchantment of this rose-tinted land is evanescent."

Whereupon Prince Bojidar goes on to state the disappointment which follows on a more intimate acquaintance with Bombay, adding: "The air is redolent of musk, sandalwood, jasmine, and the acrid smell of hookahs smoked by placid old men, sitting in the shadows of their doors. The ground here and there is stained with large pink patches of a disinfectant, smelling of chlorine, strewn in front of the houses where any one lies dead. And this, of itself, is enough to recall to mind the spectre of the plague that is decimating Bombay; in this excitement, this turmoil of color and noise, we had forgotten it."

In the same chapter is a most interesting account of a Parsee wedding, much too long for quotation, except as to one strange custom, which applies as well to all other feasts: "Servants bearing large trays offer the company certain strange little green parcels; a betel leaf screwed into a cone and fastened with a clove, containing a mixture of spices and lime, to be chewed after dinner to digest the mass of food you may see spread out on the tables in the dining room." Another and prettier custom is the passing of bouquets made of a spray of jasmine stuck into the heart of a pink rose, and as one is taken a servant sprinkles both guest and flower with rose water. As a contrast to the wedding feast, Prince Bojidar adds: "Out of doors meanwhile one funeral procession almost trod on the heels of the last; at the latest gleam of day, and out toward the west, above the Field of Burning, a broad red cloud filled all one quarter of the sky."

Once more he writes: "At the top of Malabar Hill, in a garden with freshly raked walks and clumps of flowers edged with pearl shells, stand five lime-washed towers, crowned with a living battlement of vultures; the great Dokma, the Towers of Silence, where the Parsees are laid after death, as naked as when they came into the world, and as they must return to nothingness, to feed the birds of prey, which by the end of a few hours leave nothing of the body but the bones to bleach in the sun and be scorched to dust, that is soon carried down to the sea by the first rains of the monsoon."

The above, again, is in contrast to the description of Nautch girls, the bazaars, and the gambling houses. The following description is from an account of Grant Road, the abode of the strict beauties: "One of them was standing against a curtain of black satin embroidered with gold; muslin that might have been a spider's web hardly cast a mist over her sleeveless skin, pale, almost white, against the glistening satin and gold, all brightly lighted up. With a large hibiscus flower in her hand, she stood in a simple attitude, like an Egyptian painting, then moved a little, raising or lowering an arm, apparently not seeing the passers-by who gazed at her, lost in a dream that brought a strange green gleam to her dark eyes."

The language of the entire book is so beautiful that one is tempted to quotation on almost every page. For instance, Prince Bojidar's account of a journey from Jané to Nandguan contains the following: "Before us the road lay pink in color, with purple lines where the pebbles were as yet uncrushed; it was hedged with blossoming thorn bushes, and among the yellow and violet flowers parrots were flitting, and screaming minahs, large black birds, with russet-brown wings, gleaming in the sun like burnished metal."

How the color fairly runs riot in the above and in the following: "Round a village well, inclosed by walls with heavy doors that are always shut at night, a perfect flower bed of young women had gathered—slender figures wrapped in robes of bright, light colors, drawing water in copper jars. The sunbeams drifting between the leaves of a tarbot tree that spread its immense expanse of boughs over the well, sparkled on their trinkets and the copper pots, dappling the gaudy hues of their raiment with flickering gold." Prince Bojidar describes Calcutta as "an aggressive capital," the city entirely without distinctive style, colorless, dusty, and noisy, "as of a fair prolonged to the latest hours of night." In the city there are six hundred tanks, filled with stagnant water, in which the natives wash themselves and their clothes.

Of Darjeeling, the Prince writes: "Next morning, so far, so high on the horizon! I saw a pink spot; then, as the day broke, the rose color spread, broader, lower, turned paler, then to white, and the Himalayas lay before me in blinding glory of size and light." And a description of a sunrise there is particularly beautiful: "Far away, in the transparent air, above a wall of gray cloud—the dull, dingy gray of dirty cotton wool—a spot showed as a beacon of lilac light, of the hue and form of a cyclamen flower; this turned to rose, to brick red, to warm gold color, fading into silver, and then against the blue sky, showed immaculately white. This was Gaurisaukar—Mount Everest—the top of the world, appallingly high, inconceivably vast, though lost in the distance, and seen from a hillock three thousand meters above the sea. After this giant, a whole chain of lavender and rose-colored peaks, turning to blue, came into sight in the marvelously clear atmosphere; then the sun rose below us; in the throbbing tide of heat the mountains seemed to come closer to us, but immediately the mist gathered about Gaurisaukar. 'The Apsaras, wearing impenetrable veils, that mortals may not gaze too long on the throne of the gods,' said my sais, who had fallen on his face since the first appearance of the snow-crowned colossus, with hands upraised toward the paradise of Indra."

The chapter devoted to a description of Benares is particularly fascinating, with its long account of the sacred Ganges and the various religious rites connected with that river; the account ending as follows: "Then from a bridge across the Ganges for a moment we had a last glimpse of the sacred city, the gold-colored umbrellas, the throng of bathers on the steps to the river, and then Aribulla gravely remarked: 'If only India had three cities like Benares it would be impossible ever to leave it!'"

Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, next follow, with their constant reminders of the mutiny. Lucknow the Prince calls "a vision of Europe," with its "cottages surrounded by lawns under the shade of tall trees, and against the green the scarlet coats of English soldiers walking about, and close to the houses, as if dropped there by chance, tombs covered with flagstones and inclosed by railings, and on all the same date, June or July, 1857."

And so the chronicle runs, from Agra, Delhi, Peshawur, Dehra Dun, back once more to Bombay, until finally again at sea, the Prince writes: "Bombay, towering above the sea, in a golden glory, the tall towers and minarets standing out in sharp outline against the sky, splendid in color and glow. Far away Malabar Hill and a white speck, the Towers of Silence; Elephanta, like a transparent gem, reflected in the aquamarine-colored water, a rosy light flooded the whole scene with fiery radiance, and then suddenly, with no twilight, darkness blotted out the shape of things, drowning all in purple haze, and there, where India had vanished, a white mist rose from the ocean that mirrored the stars."

*ENCHANTED INDIA. By Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Hindu Philosophy.*

At the exposition of 1893 in Chicago among the delegates to the World's Parliament of Religions was the Swâmi Vivekânanda, the author of the present work. He was the representative of the Hindu religion. He is a Vedântist, or a follower of the doctrines of Shankara Acârya. Since 1893 he has been lecturing and holding classes to teach his system of philosophy in America and, more recently, in England and India. His successor at present in New York is the Swâmi Abhedânanda. Both these men, as well as others like them, are thoroughly in earnest in their desire to teach the great truths of Vedântism to all who care to hear. It is unfortunate that their work is too often confounded with the deplorable excesses of the fanatical devotees of theosophy. In reality, it is possible for any one to believe in the Vedânta philosophy and still belong to any religion. Although there are things in the system which are difficult to receive, still the great doctrines are the same which pervade our own religion. It teaches a pure morality, charity, and kindness to all and it aims to instill into its followers a desire for perfection, without which they can never enjoy eternal happiness.

This perfection is to be attained in various ways, and one of the most important of these is by Râja Yoga, or conquering the internal nature. The soul is, as it were, enveloped in a dense covering of sin and ignorance. This must be broken through, and to do this there are many ways. All the orthodox systems of Indian philosophy have as their basis this liberation of the soul. They differ from each other in the means; the end is ever the same. Râja Yoga is, as we have said, one of the chief methods of attaining this object. It is subdivided into several stages, each of which has a separate name in Sanskrit, for in that language the vocabulary is so large that there is no necessity to stint the number of names for anything.

There are eight of these principal steps. The first Yama is truthfulness, chastity, not injuring anybody, and non-covetousness. This non-injuring includes not only men, but animals as well. The second Niyama consists of regular habits and observances, or what we may call ritual. Prânâyâma is the third step. The word means "the controlling of the vital forces of the body." This is closely connected with the next step, Pratyâhâra, or bringing these forces under the control of the will. Dhâranâ is "fixing the mind on the lotus of the heart," a technical expression too abstruse to explain here. Dhyâna is meditation. This is connected with Asana, or the position of the body at times of thought, and, in general, in practicing Yoga. If meditation be not easy at first, then sit down and look at the end of your nose. This is a valuable preparation for controlling the thoughts, which must be done. You are to think of God, the Almighty, the Intangible, the Inexpressible. The last step is Samâdhi, which is a kind of superconsciousness, the one-formedness of the mind. As it is said in the Kurma Purâna: "He who has given up all attachment, all fear, and all anger, he whose whole soul has gone into the Lord, he who has taken refuge in the Lord, whose heart has become purified, with whatsoever desire he comes to the Lord, He will grant that to him. Therefore worship Him through knowledge, or worship Him through love, or worship Him through renunciation. He is my beloved worshipper who is not jealous of any being, who is the friend of all, who is merciful to all, who has nothing of his own, whose egotism is lost; he who is always satisfied; he who works always in Yoga, whose self has become controlled, whose will is firm, whose mind and whose intelligence are given up to me, know that he is my beloved Bhakta, (lover of God.)"

Following the lectures on Râja Yoga, the second part of the volume is devoted to a translation, with commentary of the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali. These are the great authority for al rules of Râja Yoga, and they are very sacred to the Vedântist.

In a lecture on immortality, Swâmi Vivekânanda shows that the Hindus realize the cycle of life of the biologists. He aptly compares this cycle to the Ferris Wheel of the Chicago Exposition.

In the chapter on Bhakti Yoga, or search after the Lord, which is through love and by love, the means of concentration by love are explained, by which at last the zealous worshipper may indeed perceive God.

A valuable portion of the volume to students is the glossary of Sanskrit technical terms. This includes not only such terms as are employed in the book, but also those frequently employed in works in the Vedânta philosophy in general.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY. Lectures by the Swami Vivekananda on Raja Yoga and other subjects. New York. The Maher & Taylor Co. 1899.

Stories by Mrs. Catherwood.*

Mrs. Catherwood's new volume consists of sketches of "plain Americans," varying in locality, in time, and in condition of life. The tales are of the slightest possible texture, both as to plot and delineation of character. In the hands of a less skillful narrator the stuff of which they are made would have been "pinched into pitiulous smallness." Even Mrs. Catherwood scarcely succeeds in convincing her readers that the stories are worth the telling, but they are told so gracefully and vividly that the reading is a pleasure, even though the interest aroused is occasionally but languid, and the reader sometimes rather resents finding himself at the last page of a little tale as soon as he begins to feel himself properly acquainted with the characters.

"The Fairfield Poet" is, however, complete in its pathos, and "A Kentucky Princess" in its portraiture of noble girlhood. "Fergare" is very tender and sweet, though the title is something of an irritant. How should it be pronounced, and what process of abbreviation or evolution ever extracted it from the name "Fergus Dering"?

If "The Queen of the Swamp" is of less value than Mrs. Catherwood's former books it has, nevertheless, a distinction of style and a fidelity of drawing never lapsing into caricature, that will make it an acquisition to every Summer library.

A Romance of the War.*

How the Signora Angela Rosaline Peresell was rescued from prison by enterprising American officers and the accidents and vicissitudes of heroine and various heroes,

*THE QUEEN OF THE SWAMP, AND OTHER PLAIN AMERICANS. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*SAN JUAN; OR, THE FALL OF THE TYRANT. By Mrs. St. Justin Beale. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

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Infringement of Copyright.

An important question of copyright has just been adjudicated in the English courts. It was an action brought by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities against the Messrs. Gill & Son for infringing the right of the plaintiffs in the revised version of the New Testament. The plaintiffs' contention was that the Messrs. Gill & Son had infringed their copyright by publishing editions of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles which contained passages taken directly from the Revised Edition. The defense denied the plaintiffs' copyright in the Revised Version on general grounds, though admitting the publication of the books complained of.

The counsel for the plaintiffs stated that the universities had paid to divines and scholars £20,000 for the preparation of the Revised Version, and that the copyrights duly registered had been guaranteed the universities. Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy gave a decision in favor of the plaintiffs, the defendants to pay costs. The Justice, in his decision, said that the excuse of the plaintiffs that portions of the Revised Version had been introduced by them in their book as a means of comparison between the Old and the New Version of the New Testament was "rather an aggravation than a mitigation of the wrong done."

"The Solitary Volume."

It is rather strange that when a certain work is said to be represented by only one copy in existence, which is broadly advertised as high-priced, or is announced to have been sold at a good round sum, several other copies almost instantly come to life. The earliest known copy of Mr. Kipling's "School Boy Lyrics" realized on April 24 last at Sotheby's the extraordinary price of £130. On July 3 last there was sold three copies of the same booklet which had later come to light on the sale of the alleged solitary volume. A few years ago a book collector offered a large price for Mrs. Morton's "The Power of Sympathy," said to be the first American novel. An interesting circumstance of this work is that the author's family had bought up the entire edition and destroyed it; only two copies were known to be in existence—one was in possession of the Boston Public Library, the other had been sold to a collector for $36. The owner of this last refused to part with it at any price, and the collector first mentioned had the temerity to offer $500 for a perfect copy of the work. Notwithstanding the statement of a well-known historian in 1872, that "not a single copy was known to be in existence," four immediately presented themselves to the astonished bibliophile while one old lady from Dorchester sought an interview with seven copies under her arm. It is rather hazardous to announce "the solitary volume" unless you have already ascertained that it is solitary by offering to buy at a good price any other that happens to be in existence.

JAPAN AS IT IS.

Stafford Ransome's New Volume, Called "Japan in Transition."*

M. Pierre Loti, in his "Madame Chrysantheme," writes in a fascinating manner about Japanese women, as does Mr. Lafcadio Hearn. And lately there has been in vogue quite a series of delicate Japanese love stories, with the uncouth man of the West mixed up in them. Possibly such romances may have conveyed some slight information, if nothing more. It is, however, satisfactory to have before you a good, solid book, the one Mr. Stafford Ransome has written, the title of which is "Japan in Transition." The author, who is a journalist, went to Japan in 1896, and lived there for about two years, and the book summarizes in a form less ephemeral than must be adopted for journalism the impressions received.

"There are," writes Mr. Stafford Ransome, "three distinct Japans in existence side by side to-day—the old Japan, which has not wholly died out; the new Japan, which as yet has hardly been born, except in spirit, and the transition Japan, which is passing through its most critical throes just now." The old feudal Japan, a curious subject, has been fairly well thrashed out, but as to the transition state, it is in this particular condition that the problems are likely to occur the solution of which the author discusses.

About Japan such information as we obtain Mr. Ransome believes is for the major part derived from foreigners, and usually they belong to two distinct categories—the "pro-Japanese" and the "anti-Japanese." The author is aware that in many of his opinions he will run counter to one or both of these parties.

So much has been written of one sort and another about Japan that a writer in almost anything he says is likely to be plagiarizing or contradicting one or another authority; and in endeavoring to throw light on the chaotic problem of Japanese methods his book is almost bound to appear somewhat controversial and argumentative.

Mr. Ransome tells us what are the popular misconceptions of Japan as entertained in the West. Pretty generally, the man who has to write up Japan bases his notions and works out his phrases on what he sees in the treaty ports. As well try to describe Spain from a visit paid to Gibraltar:

Treaty-port people, and especially treaty-port journals, tell us that all Japanese are bad. Well, once upon a time, a very learned monarch said in his wrath that all men are liars, and it is possible that this sweeping statement is as accurate as the other, for the treaty-port resident is in a continual state of wrath, or rather of irritation, with regard to Japanese matters. His interests in the country being, as a rule, purely of a commercial nature, he is naturally sore when he finds that the new generation of Japanese are increasingly able to carry on trade without his assistance. For there is no doubt that the treaty-port foreigner in days gone by created and built up the international trade of the country, and he is perhaps right in his estimate of the treaty-port Japanese with whom he comes in daily contact.

Suppose, with Mr. Ransome, there was a treaty port in England at Wapping Old Stairs, and that a highly respectable class of Japanese merchants had settled there for purely business purposes. Fancy these Japanese entirely indifferent to the habits and customs of the English, and that there were Japanese editors publishing daily newspapers, denouncing every English "dock laborer, cabman, interpreter, and miner." Of course there would be friction and of a disagreeable kind. Transpose the picture and you have the condition of the treaty port. As at Wapping Old Stairs the real, well-to-do Englishmen would not be present, so in the treaty port the highly bred and cultured Japanese are absent. Hence the many misconceptions regarding Japan. People visit these treaty ports, make short, flying trips to certain stereotyped places, and with but slight knowledge write an enormous quantity of misleading stuff. There is, strangely enough, the exact opposition to the maligner. It is the over-enthusiastic person who becomes "Japonified," (Mr. Ransome says he has not invented this word.) The visitor, who does not know a word of Japanese, "becomes enamored of the country, and possibly of some one in it, and is rapturously maudlin in telling us all about it."

To such a man Japan is peopled with "dear little giggling dolls, in dear little miniature houses made of cardboard. He eats fairy food out of miniature dishes, hangs the graceful costume of the country on him as if the Kimono were a towel and he a clotheshorse, strains the sinews of his legs in squatting on the floor and tells us that he fears his head would knock a hole in the fragile ceiling if he would stand upright."

We all know the writer Mr. Ransome refers to, and what a "lotus eater" this man is, and yet how charming are his stories. This rapturous style of writing up Japanese is not in the taste of the author of the volume under notice. His desire is to be practical. Japan is in the process of transformation, changing its Oriental methods for Western ones. How is this being done? Has old Japan entirely passed out of existence? The author believes that old Japan has not gone "or will ever altogether go." Daimios, Shoguns, feudalism are of the past, but the veneration for old traditions "is as strong now as it ever was."

Your modern Japanese, though he may consider Western methods good, our constructing and the usage of material things better than his, does not think it essential to throw aside all past convictions. The Japanese man is by nature studious. He retains his own freedom of thought and a certain independence.

There are people who hold that the so-called civilization of Japan is only a thin veneer, which will neither bear much investigation nor the test of time; that all that is being done has been due to a vainglorious feeling brought about more particularly by the success of the late war with China. "But such is not the case, for, although one may call the Japan of the present day an artificial Japan, in most senses of the word, still the Japanese, who are thorough in everything, are thorough even in their artificiality. * * * In the long run it will be found that contact with Europeans will not transform the Japanese into a people with European instincts, but that they will have assimilated and absorbed into their nature so much of our habits as they think advisable.

A common phrase of the trade-port journal is that the Japanese "ape the foreigner." So they may in a certain measure. They often wear European clothes, they build offices in a modern style, and the furniture is foreign, and they speak English and conduct their business in English, but "at home they revert naturally to their methods of life, to their own clothes, and to their own language."

One stupidity, which has been accepted by us, is to believe that "little" asserts itself to everything Japanese. The belittling adjective has been used in and out of season, and the superficial writer always emphasizes it. The Japanese anthropometrically are smaller than are Americans or Englishmen, but in overasserting that we use the wrong end of the telescope when we minimize Japanese brains. There are small houses everywhere, but Mr. Ransome states that there is more floor area enjoyed by the Japanese living in Tokio than by the average Londoner in his native city. Suppose in the olden days a little went very far. Now we are bound to admit "that their army, navy, mercantile marine, railroad systems, public buildings, educational, political, financial, commercial organizations, their aspirations and their doings, must all be counted large when compared with kindred institutions in the average European country of to-day."

Mr. Ransome differs materially with Sir Edwin Arnold in his estimation of the Japanese. Sir Edwin deemed them as frivolous:

The Japanese have, it is true, a keen sense of humor and of the ridiculous, and the spirit of burlesque and caricature is strongly developed in their nature; but in their own particular way I believe that they look on the problems of life as seriously as the rest of the world, and that in their endeavors to probe and solve them satisfactorily they are often more persevering and thorough than the people of almost any nation.

The author describes the hotel accommodations such as the visitor finds them. He tells of the difficulties of the language. To acquire it is a laborious and lengthy task. You may pick up the jargon by dint of hard work. But if you wish to speak Japanese you are not to keep in touch with Europeans. Think of a comparatively modern form of writing known as "Katakana," a phonetic alphabet or syllabary containing just under fifty characters!

When one glances at such a book for the first time and learns that the shortest way of saying "I" in respectable Japanese is "Watakushi wa," and that to change the simple pronoun into the plural "we" it is necessary to add two syllables to the above five, the embryo student may be well excused for standing aghast at the appalling nature of the task he had thought of setting himself, and, indeed, for turning tail then and there.

The status of the foreigner in Japan in the future will be much modified, since, according to the accounts published this week, Consular courts are done away with. Mr. Ransome separates foreigners into four classes: The business foreigners, the missionaries, the passing visitors, and "the few technical advisers and others who for one reason or another live among the Japanese." All of them, in a certain measure, have conferred benefits on the Japanese. The complaint of the foreign business man is, however, constant. He finds his pupil, now thoroughly conversant with business, in the act of throwing him over. There is no gratitude in business, and the English, German, and American merchants are precisely like the Japanese ones:

From the missionary point of view the Japanese no doubt display their ingratitude by accepting free education and refusing to adopt Christianity. But, unfortunately, the missionaries have not yet come to an agreement between themselves as to the lines on which Christianity should be preached, and consequently a Japanese, if he were inclined to adopt Christianity, may be excused if he does not know which of the many conflicting sections of that faith he ought to follow.

Mr. Ransome shows that Japan if attacked could show a strong front, due to her strategical conditions and to her navy. Russia, Mr. Ransome intimates, is Japan's enemy, and he says that the Japanese are perfectly familiar with that fact. Japan dreads Russian influence in Korea. If ever Russia attacks Japan it will be when the Korean Peninsula is the primary basis of hostilities. It is a question for naval authorities to solve whether such ships as Russia now owns on the Pacific Coast could cope with the Japanese ships. Certainly Japanese statesmen know who are their friends, and so there is a natural leaning toward Great Britain and the United States, and Mr. Ransome writes: "There is no ally from a British point of view in that part of the world who could compare with Japan. * * * Together, as far as naval warfare is concerned, England and Japan could at the present day hold the position against all comers."

*JAPAN IN TRANSITION: A comparative study of the progress, policy, and methods of the Japanese since their war with China. By Stafford Ransome, with 4 special maps and illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2

MODERN JAPAN IN FICTION.*

No matter how many times we are told of the course of life in the country appropriately named the "Land of the Day's Beginning," accounts of it seldom fail to fascinate the imagination. The subject of the present book is "New Japan," and the realization it brings of a changing order and a vanishing charm adds to the reading an element of melancholy not to be appreciated by those who are welcoming a new influence in civilization and commerce, a new importation of energy and skill, from the East, whose wise men have suddenly perceived and followed the prophetic star. In one of Loti's books he describes an Autumn festival in honor of the Empress Harou-Ko, (the Springtime.) His picture of the Empress stepping rhythmically between the ranks of her courtiers, her violet umbrella shading a face marked by the impenetrable, ancient calm of her race, and by the smile of its impregnable courtesy; her robes the insignia of a nobility which was before history began, and her very presence in a place where the curious glance of the foreigner might fall upon her indicating a revolution against tradition hardly to be conceived by the Western mind brings vividly before us the strange aspect of the transitive period; and Mrs. Fraser's more intimate pictures of Japanese idols overthrown within their infinitely sacred domestic precincts, and of a new law of independent rights gradually making itself felt among the women of Japan, are deeply interesting.

The story that gives to the book its name is the history of Tara, who becomes the wife of an Englishman and labors to please him through the complicated system of English housekeeping, singularly out of accord with the austere simplicity that is her inheritance and dower. She belongs to the time of the early seventies, before the ways of her country had materially changed, and her attitude toward her husband is that of the true Japanese wife. The following passage conveys the impression:

O Tara, beautifully dressed in gray silk, lined with pink, sashed in her best brown and gold obi, was sitting in her drawing room waiting for Thornton to take her to see Mrs. Hardwicke. He came in with a piece of paper in his hand, and she saw for the first time a look of intense annoyance on his face. In an instant she had thrown herself down on the floor, entreating in the gentlest tones for forgiveness. She was sure that she had offended him in some way, and was ready to plead guilty to every accusation except the one of having intended it.

This gentle passion of affection is apt to call out the impulse toward protection on the part of those who profit by it, and Thornton's enduring love for O Tara is most convincingly portrayed. The real tragedy of the experience is not the somewhat melodramatic abduction of the child, but the waning of O Tara's beauty and strength under conditions that seemed to the Englishman natural and easy, and that beat upon the frail Japanese constitution like hail upon a branch of the national plum blossoms. As the reader watches the visible decline of the girl, who looks upon twenty as the time for being tired and feeling old, he must inevitably feel that a price is laid upon happiness, which comes through the severing of many ties and the uprooting of deeply planted customs. "To go for a little into the country, to live in a Japanese house, away from the brick walls, and to see woods and rice fields." This, after all, is O Tara's secret desire.

O Ione, in the story called "A Son of the Daimyos," has crossed the line dividing old from new Japan; she has her opinion concerning a prospective husband and enforces it. Her mother knows that her child, "educated in the freer atmosphere of modern school and home, will never take the place of mere smiling slave to husband and children assigned to the wife of old Japan," but she knows also that "the love and the faithfulness, the heroic loyalty of the traditional Japanese woman will never fail O Ione's husband," and the stirring close of the tale in which heroism plays the leading part proves that she is right.

The description of the wedding ceremony is one of many charming passages in which a delicate realism combines with the pervasive sentiment that marks every sincere record of Oriental life.

A Japanese wedding ceremony is a patriarchically simple affair. All pomp and display are reserved for the feast which is given later in the day. In a small chamber of the Omori Yashiki, (for the ceremony takes place in the bridegroom's house,) fitted with fine woods and utensils for the poetic ceremony of the "honorable" tea, O Ione and Yasu plighted their troth. It was toward evening, and the sunset breeze came in with fitful freshness from the garden, all one burst of peonies and roses, in honor of the day. The tablets of Yasu's ancestors had been placed in the niche of honor, and the fragrant incense was burning before them, while graceful groups of the lucky flowers, red and white peonies mingled with branches of pine and bamboo, rose on either side from bronze dishes full to the brim with limpid water—a sign that Summer had come, indeed, for water in any quantity is considered too chilly to look at in cold weather. The Princess, the real maker of the marriage, was represented by her maid of honor, who stood near the ancestral table. Yasu Omori, a few steps in advance of her, waited in silence for the advent of the bride. He looked a worthy descendant of a line of warriors as he stood, his hand resting lightly on his sword, his dark eyes afire with expectation, and joy illuminating every line of his handsome face, as the setting sun outside was reddening every flower in the garden. A young girl, one of O Ione's cousins, held the silver cup from which bride and bridegroom must drink the sacrificial wine. She and the Princess's lady were in their beautiful national dress, and the whole picture was strangely typical of the Japan of to-day. In the purely Eastern room the young officer, in the smart naval uniform, was to wed his bride in a ceremony whose simple details, whose archaic worship, are much the same as they were before Lars Porsena marched on Rome.

The screens were pushed back, and O Ione delicate and brilliant as a June rose, and clad in sweeping robes of golden magnificence, was led in by her mother, who, contrary to custom, had insisted on being present. Yasu's heart leaped at the sight of his bride, and she was trembling all over when he took her hand and led her close to the tablets, before which she bowed in her first act of homage to her husband's forefathers. Then the other young girl came forward, and, standing between them, held up the strangely shaped silver cup. Yasu put his lips to it on one side, then O Ione on the other; nine times they drank that mystic wine of the joys and sorrows of life, and their eyes met in dumb vows of immortal constancy across the silver brim. And that was all.

Mrs. Fraser is the wife of the British Minister to Japan, and her opportunities for observation have not been wasted. Her stories are neither sentimental nor superficial. We have long been out of relation with a civilization with whose better side we cannot with all our cleverness compete. The spectacle of that civilization advancing after many centuries of immobility to meet our own is one to engage attention in whatever form it is presented.

*THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY: Tales of New Japan. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1890. Price, $1.50.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"Islington," East Orange, N. J.: "Who publishes 'The Life and Life Work of Samuel Phelps,' recently referred to in THE SATURDAY REVIEW?" This book, written by W. May Phelps and John Forbes-Robertson, was published at 12s. by Sampson Low, Marston & Co., London, in 1886.

George H. Teck, 111 Broadway: "What books other than histories treat on ancient Greece? I want something that runs like a story and at the same time gives the real facts."

"J. F.," Mamaroneck, N. Y.: "The Latin elegiac distich lately given in THE REVIEW should read as follows:

"Sit mora sub ramo, canit Omar fontis ad oram;
Cui sit amor quantum dat tibi Roma, Maro."

Which means about this:

"'Let us tarry a while under this bough. Omar is singing at the fountain's marge. May our love for him be as great as Rome gives to thee, O Virgil.'"

C. M. O'Leary, Manhattan College: "I subjoin a free translation of the anagram on the name of Omar:

"Let us enjoy leisure under the leafy branch of the margin of the fount, sings Omar.

To whom can belong love as great as Rome bestows on thee, O Maro? (Virgil is meant.")

This translation is free, but readily accords with the literal one.

"E. K. M.," New York City: "May I, after this lapse of time, recall Mrs. Kinsley and perhaps give another source for the quotation asked for? About thirty years ago an ingenious mosaic poem called 'Life' went the rounds of the newspapers, in which each line was a quotation from a different poet. It contains the idea asked for:

"'How long we live not years but actions tell.—Watkins.

"'The man lives twice who lives the first life well.—Merrick.'

"Watkins is unknown to me. Don't make any change in the form of your excellent paper."

Dr. A. C. Bardes, 317 East Thirteenth Street: "Can you tell me the name of the author of the poem that tells of the nine or ten blind men who, feeling of different parts of an elephant, give a description of what they feel? The poem ends by saying: 'While each was partly in the right all were in the wrong.'"

H. R. Ostron, New York City: "What value, if any, has this book, 'Political Essays; a Series of Letters Addressed to the People of the United States. By Timothy Pickering, Late a Senator in Congress. Canandaigua, J. D. Demis, 1812?'" It has little value.

D. H. Newhall, 396 Broadway: "In the REVIEW of May 20, 1899, attention was called to 'Recollections of Lincoln and Douglas Forty Years Ago. By an Eye Witness. 18mo. Privately printed.' Where can a copy be obtained?" Books printed for private circulation are usually distributed among the author's friends, and copies generally do not soon come upon the book market. Our correspondent might advertise for a copy or ask some prominent book dealer to look for the book.

"L. T. D.," Long Island: "I would like to know where I can obtain a copy of W. W. Story's 'A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem.' This justification of Judas Iscariot was published, a small pamphlet, perhaps, twenty years ago or more." Foley says that this book was published in Boston in 1870. It is now probably rare, and a copy must be advertised for or secured through a dealer in books.

Howard A. Graham, Chicago: "I read a number of years ago a novel called 'An Earnest Trifler,' by Mary A. Sprague, which interested me very much. Who is Miss Sprague, and what else has she written?" Mary Aplin Sprague lives in Newark, Ohio. Her father was the late Henry D. Sprague, a lawyer. "An Earnest Trifler" was published by J. R. Osgood & Co., in 1879, and was widely commended. Despite its success, Miss Sprague does not seem to have written anything else.

Louis T. Froelich, 141 State Street, Brooklyn.—"I am very much interested in the Devonshire County of England, and wish to make a study of its geography, history, literature, &c. Will you kindly recommend, in the columns of your SATURDAY REVIEW some good books on this topic?"

The following books will be found useful: "Devonshire Scenery," by W. Everitt, Exeter, 1884; "Ways and Means in a Devonshire Village," by E. C. Sharland, London, 1895; "History of Devonshire," by R. N. Worth, London, 1886; "The Donkeys on the Coast of Devon," by M. S. Gibbons, London, 1887; "Devonshire Notes and Notelets," by Sir W. R. Drake, London, 1888; "Barnstable During the Great Civil War," by R. W. Cotton, London, 1889; "Roman Devon," by J. B. Rowe, Plymouth, 1880, (nine pages only;) "Art in Devonshire," by G. Pycroft, Exeter, 1883; "On Some Mineral Localities in Devon," by C. L. N. Foster, Truro, 1877; "Devonshire Bibliography," by G. C. Boase, London, 1893; "Devonshire Stories," London, 1878; "Church Bells of Devon," by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Exeter, 1872; "The Ringer's Guide to the Church Bells of Devon," by Charles Pearson, Exeter, 1880; "Catalogue of Mammals, Birds, &c., of Devon," by J. B. Rowe, London, 1883; "Devonshire Plant Names," by the Rev. Hilderic Friend, London, 1879; "Words Current in Devon in the Fifteenth Century," London, 1882; "Flora of Plymouth," by T. R. A. Briggs, London, 1880; "Handbook of the Torquay Flora," by Robert Stewart, Torquay, 1860; "The Borders of the Tamay and the Tavy," by Mrs Bray, London, 1879; "Bygone Days in Devonshire and Cornwall," by Mrs. Whitcombe, London, 1874; "Devonshire Parishes," by Charles Worthy, Exeter, 1888-9; "Records of the Rocks," by the Rev. W. S. Symonds, London, 1872; "Eruptive Rocks of Brent Tor and Its Neighborhood," by Frank Rutley, London, 1878; "History of Devonshire," by R. Polwhele, Exeter, 1793-1806, three volumes; "An Exploration of Dartmoor and Its Antiquities," by J. L. W. Page, London, 1889; "Exeter," by Prof. E. A. Freeman, London, 1888; "Lundy Island," by J. R. Chanter, London, 1877, and "The History of Torquay," by J. T. White, Torquay, 1878. Of guide books there are quite a number, including Black's, Worth's, and Ward and Baddeley's. In addition to Boase's excellent bibliography there are Worth's "The Three Towns of Bibliotheca, (Plymouth, Devonshire, Stonehouse,") Plymouth, 1873, and Davidson's "Bibliotheca Devoniensis," Exeter, 1852. If our correspondent desires a list of the best novels dealing with Devonshire, word should be sent to THE REVIEW and it will be compiled.

"X. Y. Z.," New York City: "Is 'Quo Vadis' historically accurate? Is there any authority for crediting the wholesale persecution of the early Christians? Also, is there not contemporary proof—letters of Plutarch and others—indicating that there were many upright and devout 'pagans' at that period?" At the height of its popularity "Quo Vadis" was thoroughly discussed and critically examined in THE REVIEW. See the articles and correspondence that appeared here from January to April, 1898. In the issue for Jan. 29, 1898, Prof. Harry T. Peck of Columbia University wrote about "'Quo Vadis' as History," and concluded that "Rome was just the Rome that 'Quo Vadis' reveals to us."

"E. W. W.," New Brighton, S. I.: "'G. R.' of Boston is right and 'E. W. W.' was wrong. Christie Johnstone lived at New Haven, near Edinburgh. The book containing the account of St. Ives and the pilchard fishery is Wilkie Collins's 'Rambles Beyond Railways,' published in 1852—'Christie Johnstone' in 1835. Not having read them for over forty years the mistake was easy."

William E. Bates, 331½ Eighth Street, Jersey City: "Has there been published any book composed entirely of photographs relating to the Spanish-American war—in other words, a photographic history of the war?"

"Essebee," New York City: "Can you inform me where and at what price a Centennial map can be procured?"

A. O. Halsey, 406 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "I have in my possession twenty-two plates, illustrations to Dr. Syntax's 'Tours.' These designs are lithographs of India ink wash work. Each design has engraved on left-hand corner of margin, 'Drawn by Rowlandson.' Five of the pictures have in the right hand margin 'Drayton Ag.' (Water.) Three of them have no artist's name save Rowlandson's. The balance have in right-hand corner 'Engraved by Drayton.' The plates are probably spoils from an old book, but what is the book?"

We do not know the book from which these plates were apparently taken. From what our correspondent says in an omitted portion of his communication, he is evidently familiar with the available information on the subject. According to Lowndes, Combe's "Dr. Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque" appeared in 1812 with thirty-one colored plates "after Rowlandson," and was reprinted in 1813, 1815, 1820, &c. The "Second Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of Consolation" appeared in 1820 with twenty-four plates, "after Rowlandson." In 1821 was published the "Third Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of a Wife," with twenty-five plates, also "after Rowlandson."

L. Brown, 704 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please inform me through THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW whether a large engraving of Nuremberg by Albrecht Durer in 1838 has any particular value?" If a reproduction from Durer, executed in 1838, it probably has little value.

Mrs. L. T. Kieffer, 232 Lancaster Avenue, Lancaster, Penn.: "The poem beginning, 'Have you heard the tale of the aloe plant?' which 'A. T. R.' asked for, was written by the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D., President of and Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed (German) Church, located at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Penn. He died in 1867, aged fifty years. He wrote a great deal, both in prose and poetry. Among his works is a collection of poems in Pennsylvania German, entitled 'Harbaugh's Harfe.' I do not know where the poem referred to is printed. Dr. H. was a valued personal friend of mine—a genial, warm-hearted Christian gentleman. At his funeral Dr. Philip Schaff said: 'He had more than talent—he was a genius.'"

L. M. Jeffries, Rapides, La., who has the poem, clipped from The New Orleans Picayune in 1861, where it was credited to "Harbaugh, an English writer," writes: "I think it probable, however, that it was written by Henry Harbaugh, an American clergyman, who published a volume of poems in 1880."

Mrs. Lyman Hall, Goshen, Conn.: "'E. E. W.' of Boston will find the lines he seeks in Lord Byron's works. I give the poem from memory. I often sing it with piano accompaniment and an air of my own composition.

"'NAXOS.

"'When I left thy shores, O Naxos,
Not a tear in sorrow fell;
Not a sigh or faltered accent
Broke my bosom's struggling swell.
But my heart felt cold within me
And I waved a hand as cold
When I thought thy shores, O Naxos,
I should nevermore behold!

"'Still the blue waves danced around me,
'Mid the sunbeams' jocund smile;
Still the air breathed balmy Summer,
Wafted from yon happy isle;
Till some voice a song awaking
Of my home and native shore,
'Twas then I wept, O Naxos,
That I ne'er should see thee more.'"

Thomas Johnston, Brooklyn: "I am pleased to be able to inform 'Student, Brooklyn,' that the author of the poem beginning 'A cloud lay cradled' was John Wilson, ('Christopher North,') born in Paisley, Scotland, May 18, 1785; died at Edinburgh, April 3, 1854. Wilson was one of the literary giants of his time and country, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, his versatile genius commanded equal admiration as a poet, essayist, (critical, political, and miscellaneous,) and story writer, and to his varied and voluminous contributions to its earlier numbers Blackwood's Magazine was largely indebted for its popularity.

"The poem in question ('The Evening Cloud') is one of the most exquisite in the language, and I give it complete from memory with perfect confidence, at the risk of trespassing on valuable space:

"'A cloud lay cradled near the setting sun,
A gleam of crimson tinged its braided snow;
Long had I watched the glory moving on
O'er the still radiance of the lake below.
Tranquil its spirit seemed, and floated slow;
E'en in its very motion there was rest;
While every breath of eve that chanced to blow
Wafted the traveler to the beauteous west.
Emblem, methought, of the departed soul,
To whose white robe the gleam of bliss is given,
And by the breath of mercy made to roll
Right onward to the golden gate of heaven,
Where to the eye of faith it peaceful lies,
And tells to man his glorious destinies.'

"'Flow gently, sweet Afton,' was written by Robert Burns; set to music by A. Hume. This poem was composed in honor of Mrs. Stewart of Stair, whose paternal property was situated on the banks of the Afton, an Ayrshire tributary of the Nith, near New Cumnock. Mrs. Stewart was one of the first persons of rank who knew or extended any friendship to Burns."

Both of "Student's" requests were also kindly answered by Miss Minnie Louise Wittkowski of New York City, by "T." of Northport, N. Y., and by "Jamie." "C. M. G." of Hartford, Conn.; H. Rintoul Crawford, 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and W. J. Williams of 217 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, wrote in answer to "Student's" second request.

"K. M. D.," Yonkers, N. Y.: "The lines asked for by 'W. A. R.' are from Ella Wheeler Wilcox's 'Worth While.' The entire poem is as follows:

"'WORTH WHILE.

"'Tis easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song;
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong;
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
But the smile that is worth the praise of earth
Is the smile that comes through tears.

"'It is easy enough to be prudent,
When nothing tempts you to stray;
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away;
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor of earth,
Is the one that resists desire.

"'By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered to-day;
They make up the item of life,
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile—
It is these that are worth the homage of earth,
For we find them but once in a while.'"

Answered also by D. M. Curtin, 53 Monroe Street; by J. W. Canfield, Middletown, N. Y., and by "E. E. S.," New York City.

"N.," New York City: "For the benefit of 'Sue-Sue' I would say that the chief characters in 'Les Mystères de Paris' are Rudolph and Marie; among those in 'Le Juif Errant,' Adrienne, Djalma, Gabriel, Rodin, and Rose and Blanche, twin sisters; in 'Martin,' Basquine, Scipion, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Wilson."

Miss Minnie Louise Wittkowski, 1,828 Madison Avenue: "The poem entitled 'The Annuity,' for which E. H. Emmet, Morristown, N. J., is searching, was written by George Outram, (Scotland, 1805-66.) It is from a little work, printed for private distribution, bearing the title, 'Legal Lyrics and Metrical Illustrations of the Scottish Forms of Process.' The poem can be found in William Cullen Bryant's 'Poetry and Song.'"

Answered also by H. Rintoul Crawford, 42 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

"T.," Northport, N. Y.: "The lines, 'La vie est vaine,' &c., inquired about by Joseph J. Arnaud, 409 East Seventy-eighth Street, are credited in my scrapbook to a Belgian, Léon Montenacken, on the authority of The New York Tribune. The same paper suggests that he found his suggestion in de Musset's rhymes:

"'La vie passe vite,
Comme un nuage
Le coeur s'agite
Dans un orage.

"'La vie passe vite;
Un pauvre espoir,
Quelque merite,
Puis—au revoir!'

"Du Maurier's adaptation is also given:

"'A little work, a little play,
To keep us going—and so, good day!
A little warmth, a little light,
Of love's bestowing—and so, good night!

"'A little fun to match the sorrow
Of each day's growing—and so, good morrow!
A little trust that when we die,
We reap our sowing! And so, good-bye!'"

Miss M. L. Wittkowski, New York City: "The couplet,

"'Be the day short or never so long,
At length it ringeth with even song,'

was quoted at the stake by George Tankerfield, (1555.) See Fox's 'Book of Martyrs,' Chapter 7, page 340.

—"The original,

"'Be the day never so long,
Evermore at last they ring to even-song,'

is from John Heywood's 'Proverbs,' (Part II., Chapter 8,) the earliest collection of English colloquial sayings, first printed in 1546."

Miss Fanny Thornton, 207 West One Hundred and Sixth Street: "I inclose a copy of the poem 'Cousins' asked for by 'M.' of Phillipsburg, N. J., in your issue of July 22. It was given to me by some elderly Irish ladies from a collection of poems by a man named Fitzgerald, who had been a friend of their early days, so that he must have written probably about 1840:

"'COUSINS.

"'Had you ever a cousin, Tom?
Did your cousin happen to sing?
Sisters we've all by the dozen, Tom,
But a cousin's a different thing;
And you'll find if ever y'd kissed her, Tom—
But let that be a secret between us—
That your lips would have been in a blister, Tom,
For they're not of the sister-genus.

"'There is something, Tom, in a sister's lip,
When you give her a good-night kiss,
Which savors so much of relationship
That nothing occurs amiss.
But a cousin's lip, if you once unite
With your own, in the quietest way,
Instead of sleeping a wink that night,
You'll be dreaming the following day.

"'And people think it no harm, Tom,
With a cousin to hear you talk,
And no one feels any alarm, Tom,
At a quiet, cousinly walk;
But, Tom, you'll soon find what I happen to know,
That such walks grow into straying.
And the voices of cousins are sometimes so low,
Heaven only knows what you'll be saying.

"'And then there happens so often, Tom,
Soft pressure of hands and fingers,
And looks that were molded to soften, Tom,
And tones on which memory lingers,
That long ere your walk be half over the springs
Of your heart are all put into play,
By the voice of these fair, demi-sisterly things
In not quite the most brotherly way.

"'And the song of a sister may bring to you, Tom,
Such tones as the angels woo.
But I fear if your cousin should sing to you, Tom,
You'd take her for an angel, too,
For so curious a note is that note of theirs
That you'll fancy the voice that gave it
Has been all the while singing national airs,
Instead of the Psalms of David.

"'I once had a cousin that sung, Tom,
And her name may be nameless now,
But the sound of those songs is still young, Tom,
Though we are no longer so.
'Tis folly to dream of a bower of green
When there's not a leaf on the tree.
But 'twixt walking and singing that cousin
has been—
God forgive her!—the ruin of me.'"

"X. Y. Z.," Newport, R. I., sends a version (from an original copy made Dec. 13, 1863,) that is quite similar save that it omits the latter half of the first stanza and the whole of the fifth stanza, but has this stanza at the end:

"And now I care naught for society, Tom,
But live a most anchorite life;
For I've lived myself into sobriety, Tom,
And out of all wish for a wife;
But oh, if I said one-half I might say,
So sad are the lessons 'twould give,
'Twould keep you from loving, for many a day,
And from cousins as long as you live."

"A. E. A.," Syracuse, N. Y., sends a version (from a copy dated 1859) which gives the first three verses of Miss Thornton's version, with a few unimportant changes.

"J. P. H.," New York City: "Where can I find the recitation of which the following is a part? Who is the author?

"'Forgotten? Ne'er while Freedom's stars
Shine forth in deathless light
From out the flag he loved so well,
For which he struggled, fought, and fell
His guerdon was the soldier's scars,
And death, far from his native vale.
Brave heart that beat for love and right,
Brave soldier, Nathan Hale!'"

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

THE COMMON VOCABULARY.

Whatever may be thought of the particular merits or defects of the lists of 500 necessary words which have been sent to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, their patient authors have unconsciously attempted to answer a question that was asked by Dr. Edward Everett Hale more than a year and a half ago—a question that aroused some public interest at the time, but that now seems to be almost forgotten. Dr. Hale, writing to The Critic to correct some false impressions regarding his reported advocacy of a study of the Algonquin language, put this query: Has any one "ever prepared a vocabulary of what may be called the 'courier language'"? By such a language was meant a list of the 600 words that are most necessary to communication between human beings, Dr. Hale selecting that autocratic limit as being the one which is considered sufficient for European couriers and is held to be the outside limit for the vocabulary of Italian opera. Although he added that the Book of Judges contained hardly a hundred words more than this, he did not express an opinion that this limit was a hundred words above that which is used by "the average man." So far as we remember, no one offered the list required; and so the efforts of some SATURDAY REVIEW readers to prepare a catalogue of 500 "necessary words" are the closest attempts that have been made to answer his inquiry. They are none the less interesting for their variation and the criticism they have evoked, nor the less valuable because shorter than that which Dr. Hale suggested. It were a good deal easier to add a hundred words than to take them off.

If there is one thing above another which the study of these lists has brought out, it is the inadequacy of a 500-word limit for any average of intelligence which THE TIMES readers find it easy to picture. On that point our correspondents are unanimous. From "W. H. S.," whose two-year-old boy used nearly 700 different words, to "M. B. R.," who, opening his dictionary, found 648 words beginning with A that he deemed to be absolutely necessary, there is agreement that 500 words is too scanty an allowance for a civilized man—not to speak of a woman.

Are not these correspondents right? If Italian opera finds sufficient resource in little more than the limit condemned, is it not because it deals with the single subject of romantic love and hate; or if the courier's minimum limit be scarcely larger, is it not because great fields of subjects on which "the average man" would want to speak lie outside the sphere of the courier's business conversation? The growth of knowledge in the direction of specialization is, however, as much responsible for the growth of language as is the extension of the field of knowledge. The man with a vocabulary restricted to less than 1,000 words could possibly speak of the weather as "good" or "bad," but he could not afford to expend any of his precious words on a discussion of "barometric" conditions, with detailed references to "humidity," "temperature," "waves of depression," "cyclonic centres," and so on. We sometimes forget in running over the discoveries and inventions that have lately expanded our language so marvelously, that it has gained almost as much in richness through tremendous specialization.

But still the most stirring and easily flattering review is that of the growth of the language through the extension of knowledge. In Dr. Bullokar's dictionary, which appeared in 1616, one page gives the words from "meteor" to "miniver." "Mineral" is defined by the doctor as "anything dug out of the ground," and among the words that are lacking are middle, might, mile, milk, mill, mind, and minister. The authority on which we have made this statement adds that when, 150 years later, the dictionary of Dr. Johnson appeared, there were required fifteen large pages to cover the same space, while to-day the Century Dictionary devotes forty-nine pages to the like alphabetical range. There was only one micro word in Bullokar's work, there were a column of them in Johnson's, and in the Century Dictionary they fill six pages.

English-speaking people use more words now than they ever did before. That they have not grown prolix is one of the certain proofs that, on the average, their ideas have kept pace with their powers of expression. It is the old law of supply and demand which has led to the latter's creation. From the 600 words of the "courier language" it is a long cry to the several thousand that most readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW use in normal discourse. No, we said nothing about their interesting correspondence. Such a change is creditable; but before the staggering array of words which seem now to be so necessary, it is a pleasure to think that in our hearts—perhaps thanks to heredity—we are still loyal to a small and old vocabulary, that no command of language moves us as does the use of those simple, primitive words that were coined in the childhood of the race as essentials of expression; that the most moving eloquence is still that which uses the simplest words, is never the verbose.

A MODERN VIEW OF CROMWELL.

Oliver Cromwell, England's great commoner, who came perilously near being England's greatest King, is now filling a larger place in English thought and life than ever before. The three hundredth anniversary of his birth has found him raised in the esteem of his countrymen, "cleared of unjust aspersion," and his monument erected even in Parliament House with the consent of the British Government. For two hundred and fifty years he has had to bear the burden of the Puritan. And it is the fashion of our age, that boasts of its tolerant spirit, to decry the Puritan and paint him in the darkest hues. He has been called narrow, bigoted, intolerant, a psalm-singing and prayer-droning hypocrite. But the detractors of the Puritan forget what he really did for freedom, both civil and religious, and the impulse he gave to the progress of a better and broader civilization.

It has often been the custom to take these old worthies out of their environment and set them down in our time, so widely different, and laugh at their odd and grotesque appearance. Our great-grandfather's clothes would make people stare and smile if paraded on Broadway to-day. But the clothes were all right in their time and in keeping with their surroundings. So the old Puritans were not as bad as some would have us believe. They were fitted to their times and their peculiarities were the outcome of their particular setting. We see better than the world has ever done before that Oliver Cromwell was the product of his age and raised by the Power that guides the destinies of nations to be the foremost man of his generation. The man who could number among his friends a Hampden and a Milton must have had some shining qualities.

It is a remarkable fact, and one well worth the noting, that the very best life of Cromwell in many respects has been written by an American, Mr. Samuel Harden Church. G. P. Putnam's Sons have just issued an édition de luxe of this remarkable work, which on its first appearance was accorded high praise in these columns for its just and careful estimate of the great soldier and statesman.

This volume is intended as a commemoration edition of the tricentennial of the great Puritan. Two other recent works on Cromwell are reviewed to-day.

"LOVE'S COMEDY" TRANSLATED.

Prof. C. H. Herford, well known as the translator into English verse of Ibsen's "Brand," has lately been at work on the only one of the "social dramas" as yet untranslated into English. Prof. Brandes in his lately published appreciation of Ibsen devotes much consideration to this work, "Koerlighedus Komedie"—"Love's Comedy." Prof. Herford says of his new subject in an interview published in The Pall Mall Gazette: "'Love's Comedy' was the first work of Ibsen's second period, which culminated in 'Brand' and 'Peer Gynt.' It was written in 1862, and produced in the following year. But it is also the first of the social dramas, exposing with admirable verve the comedy of 'courtship' as regulated by the usages of Continental society. Here for the first time Ibsen shows his keen interest in the question of marriage, because of the light it throws on his fundamental problem of the needs of individuality. In 'marriage for love' he sees only the probable shipwreck of one or the other life which it unites. Marriage is thus subject to the suspicion with which Ibsen regards all forms of social communion—that its evils can only be evaded when it is entered into with sober calculation and cool judgment. Hence the anomaly that Ibsen, the poet of almost extravagant idealism, is at the same time an advocate of the marriage of convenience!

"It has its tragic side also, for Ibsen brings before us two lovers, the hero and the heroine, who embody his fine idealism and rise high above the heads of commonplace lovers whose affectations are deployed before us: Falk and Svanhild seem capable of an ideal marriage, and of thus refuting Ibsen's own theory. But at the last moment they 'come to their senses' (as he would say) and part forever rather than risk having the ideality of passion blurred and soiled by the humdrum routine of married life. We see then the point of connection with the later dramas, where he generally pursues the problem of individuality, and often in relation to marriage. But 'Love's Comedy' differs from all the rest by being written, not in prose, but in wonderfully vivacious verse; not in imitation of the commonplaces of ordinary talk, but with a prolific unfolding of all the resources of poetic wit.

"The figures do not speak like ordinary people, but they are exceedingly life-like for all that. There is the theological student Lind, (that is 'Mild,') who woes and wins the gentle and insipid Auna, (blushing like a girl, and amazed to find her not offended at his boldness;) Styver, who has been engaged for ten years, and no longer affects to feel any romance; the pastor Strawman, who has parted with all his ideals in the midst of his family of twelve little girls, who all hang at his coat-tails; Mrs. Halm, the mother of Auna and Svanhild, who keeps guard on the due observance of the conventions of love-making; Miss Jay, (engaged to Styver)—also a stickler for every article of the romantic coda, but dead to its spirit—and several others. There is not much action; but the vivacity of the dialogue and of the character-drawing makes the work highly entertaining."

The following extract from the translation is part of a scene between Falk and Svanhild; he is indignantly foreshadowing her descent from the life of poetry of which she has had a glimpse with him, to the life of social convention in which she has been born and bred:

Falk:
Nay, Svanhild, do not jest! Behind your scoff
Tears glitter—O, I see them well enough,
And I see more: when you to dust are fray'd
And kneaded to a shapeless lump of clay,
Each bungling dilettante's scalpel-blade
On you his dull devices shall display,
The world usurps the creature of God's hand,
And sets its image in the place of His;
Transforms, enlarges that part, lightens this;
And when upon the pedestal you stand
Complete, cries out in triumph: "Now she is
At last what Woman ought to be! Behold
How plastically calm, how marble cold!
Under the lamplight's soft irradiation;
How well in keeping with the decoration!"
(He passionately seizes her hand.)
But if you are to die, live first! Come forth
With me into the glory of God's earth!
Soon, soon the gilded cage will claim its prize,
The Lady thrives there, but the Woman dies;
And I love nothing but the woman in you.
There, if you will, let other woo and win you;
But here my spring of life began to shoot,
Here my song-tree put forth its firstling fruit,
Here I found wings and flight: Svanhild, I know it.
Only be wise—here I shall grow a poet!

Franklin as a Peacemaker.

Paul L. Ford's paper in the "Many-Sided Franklin" series in the August Century treats of the philosopher and statesman as an opponent of war, favoring arbitration in the settlement of international disputes.

He argued in favor of the abolition of privateering, claiming that "the practice of robbing merchants on the high seas" was "a remnant of ancient piracy." In 1783, in the framing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, he advocated that the misery of war should be henceforth limited to the actual belligerents, and proposed to accomplish this result by an article to the following effect:

If war should hereafter arise between Great Britain and the United States, which God forbid, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance. And all fishermen, all cultivators of the earth, and all artisans or manufacturers unarmed, and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, who labor for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, and peaceably follow their respective employments, shall be allowed to continue the same, and shall not be molested by the armed force of the enemy in whose power by the events of the war they may happen to fall; but, if anything is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price. And all merchants or traders with their unarmed vessels, employed in commerce, exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of human life more easy to obtain and more general, shall be allowed to pass freely, unmolested. And neither of the powers, parties to this treaty, shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels, empowering them to take or destroy such trading ships or interrupt such commerce.

The proposition ran so far in advance of public opinion that the British envoys refused even to consider it; but later it was made part of the treaty the American commissioners negotiated with Prussia, and in that form received better appreciation in Great Britain, a leading review asserting that it was "the best lesson of humanity which a philosophical King, (Frederick II.,) acting in concert with a philosophical patriot, (Franklin,) could possibly give to the Princes and statesmen of the earth." In yet another way Franklin was far in advance of his own times, for in maintaining that "All wars are follies, very expensive, and very mischievous ones," he asked: "When will mankind be convinced of this and agree to settle their differences by arbitration?"

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 28.—Messrs. Heinemann announce two books of interest because of the Dreyfus case. One is by Lionel Decle, an Anglicised Frenchman. The other is by "The Modern Jew," by Arnold White, who was commissioned by Baron Hirsch to report to him on the condition of the Jew in Europe for colonization in Argentina.

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The report circulated that Rudyard Kipling has been bitten by a dog is untrue. It was merely a boil on his hand.

***

London authors are preparing a welcome for Dr. Drummond, the author of the French-Canadian dialect poems, who pays a visit to England shortly. His "Habitat" receives high praise here and his reception will be a warm one. He will stay with Mr. Robert Barr.

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The falling off in the output by many popular novelists appears to be owing to their anxiety to write for the stage. The difference in profit between a successful novel and a play is so enormous that most of the novelists are using great exertions to get plays on the boards. Zangwill has been spending a long time in arranging his "Children of the Ghetto" for the stage to the entire neglect of other work. Saturday he sails for America to superintend the production. Conan Doyle, whose play has just been finishing a run at the Garrick, is going to try again, while J. M. Barrie, Anthony Hope, and Hall Caine are all writing plays.

***

The Hilltop population of Woldingham yesterday produced "Al Fresco," a play relating to the district, based on a Woldingham woman's refusing to allow King James to enter her doors for refreshments because he was a Papist. The play is by Robert Barr, who resides on the estate where the incident happened. His "Countess Tekla" is also being dramatized.

***

Gov. Roosevelt's book, "The Rough Riders," is severely commented on owing to self praise. The Daily Chronicle's Review, believed to be written by Charles Williams, the oldest active war correspondent, is particularly hard on the author. He says that no modest person could read Col. Roosevelt's book without a qualm. And, further, "We have never before met such vanity in print from one who was notoriously a brave soldier." Of the history of the war by the war leaders, also published here, he says: "These books involve the publication of innuendoes and indirect depreciations by the last men who should have uttered them. We do not know how discipline lives alongside of the attitude of mind which has permitted responsible officers to do this."

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish a full reply in The Author to Mr. Kipling's charges of piracy. They accuse Kipling of forcing the matter into court when they wished arbitration. They say that their edition was limited to 100 sets, and deny all thought of bad faith or piracy.

***

Eugene Field's poems are still selling well—in fact, show a tendency to increase. His child's verse has a firm hold on the English people, and will outlive most of the American authors' works here.

T. B. F.

A Monogram on Sarah Bernhardt.

An English translation of M. Huret's monograph on Sarah Bernhardt has just appeared in London from the press of Chapman & Hall, with a preface by M. Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac." This preface is in the form of a letter to the author. "It seems to me," Jules Huret writes M. Rostand, "that the life of Mme. Bernhardt will perhaps form the greatest marvel of the nineteenth century. It will develop into a legend. To describe her tours around the world, with their ever-changing scenes and actors, their beauties and absurdities, to make the locomotives and steamers speak, to portray the swelling of the seas and the rustling of robes, to fill up the intervals of heroic recitative with speaking, singing, shouting choruses of poets, savages, kings, and wild animals; this would need a new Homer built up of Théophile Gautier, Jules Verne, and Rudyard Kipling." Among the stories which M. Huret has collected is this: "One day Mme. Bernhardt happened to enter a Protestant church in America and heard the minister denounce her as an 'imp of darkness, a female demon sent from the modern Babylon to corrupt the New World.' Before the day was over the clergyman received this note: 'My Dear Confrère: Why attack me so violently? Actors ought not to be hard on one another. Sarah Bernhardt.'"

Some interesting figures regarding bookmaking are given by The Werner Company of Ohio, which have just revised their new "Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica." The issue includes 37,600 sets of fifteen volumes each. To print the 308,854,000,000 words required 11,125 reams of paper, which weighed 1,323,875 pounds.

TWO CROMWELL BOOKS.

A Story of the Great Civil War.*

The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Cromwell has been rich in literature bearing upon the life and age of the great commoner. Among the latest productions is a novel by Mr. Arthur Paterson, the author of "The Gospel Writ in Steel" and "For Freedom's Sake." The scene of his stirring romance, "Cromwell's Own," is laid in the days of the great civil war, when King Charles and his Parliament were at bloody feud. The opening chapter of the book introduces us to the hero of the story, Ralf Dangerfield, and his wild friend, the Viscount Charlton, at the University of Cambridge, in the year 1640.

In the midst of his gambling perplexities Dangerfield is summoned suddenly to London by an old friend of his father's. Dr. Taunton meets him on his arrival and confirms all his fears. The elder Dangerfield, unknown to his son, has for many years been an adherent of the proscribed Socinian creed. He comes to understand that his father had written a book in defense of his opinions, and for it he was condemned by the Council to a heavy fine, the pillory, and mutilation. The punishment is bitter for an old man, and Ralf, on his father's death, registers a vow of revenge. His father gives him a letter to his old friend Cromwell, to be used in case of need. For two years, following his father's request, he learns the art of war by hard service in the Low Countries.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he returns to England and seeks out Cromwell. His experience and character make him a favorite with the man of destiny, who has a warm corner for him in his heart on account of his friendship for his father. He does effective work in drilling and disciplining the Parliamentary forces. Ralf lives in Cromwell's household. In the same family is Rachel Fullerton, Cromwell's ward. Her uncle, a bigoted Covenanter, fears lest the wicked Unitarian should fall in love with a daughter of the faith, so he does his best to blast his character and his popularity with his Roundhead friends. His schemes make up a large part of the plot of the book.

Owing to the persecution of this bigot Ralf is brought to bay, and avows his belief in his father's religion. This was what his enemies wanted. But in the results they were disappointed, for his very frankness and sincerity win for him Cromwell's favor.

The changing fortunes of the civil war afford scope for a variety of intense and thrilling situations. Through the machinations of his enemies, Ralf gets into some very trying situations. But from them all he is extricated with honor, if not with glory. Some good men in the book do some very strange and rather dishonorable deeds, but they are all reckoned as a part of the strategy of war. Through it all Dangerfield takes part in Cromwell's battles, and helps him to win his victories. One can but hold in admiration the General's wonderful mastery over men, and the way he takes in a critical situation or solves a knotty problem.

The Cavaliers have a supreme contempt throughout their well-disciplined and soldierly ranks for what they deem the mob of Roundheads, and their eyes are opened when they come in contact with "Cromwell's Own," and to their disgust find themselves badly beaten. Their astonishment is so great that they cannot by any means understand what it all means. The Marquis of Newcastle institutes an inquiry as to the cause of his veterans being so badly used, and finds that "a regiment of Parliamentary horse, as well mounted and armed as the best-accoutred cuirassiers, with a discipline and a method of fighting never heard of before among the Roundhead cavalry, led by a man with a heavy face and a rasping voice, one Col. Cromwell of Ely, carried all before it.

"Such an ill-favored rascal," one of the Captains said within the hearing of the Marquis, "that I could have struck him down once in the push, but, by my faith, I was feared my sword would be turned by the wart on his nose."

"Sir," said his commander, in a tone that quenched the ready laughter of the staff, "should it ever be my fortune to take prisoner the man you honor with your raillery, I trust he will give me the privilege of sitting at my own table. An we be not careful, the day is drawing nigh when we shall know this Cromwell as the first General of Horse in England."

True to the main facts of history is this estimate, and throughout the volume the same fine historical judgment and discrimination are witnessed. Mr. Paterson's portrait of Cromwell cannot fail to enlist the approval of even the warmest admirers of the Protector. The author has been a careful student of the character and times of which he treats. The greatness of the soldier and statesman, his keen insight into human character, his power of weighing motives, and ability to brush aside the web of pretense and hypocrisy, his broad and tolerant spirit in dealing with those who differed from him and the Covenanters on religious topics, are all painted with the strokes of a master hand. The author is to be congratulated on his truthfulness to history and breadth of view. He has caught the very essence of the Protector's complex and masterful nature that will long live in the realm of fiction. The Cromwell of his pages is neither all saint nor all worldling, all piety nor all selfish ambition. He is a patriot, and a man of like passions as we are to-day. His mastery over men shines out in every line of the artist's pencil. It will be hard to find a historical novel that has more to commend it as a study than this production of Mr. Paterson. We predict for it wide popularity in this country just at this time, when the great Englishman has been filling so large a space in the attention of the student and current literature. And it is pleasant to chronicle that on all sides the caricatures of the massive Puritan are giving way to the reality, and that it is great enough and commanding enough to lend the weight of a truly imposing personality to the centuries.

*CROMWELL'S OWN. A Story of the Great Civil War. By Arthur Paterson. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Cromwell as a Soldier.*

The fifth volume in the Wolseley Series of military works from the pens of writers who know by experience the duties of a soldier's life is "Cromwell as a Soldier." It is written by Lieut. Col. T. S. Baldock, P. S. C. In his preface the editor of the series, Capt. Walter H. James, frankly says: "So far as Englishmen are concerned, Cromwell is looked upon almost, if not entirely, from a political point of view, and his qualities as a soldier are known only to the most intimate students of military history." The author himself declares: "That Cromwell was a great military genius is universally admitted, but the grounds on which rest his claims to be one of England's foremost soldiers are not always well understood." This book is an attempt to show these grounds. And it adds another to the many tributes that the year has brought forth to the memory and character of this very remarkable man.

The author writes in a plain, straightforward, manly way, a soldier's thought about a soldier's life and deeds. Without himself falling into the fervor of the hero-worshipper, he does not wonder at Carlyle's enthusiasm for his hero. Cromwell by nature and choice was a civilian until stern necessity laid upon him the responsibilities of a commander. His military genius is seen first in the quickness and keenness of his insight into what constituted an army. He did not set out to reform the whole army, but only to make his own troop efficient in drill and discipline and reliable in battle. His own command became the model of the whole Parliamentary army. He knew that a mob could not win victory over the even poorly trained troops of the Cavaliers. He saw too instinctively the tactics that ought to govern a troop of horse. His genius showed itself in discipline and also in the hour of battle. He knew how to prepare for the fight, and he knew the very strategic point, at a glance, on which depended the issue of a battle.

Marston Moor, Naseby, and Dunbar were Cromwell's battles and Cromwell's victories. At Marston Moor the Royalist horse had routed the Parliamentary right wing and driven them panic-stricken from the field. Cromwell's Ironsides had done heroic work that day. Royalist regiment after regiment was met and dispersed on the King's right. Cromwell was not the commanding General. He was blissfully ignorant as he pursued his victorious career of how things stood. But this was what he saw all of a sudden, and this was what he did. In a flash through the deepening twilight he perceived the Royal horse charging the flanks of the Scots and pursuing the Yorkshire foot over the ridge beyond. In the author's words:

He thus became aware for the first time that the Parliamentary right wing had been routed. Ever cool in the hottest fight, with his well-disciplined squadrons always well in hand, Cromwell called his men off and re-formed them in line of battle; re-formed them on the same ground and facing the same way as Goring's horse had faced before the battle commenced. When Goring's horsemen returned from the chase they found the dreaded Ironsides drawn up across their path. In vain they tried to rally. Cromwell's choice troops burst through them and sent them flying. The tide of defeat was turned into victory and the battle was won. One man really did it. The same was true at Naseby. At Dunbar Cromwell was in command. His practiced eye saw at once the weak point in his foe's position. He hurled his troops against it, and in a very short time was master of the field.

The battle of Dunbar was the most dramatic of all of Cromwell's battles. Criticising the battle, the author says: "To insure success in the fight every available man must be brought into it. By keeping this maxim clearly in view Cromwell had twice beaten Scotch armies outnumbering his own by at least two to one."

He was quick to seize on any mistake made by a foe and profit by it. For instance, in 1650 Leslie kept his forces always concentrated. But in a careless moment he allowed his army to occupy a piece of ground where his wings were powerless to support one another. Cromwell immediately took in the situation, flung his army on the right wing, and routed it before the left could rally to its support. The author says: "So simple does this appear after a great victory is won that success is often attributed far more to the blunders of the vanquished than to the genius of the victor. As a matter of fact, the problem is far more complicated, and only very great Generals can take advantage of these fleeting opportunities. The view of a General in command of an army is not that of a historian calmly reviewing past events. It is obscured by much contradictory and false information, by uncertainty about his enemies' numbers, dispositions, and intentions."

The one thing in which Cromwell differs from other great Generals is that he was a civilian. Yet the force of his genius alone placed him in the very first rank of military Captains. It was not enthusiasm or revenge that led on Cromwell's troops to victory. It was superior organization and sound military training. Col. Baldock says of Cromwell:

Politicians may differ as to the polity he as Protector developed. Soldiers can have nothing but praise for the military organization he introduced. The army he created was far beyond those of his day in organization, tactics, discipline, and especially in the class from which its ranks were recruited. In this respect it was superior to the British Army at any subsequent period. Never since have farmers, tradesmen, and artisans pressed so eagerly into the ranks. This is no doubt due to the fact that never since then have Englishmen of that class felt compelled to take up arms in the defense of any cause which was more to them than life. But the army of to-day is, nevertheless, the direct descendant of Cromwell's new model army.

So to this day the influence of Cromwell survives in the English Army. What the Protector taught his soldiers are the very characteristics highly prized down to this time. What are they? Devotion to duty and great coolness and steadiness amid the tumult and horrors of battle. That spirit is Cromwell's teaching, the spirit of Marston, Naseby, and Dunbar.

*CROMWELL AS A SOLDIER. By Lieut. Col. T. S. Baldock, R. A. (The Wolseley Series.) New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Dreyfus's Letters to His Wife.*

The French sub-title to this volume, "Lettres d'un Innocent," is the most concise of introductions to the letters written by Capt. Dreyfus to his devoted wife. Certainly, in the United States no one has more carefully studied the entire Dreyfus matter than Mr. Walter Littlefield, who writes the preface. These letters are indeed convincing that the man was incapable of treason. Following Mr. Littlefield, we take this from his introduction:

The reader who expects to find in the epistles before us arguments tending to prove the innocence of the writer will be disappointed. Even if the prisoner actually attempted defense, it was not allowed to pass the censor. Only a persistent declaration of innocence will be found here—a declaration that is repeated with awful and tragic monotony until it smites the ear like the wail of an innocent soul in Dante's "Inferno."

Capt. Dreyfus, for his military title he never can relinquish, wrote regularly to his wife until the Spring of 1898, "when he became a victim to the conditions of his solitary position." Then he bade "a final adieu to his wife and children and declared he would write no more. He was beset with unconquerable sadness. He was haunted by the fixed idea to exculpate himself from the charge of treason. Yet he could only deny and deny." Had he been in furthermost Siberia, Capt. Dreyfus would have learned more there of what was passing in Paris and in the world at large than in his cage in French Guiana. Mr. Littlefield gives briefly but clearly the history of the case from the first accusation up to the present time. For the "most stupendous miscarriage of justice" Mercier, the Minister of War, is to blame, for "the reputation of Mercier and very possibly the existence of the Cabinet became staked on the conviction of Dreyfus." It is barely possible to fancy a set of military men who were "monkeys" becoming "tigers." Even when Capt. Dreyfus was in his pen at Devil's Island by the order of M. Lebon, Minister of the Colonies, the unfortunate prisoner, almost bereft of his reason, was "chained to his couch, while the lamp that was kept burning over his head attracted hordes of tropical insects." Human infamy reached its very lowest stage when the devoted husband was told, with sneers, that the life of his life—his wife—was unfaithful to him. The world has not become ashamed of France, but of certain Frenchmen who have lowered the dignity of their country, but the world pays its sincerest homage of respect to the bravery of Picquart, of Zola, who almost alone and undaunted faced the storm.

The importance of these letters cannot be questioned. Their interpretation is clear. It is morally impossible that the husband, the father, under torture, if he were guilty, could have written such honest, such sincere letters. They ring true in every line. The words are those of a loyal and fearless man stricken down with a terrible grief, but in his agony faithful to his wife, his children, and to his country, and sure that his innocence would become evident some day. The following extracts will give some idea of the character of the letters:

"January, 1895.

"But whatever may come, I am sure that history will place things in their true position. There will be in our dear country, France, so easily excited but so generous to innocent sufferers, some honest and courageous enough to try and find the truth. * * * And I, my darling, what can I say to you? That my heart is broken, at least they will have accomplished that. But be tranquil; until my last breath I shall stand firm. I will not weaken nor bow my head."

"Never, surely, have two unfortunate creatures suffered as we suffer. If I had no faith in the future, if my conscience, clear and pure, did not tell me that such an error cannot exist eternally, I could, of truth, give way to the darkest thoughts. I should despair. Once, as you know, I determined to kill myself. I yielded to your remonstrances. I have promised you to live, for you have made me realize that I have not the right to desert my post; because I am innocent I must live. But alas! If you could know how sometimes it is more difficult to live than to die! But be tranquil, my darling; no matter how I am tortured, I shall not belie your generous efforts. I will live * * * as long as my physical strength and, above all, my moral strength hold out."

"Between the courage that makes a man confront danger—no matter what danger it may be—and the courage that enables him to hear, without fainting, the worst of outrages, scorn, and shame, there is a great difference. I have never lowered my head, believe it; my conscience forbade that. I had a right to look all the world in the face. But, alas! all the world cannot look into my soul, into my conscience. The fact is there, brutal and terrible. That is why each time that I receive one of your dear letters I have a ray of hope; I hope at least to hear good news.

"This long-continued outrage is heart-breaking. I would rather have stood before the execution squad; at least, then, there could have been no possible discussion, and you could afterward have rehabilitated my memory; but how far will my strength carry me? How long will my heart continue to beat in this atmosphere of scorn, I so proud of my stainless honor, I, so haughty, that is what I cannot tell. I do not feel bodily suffering, but, oh, my God, that I might be spared the torture of my soul! I live only in the hope of seeing my name soon cleansed of this horrible stain.

"Ile de Salut, March, 1895.

"I shall not speak to you of my voyage. I was transported in the manner in which a vile scoundrel whom I represent deserved to be transported. It was only just. They could not accord any pity to a traitor, the lowest of blackguards; and as long as I represent this wretch I can only approve their conduct. But your heart can tell you all that I have suffered—all that I suffer. I live only through the hope in my soul of soon seeing the triumphant light of my rehabilitation. That is the only thing that gives me strength to live. Without honor a man is not worthy of life. * * * My nervous system is in a deplorable condition. Embrace all my children, and for you a thousand tender kisses."

In this volume may be found the additional letters of 1898-9, and one of major importance is Capt. Dreyfus's own statement of his case, first made public July 11 of last year.

*LETTERS D'UN INNOCENT. The Letters of Capt. Dreyfus to His Wife. Translated by L. S. Mowbray. With portraits. New York: Harper & Brothers.

History of a Great Railroad.*

The author of this unique book begins it with an explanatory preface, telling why he wrote the volume. It may be that if any of the younger generation of readers takes it up, he will need such an explanation of the performance of the task, but surely no one who has seen twenty-five years of life in the City of New York will ask to be told why a man has written the history of the Erie Railroad. That Wall Street is a field for romance has been proved over and over again, but in all the stories and plays which have been written with the doings of the Street as their foundation there is nothing which can equal the plain statement of facts contained in this volume.

Mr. Mott says that when the movement toward the formation of the Erie Company began, Missouri was the only State west of the Mississippi, Chicago was a small village clustered about Fort Dearborn, Buffalo was a Western village, and Detroit a frontier post. "Summer and Winter," he says, "saw the poor emigrant with his household in a hooded wagon, which often served for vehicle, stable, and tavern, moving toilsomely to the distant West, or what was then called the distant West, and it was rarely more distant than Illinois." It must be remembered that in the development of the Erie Road from that period to the present is comprised the history of some of the most remarkable men whom this country has produced. The entire history of the early career of the wonderful Jay Gould is connected with that of the Erie, and one cannot go through these pages without learning of the deeds of such men as Samuel Marsh, Robert H. Berdell, Gen. John A. Dix, H. J. Jewett, John King, J. G. McCullough, Daniel Drew, and James Fisk. The story of the career of Fisk alone makes one of the most fascinating chapters in the book.

The author has shown a great deal of skill in the manner in which he has told the story of the strictly financial proceedings of the company. It is not a promising subject for the pen, yet as Mr. Mott has handled it, it is certainly readable, even to those who are not altogether wrapped up in the doings of that mysterious realm known as the "Street." On the other hand, that part of the book which is given wholly over to the publication of what may be called the vital statistics of the road is complete. There is a series of tables, carefully compiled from the official records, showing the growth of the Erie year by year, the number of miles of track laid each year, the yearly increase of the rolling stock, the number of passengers and tons of freight carried each year, the number of passengers, employes, and others killed on the road each year, the annual earnings and expenses since 1841, and much other information of a similar nature. It is a book which every Wall Street and railroad man will desire to read, and from which most men can learn much.

*BETWEEN THE OCEAN AND THE LAKES. The Story of Erie. By Edward Harold Mott. New York: John S. Collins.

A handsome edition de luxe of Bulwer Lytton's "The Last Days of Pompeii" will be shortly issued by Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago. The edition will be handsomely illustrated with fifty-eight monogravures reproduced from original photographs. The same publishers will also issue next week "Baldoon," a new novel by Leroy Hooker, and about Sept. 1 an eight-volume set of Kipling's works, under the following titles: "Barrack Room Ballads, Departmental Ditties, and Other Ballads"; "Soldiers Three," "The Phantom Rickshaw and the City of Dreadful Night," "Wee Willie Winkie," "American Notes and Other Stories," "Under the Deodars and the Story of the Gadsbys," "Mine Own People and In Black and White," "The Light that Failed," and "Plain Tales from the Hills."

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, July 2.—The trouble with what the magazines call a "symposium" is that the reader of it seldom gets "any forwarder." He reads half a dozen diametrically opposite opinions of a given question, and there is no one to tell him authoritatively which is right. The question of "multiple reviewing" has been discussed in this way in The Bookman, but it is difficult to see what has been gained by the publication of the conflicting views of the writers, some of whom approve and others disapprove of multiple reviewing. The theory of those who think that a reviewer ought to be at liberty to review the same book in half a dozen different publications is that it does no harm, because, as a rule, no man ever reads more than one of the reviews. But it often happens that the publishers, in advertising a book, quote approving sentences from a long list of reviews. Suppose that all of these have been written by one and the same man. Does not the public, when reading these approving sentences, inevitably imagine that they represent a consensus of opinion on the part of a large number of critics, and that a book thus praised must be worth reading? Nobody doubts the independence and integrity of Dr. Nicoll, who just at present is the typical multiple reviewer. If he praises a book it is because he conscientiously believes that it deserves to be praised. But what if he is mistaken? He has his likes and dislikes as has every man, and he may happen to like very much a book which is in point of fact entirely undeserving of praise. There being no fixed and invariable standard of criticism, the keenest and most cultured critic living is liable to praise a book which is little better than rubbish and to condemn another which is a work of true genius. If the critic has the right to express his opinion in, say, six different publications and under half a dozen different names, will he not inevitably do much harm whenever he makes a mistake in his estimate of a book? No matter what the writers of The Bookman's symposium say, either for or against the practice, it is certain that the first impulse of the ordinary man is to look upon multiple reviewing as fraught with possible injustice to authors, and as something which deserves to be put down. How to put it down is another question—one to which at present there does not seem to be any answer. Perhaps the best plan would be the abolition of all criticism of new books.

In that case people would buy books that were well advertised by the publishers, and well spoken of by their friends. That is virtually what the public does at present, for the number of people who buy books simply because this or that critic has praised them is probably comparatively small. The opinion of the critics has not in the least hurt the sales of Miss Corelli's books, and it is probable that had "The Christian" been ridiculed instead of being treated seriously, its sales would not have been appreciably affected.

There is a rumor that important changes are to be made in Punch. So far as can be learned, there is to be an infusion of serious comment and discussion into the venerable paper, and some alteration is to be made in its size and price. The obvious joke that the infusion of humor into Punch is more necessary than the infusion of additional seriousness has naturally been made several thousand times since the news of the contemplated change was announced. Whatever may have been true in the past, there is certainly no lack of genuine humor in Punch at the present time. So much of it deals exclusively with things purely English that it is not understood outside of England. Hence it happens that the average American who sees Punch regards it as lacking in humor just as the average Englishman fails to understand the greater part of the humor of Puck. In the opinion of most Englishmen it will be a mistake to make any change in Punch. Indeed, there is general belief that to make any change in Punch would be as much a violation of the British Constitution as it would be for a Londoner to go out on a pleasant day without his umbrella. If Punch is to be remodeled, fears for the safety of the House of Lords and the permanence of the Established Church will become general.

Mr. Clarence Rook has made a hit with his new book, "The Hooligan Nights." It is a slummy book, with a London thief and rough as its hero. On the whole, it is very cleverly done, and is certainly very interesting. Of its absolute fidelity to truth there may well be a doubt, but there can be none of the fact that the public has eagerly bought and read it. Probably, like the humor of Punch, "The Hooligan Nights" will fail to be appreciated outside of England, but the book is certainly a success, and it deserves to be read. It will be interesting to compare it with Mr. Pett Ridge's "A Breaker of Laws," when the latter comes to be published in book form. In each book the hero is of the same type, and, curiously enough, has the same Christian name.

It was said that Mr. Jerome had gone to Germany in search of local color for a historical novel, but it now appears that his forthcoming book is to be entitled "Three Men on a Bicycle," and is to describe a cycling tour in the Black Forest. Evidently Mr. Jerome means to imitate Mr. Jerome, and to produce a book which the critics will call an imitation of "Three Men in a Boat." If so he does wisely to forestall his hostile critics by boldly parodying the name of his first successful book. If the new book contains as many genuine laughs as I found in "Three Men in a Boat" I shall be heartily glad to see it. Mr. Jerome's last book, "The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," was avowedly a continuation of his previous book, "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," but it was generally acknowledged to be a decided advance upon that deservedly popular book. I have often been told that I ought not to like Jerome's books, and that their humor is "cockney." Precisely what is the distinguishing note of cockney humor I do not know, neither do I know why it should be unhesitatingly condemned. I only know that Jerome's books have given me a great deal of innocent pleasure, and I feel grateful to the man who can make even one laugh grow where none grew before.

Fiona McLeod's "Dominion of Dreams" will of course be published in America. Somebody took me severely to task the other day for saying that there are at least two women writers now living whose books will outlive those of George Eliot, and demanded to know the names of the two women in question. Very well! I don't mind saying that one of them is Fiona McLeod, and if the man who reads it cannot see why it should survive he is only to be pitied. As a matter of fact, the sale of George Eliot's books ought to be the surest indication of their position in public estimation. Do these sales keep pace with those of Dickens and Thackeray? And if the public, which still continues to read the two great Victorian novelists, cares less and less for George Eliot, does it not mean that her books are not destined to immortality?

Did I mention in my last that we are to have a new daily paper? If not let me say that the Pearson people are about to issue a new morning daily. The remarkable success of The Daily Mail, published by the Harmsworths, has probably suggested to the Pearsons that there is room for a somewhat improved Mail. The new paper is to have several original features, and there can be little doubt that it will prove as brilliant a success as have the numerous Pearson publications.

The other day I mentioned on the authority of a newsdealer that certain of the illustrated magazines have lately fallen off in circulation. This, however, is certainly not true of Pearson's Magazine. I can say of my own knowledge that the circulation of Pearson's Magazine has increased with every single number that has been published since its first appearance. Its present circulation is something enormous, and whatever may be the fate of other illustrated magazines, there is so far not the slightest reason to suppose that Pearson's will lose its hold on the public.

W. L. ALDEN.

FRENCH DRAMATIC INSTINCT.

A Study Near at Hand of the Parisian and of Paris Life.

It has long been conceded, I believe, that the French are to the front in the dramatic art—both in composition and interpretation.

It is rather interesting to trace some of the causes of this success, and if one takes Paris in which to do it, one may be supposed to comprehend the nation, as "Paris is France."

The French are essentially a dramatic people. Their whole sparkling, spicy history consists of an infinite number of more or less gilded, brilliant scenes—any one of its periods may be resolved into three acts and a mocking prologue. They possess those qualities naturally, which generally insure the favorable reception of a play, viz., passion in all its phases, a tendency toward piquant novelty, the power of epigram, a keen appreciation of the "three unities," and a marvelous gift for general effect.

It is profoundly true that "the whole world is a stage, and all men are actors," but the Anglo-Saxon race does not seem to perceive that it is "playing a part," and the Celtic one does, and comports itself accordingly. It is not necessary to probe very deep into the individual life of the Parisian to prove the truth of this assertion.

Take a stroll about Paris any morning that you want to, and let your meanderings lead you among the "people"—the heart of the ebb and flow of a country's life.

Probably you will meet a troop of ouvriers in white and blue blouses, with their big spades set rakishly across one shoulder, if you are an early enough riser. Only note their attitudes, the ends of a red sash swinging jauntily by their side, their big velveteen trousers inflated with the wind, their slouching velveteen or stockinet caps set on one side of their heads. There is enough of the atmosphere of a fell brigand, strolling troubadour, or stormy revolutionist about them to set up a dozen small theatres. And they know that the eye of the public is on them, and cater to it by swagger, bravado, malicious observation, as much as if they were walking the boards before a smaller audience at the Odéon or Théâtre Française. If they sit down before a café to have a glass of absinthe or red wine, they group themselves around the table and glare and wave their hands at each other in such histrionic fashion that one wonders why he has considered eating and drinking so commonplace an affair.

I sometimes go into a Marché along the southern edge of the city, between 9 o'clock and midday, and I am constantly moved to astonishment and admiration at the many "rôles" I see being played. There is Juliet in black lace mantilla, high-heeled red shoes, twirling a flower and casting sentimental glances at Romeo, in corduroys and big felt hat, with his black eyes "rolling in a fine frenzy." Of course, the fact that he is peddling letter paper and she carrying a big market basket is of secondary importance. The strangest, most fantastic old men, with flowing hair and wearing dress coats of some long-past mode, roam in and out among the stalls, looking as if they were about to deliver some high-flown monologue, or had already given it to a stupid, gaping audience.

The stalls themselves are arranged in a wonderfully clever manner, with the keenest eye for stage effect, and their keepers stand behind them, collecting an audience by their thousand little grimaces—their tragic and melting tones—by the most coquettish and insinuating of graces, over a sou's worth of carrots or onions.

One of the types that best illustrates these dramatic tendencies is the old women who keep the newspaper kiosks at street corners. They usually wear a short black skirt and jacket, felt shoes, shoulder cape, and a towering cap that is an intricate combination of black lace and bright ribbon ends. One would not suppose that so much could be made out of that costume, but see one of these dispensers of news in it, and all sorts of stage rôles will flit through your imagination. She might be a sibyl with her sharp, brilliant black eyes, looking out of the depths of her sentinel box, or a sorceress, or something else as wicked, though always a very "comme il faut" one, well understood; and when she issues from it to take a little turn before shop windows, as she moves up and down, a smart little array of very black water waves showing under her cap frill, her fate of a powdery whiteness, one can think of nothing less than an old tragedy queen waiting calmly for the plaudits she knows she well merits and will soon receive.

Then there are the dear little grisettes, the factory girls—the shop women. How can they resist rouging and decking themselves out with knots of rose, violet, blue, and striking the most picturesque attitudes, as if they were about to fall into a dance step before a breathless crowd of spectators, when their minds are revolving every minute all sorts of delicious little melodramas?

It is worth one's while to travel on top of an omnibus in Paris if he likes the emotional side of life. Of course tickets are lost, and one cannot always make connection between two car lines without losing time—that is the same from Boston to Peking; but when one doesn't and one is a Parisian there is a moving and tempestuous scene, and the onlooker has his feelings as much divided between the conductor and the suffering passenger as though he were witnessing the development of a plot behind the glare of footlights.

The professional beggar enacts his little drama before your eyes a score of times a day, and is so resourceful that he has a new phase of it to present every time he encounters you. I have never heard a mendicant of any nation beg as appropriately as the Parisian one. When he utters these two words, "Misère, charité," there is a depth of passion and power in them that is worth two sous, just to hear it—even though he may have twice as much money in his pocket as you have. The domestics in Paris are evidently quite au fait with the clever beggar tricks of their nation, for when a foreign mistress is beset by passionate demands for "charity" they always counsel her to keep her money for a better cause, and assure her that the seemingly haggard and worn creature at their door is only "making the comedy."

It seems to me that one of the secrets of Paris's revolutionary tendencies is a liking for dramatic movement, the novelty of the thing, and the desire for entirely new settings—and the very reason that these changes follow so swiftly is that instinct for unity of "time, place, action" trying to maintain itself in a proper manner.

And how could she give up her duels? One of the most spirited features of her great stage would be eliminated, and that mouth-filling word "honneur" would sink into disuse.

Great, wonderful, tragi-comic Paris, what would the slow-moving Anglo-Saxon race do if it were not permitted to sit below your footlights every day and watch your figures exhaust the gamut of passion and wit? What would the geniuses of the world do if they were not permitted to bask in your thrilling atmosphere, where the "greenroom" life is the real one, and that one outside smacks of the threatre, its tinkling sounds and vivid colors.

MINNIE ROBINSON.

It is not generally known that the late Matthew Arnold had aspirations to become a great fisherman, in theory at least, and dearly loved the society of those who practiced the gentle art, and told about their experiences afterward with more or less regard for veracity. Once he paid a visit to a friend in Wye. While there he expressed his desire to catch a salmon. His friend doubted whether he had ever thrown a line in his life. Nevertheless, a rod, reel, and some rudimentary tackle were purchased. His host did not fish, so a visitor undertook the charge of the affair. The keeper was summoned, and, having been consulted, indicated a pool with a lawn sloping to it where no chance of fouling trees interposed, and where a salmon had been lying in the low water for a considerable time. By all reasonable probabilities the fish was certain not to rise, so the mentor sat down and smoked peacefully. To his utter amazement the miracle happened; he saw the fish come for the fly, seize it before the poet could snatch it away, and immediately the fight began. Arnold was adjured to "give him the butt," and the salmon, as luck directed, ran down by the bank. The friend looking on thought no chance should be wasted, made a wild dive with the landing net, and in a moment the salmon was on the bank. It was summary but sufficient. The poet was so excited that he actually wept, and his friend persuaded him that, as Providence had specially intervened to let him know for once the joys of the barbarian, he had better let well alone and go home with his prize. That was Arnold's first and only salmon.

HISTORY AND FICTION.

Collateral Reading in United States History—Fiction and Verse.

The following list of books, suggested for collateral reading in the study of United States history, certainly shows a catholic taste. The list was compiled by Miss Dorothy Taft of Montclair, N. J., and has been put to practical use in educational work:

PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

Fiction.

Cooper—Mercedes of Castile.
Coryell—Diccon the Bold; Diago Pinzon.
Henty—By Right of Conquest; Under Drake's Flag.
Kingsley—Westward Ho.
Monroe—Flamingo Feather.
Scott—Kenilworth.
Simms—Vasconselos.
Wallace—A Fair God.

Poetry.

Longfellow—Discoverer of North Cape; Skeleton in Armor; Sir Humphrey Gilbert.
Lowell—Columbus.
Tennyson—Columbus.
Whittier—The Norsemen.

COLONIZATION PERIOD.

Fiction.

Austin—Betty Alden; Dr. Le Baron and His Daughters; A Nameless Nobleman; Standish of Standish.
Bynner—Agnes Surriage; Begum's Daughter; Penelope's Suitors.
Carruthers—Cavaliers of Virginia.
Catherwood—Story of Tonty; Romance of Lady St. John; Romance of Dollard.
Mrs. Cheney—Peep at the Pilgrims.
Mrs. Childs—Hobomok; The Rebels.
Cogswell—Regicides.
Cooper—Leather Stocking Tales: Last of the Mohicans.
Drake—New England Legends.
Earle—Margaret Winthrop.
Eggleston—Pocahontas.
Hawthorne—Grandfather's Chair; Septimius Felton; Twice Told Tales.
Henty—With Wolfe in Canada.
Irving—Knickerbocker History; Sketch Book; Legend of Sleepy Hollow; Rip Van Winkle.
Kennedy—Rob of the Bowl.
King—Monsieur Motte.
Lowell—Among My Books.
Monroe—At War with Pontiac.
Motley—Merry Mount.
Paulding—Dutchman's Fireside.
Scott—Woodstock.
Sedgwick—Hope Leslie.
Seton—Romance of the Charter Oak.
Stimson—King Noanett.
Stowe—The Mayflower.
Thackeray—The Virginians.
Thompson—Green Mountain Boys.
Tomlinson—Three Colonial Boys.
Wilkins—Adventures of Ann.
Anonymous—Faith White's Letter Book.

Poetry.

Bryant—The Twenty-second of December.
Hemans—Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.
Holmes—Pilgrim's Vision.
Longfellow—Courtship of Miles Standish; Evangeline; Giles Corey of Salem, New England Tragedies; Hiawatha; Tales of a Wayside Inn.
Pierpont—The Pilgrim Fathers.
Preston—Thanksgiving Day; The First Thanksgiving.
Stedman—Peter Stuyvesant's New Year's Call.
Whittier—Abraham Davenport; Cassandra Southwick; Pennsylvania Pilgrims; King's Mission; Witch of Wenham.

THE REVOLUTION.

Fiction.

Altsheler—The Sun of Saratoga; A Soldier of Manhattan.
Barnes—For King or Country; A Loyal Traitor.
Butterworth—Boys of Greenaway Court; Knight of Libert"; Patriot Schoolmaster.
Ellis—Storm Mountain.
Ford—Janice Meredith.
Frederic—In the Valley.
Guernsey—Story of a Hessian; Three Girls of the Revolution.
Harte—Thankful Blossom.
Henty—True to the Old Flag.
Hotchkiss—In Defiance of the King.
Kaler—Signal Boys of '75; Neal, the Miller.
Kennedy—Horseshoe Robinson.
Mitchell—Hngh Wynne.
Roe—Near to Nature's Heart.
Simms—The Partisan; The Scout; Katherine Walton; The Foragers; Eutaw.
Seawell—Paul Jones.
Tomlinson—Three Young Continentals; Washington's Young Aids; Mademoiselle De Berney.
Thompson—The Rangers.
Ogden—A Loyal Little Redcoat.

Poetry.

Bryant—Seventy-six; Marion's Men.
Campbell—Gertrude of Wyoming.
Eggleston—American War Ballads.
Finch—Nathan Hale.
Freeman—Poems.
Harte—Caldwell of Springfield.
Holmes—Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill.
Hopkinson—Battle of the Kegs.
Longfellow—Paul Revere's Ride; Pulaski's Banner.
McClellan—New England's Dead.
McMaster—The Old Continentals.
Moore—Ballads of the Red.
Pierpont—Warren's Address.
Read—The Rising in '76.
Sargent—Loyalist Poetry.
Warren—Song of Liberty; Independence Bell; Yankee Doodle.

THE GROWTH OF THE NATION.

Fiction.

Barnes—A Loyal Traitor.
Breckenridge—Modern Chivalry.
Brown—Arthur Merwyn.
Butterworth—Log Schoolhouse on the Columbia.
Bynner—Zachary Phipps.
Cooke—Leather Stocking and Silk.
Dickens—Tale of Two Cities.
Eggleston—Captain Sam; Big Brother; Signal Boys; Hoosier Schoolboy; Hoosier Schoolmaster; The Circuit Rider.
Hale—Philip Nolan's Friends; Man Without a Country.
Henty—Reign of Terror.
Martineau—Peasant and Prince.
Seawell—Decatur and Somers; Little Jarvis; Midshipman Paulding.
Tomlinson—Boy Officers of 1812; Boy Soldiers of 1812; Search for Andrew Field; Tecumseh's Young Braves.

Poetry.

Butterworth—Whitman's Ride for Oregon.
Curtis—The American Flag.
Drake—The American Flag.
Holmes—God Save the Flag; Ode for Washington's Birthday; Old Ironsides; Union and Liberty.
Key—Star-Spangled Banner.

PERIOD OF SLAVERY AGITATION.

Fiction.

Brooks—Boy Settlers; Boy Emigrants.
Butterworth—In the Boyhood of Lincoln.
Eliot—Archer Alexander.
Harris—Uncle Remus; On the Plantation.
Harte—Tales of the Argonauts.
Munroe—Golden Days of '49; With Crockett and Bowie; Through Swamp and Glade.
Stowe—Uncle Tom's Cabin; Dred; Nina Gordon; A Minister's Wooing.
Tourgée—Hot Plowshares.
Wallace—A Fair God.

Poetry.

Baker—The Black Regiment.
Bryant—Death of Slavery; African Chief.
Cowper—Negro's Complaint; Slavery.
Harris—Revival Hymn.
Holmes—Brother Jonathan's Lament to Sister Caroline; Voice of the Loyal North; Our Country; Voyage of Good Ship Union.
Longfellow—Slave's Dream; Slave in the Dismal Swamp; The Good Part That Shall Not Be Taken Away; The Quadroon Girl; The Slave Singing at Midnight; To W. E. Channing; Warning.
Lowell—The Present Crisis; Biglow Papers; Ode to Garrison; Fugitive Slaves.
Pierpont—Fugitive Slave's Apostrophe.
Whittier—Angels of Buena Vista; Arisen at Last; Astraea at the Capitol; Brown of Ossawatomie; Farewell to a Slave Mother; Hunters of Men; Jubilee Singers; Kansas Emigrants; Moloch in State Street; O Holy Father, Just and True; O Thou Whose Presence Went Before; Rendition; Slaves of Martinique; Slave Ship; Our Countrymen in Chains; Yankee Girl; Toussaint L'Ouverture; William L. Garrison.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Fiction.

Austin—Dora Darling.
Coffin—Winning His Way.
Craddock—The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain.
Crane—The Red Badge of Courage; The Little Regiment.
Eggleston—Southern Soldier Stories.
Goss—Jock Alden; Jed; Tom Clifton.
Henty—With Lee in Virginia; Friends Though Divided.
Knox—The Last Army.
Page—Burial of the Guns; In Ole Virginia; Among the Camps; Two Little Confederates.
Roe—A Knight of the Nineteenth Century; An Original Belle.
Stables—For Life and Liberty.
Stoddard—The Battle of New York.
Trowbridge—Cudjo's Cave; Drummer Boy; Neighbor Jackwood; Three Scouts.

Poetry.

Aldrich—Pro Patria.
Anonymous—The Confederate Flag; The Battle Cry of Freedom; Just Before the Battle, Mother; To the Tories of Virginia; The Stars and Bars.
Bell—The Alabama.
Bigney—The Battle Field of Manassas.
Cary—Voice of the Northern Women; Soldier's Song.
Cummins—Song of the Privateer.
Fields—The Stars and Stripes.
Finch—The Blue and the Gray.
Gallagher—Abraham Lincoln.
Gibbons—We are coming, Father Abraham.
Gilmore—When Johnny Comes Marching Home.
Harte—John Burns of Gettysburg; How Are You, Sanitary?
Hayne—Beyond the Potomac; Heroes of the South.
Howe—Battle Hymn of the Republic.
Holmes—Union and Liberty.
Janvier—An Incident of Gettysburg.
Lathrop—Keenan's Charge.
Lanier—The Tournament.
Lowell—Biglow Papers, second series; Commemoration Ode.
McGaffey—Dixie.
Martin—The South in Arms.
Overall—The Right Above the Wrong.
Pike—Dixie.
Preston—Gone Forward; The Color Bearer.
Randall—Maryland, My Maryland.
Read—Sheridan's Ride; Flag of the Constellation.
Sawyer—When the Cruel War Is Over.
Shanly—Civil War.
Shepherd—The Roll Call.
Stedman—The Cavalry Charge.
Thompson—A Poem for the Times.
Whittier—Barbara Frietchie; The Proclamation.
Work—Marching Through Georgia; Tenting.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Fiction.

Brady—For Love of Country.
Cable—Old Creole Days; Dr. Sevier.
Hale—Mrs. Merrion's Scholars.
Jackson—Ramona.
King—Balcony Stories.
Page—Red Rock.
Stoddard—Little Smoke.
Tourgée—Bricks Without Straw; Fool's Errand.
Woolson—Rodman, the Keeper.

Poetry.

Cook—Ode for Decoration Day.
Dwight—Columbia.
Longfellow—Decoration Day.
Smith—My Country 'Tis of Thee.
Stoddard—Abraham Lincoln; Burial of Lincoln.
Whitman—O Captain, My Captain.
Whittier—Democracy.

SALES.

Rare Books.

The Messrs. Sotheby sold recently in London: John Saunders, "Love's Martyrdom," a play in five acts, privately printed in 1835, an interesting copy corrected throughout by Charles Dickens for representation on the stage, with an autograph letter from Dickens giving his reasons for his alterations, £25 10s.; a collection of portraits illustrative of Cibber's "Apology," with an "Essay on the Illustration of Books," 1824, £14 10s.; C. Delange, "Recueil de toutes les pièces connues jusqu'à ce jour de la Faience Française dite Henri II. et Diane de Poitiers," 1861, £12 10s.; L. Fagan, "History of Engraving in England," 1893, £10 15s.; John Kip, "Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne," with the supplement, 1715-28, £32, and Capt. John Smith, "The Generall Historie of Virginia," &c., with the genuine engraved title by John Barra, maps of Virginia by W. Hole, the Summer Isles and New England, by S. Pass, 1627, £15 5s.

In the same sale were many rare engravings and Kelmscott Press publications. The highest price given, £53 10s., was paid for Chaucer's works. The sale also included three pages on vellum of "De Civitate Dei" of St. Augustine, with illuminations by an artist of the school of François Foucquet, fifteenth century, each page being 17⅝ inches by 12½ inches, £300; Napoleon I., fragments of a notebook on the history of Corsica, entirely in the handwriting of Napoleon, probably unpublished, £16, and Vespucius, "Mundus Novus," 1504, the first dated edition and extremely rare, £50.

A First Folio Shakespeare.

For a "First Folio" Shakespeare the extraordinary price of £1,700 was paid at Christie's, nearly £1,000 more than the previous record, which was £715, for the Daniel copy, sold in July, 1864. It was almost perfect, and in a genuine state, as originally issued, with a few manuscript notes and the prologue to "Romeo and Juliet" added in a contemporary hand. A unique edition of "Helyas, the Knyght of the Swanne," printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1512, sold for £410.

Old Silver.

A collection of old silver made by the late Marchioness of Londonderry was sold by the Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods. The sale netted some $24,000. Among the most important articles were an oval-shaped soup tureen and cover, chased with foliage and shells, 1769, inscribed "Wynyard completed in its Reconstruction 17th January 1849," 99 ounces, at 9s. 6d. per ounce, and the companion, inscribed, "A souvenir of her old soldier to the Lady of the Soil, for her Tower of Garron, 17th January, 1849," 103 ounces, at 11s. per ounce; a set of three plain cylindrical William III. sugar castors, the tops and feet repoussé with bands of fluting, by S. Dell, circa 1686, 25 ounces, at 83s. per ounce; a large punch-bowl repoussé and richly chased with Amphitrite, Neptune in a chariot, dolphins, &c., 8¼ inches high, Dublin, 1762, 154 ounces, at 19s. 6d. per ounce; a set of three oblong-shaped tea caddies, chased with Chinese figures in borders, by W. Shaw and W. Priest, 1755, 74 ounces, at 40s. per ounce; a dessert service by J. Wakelin and W. Tayler, 1787, 206 ounces, at 47s. per ounce; a hot-water jug and cover, spirally fluted and chased in the style of Van Vianen with grotesque masks and foliage in high relief, 10½ inches high, by Paul Lameric, 1738, 34 ounces, at 135s. per ounce; a large helmet-shaped rose-water ewer, chased with strap ornament in high relief, 12 inches high, and a circular dish, 16¼ inches in diameter, 1724, 105 ounces, at 51s. per ounce.

A First Copy of Waverley.

Although comparatively a poor copy, the margins of some pages being torn, a first edition of Scott's "Waverley" fetched at a sale of books conducted by Messrs. H. H. Hodgson of Chancery Lane the record price of £109, a considerable advance on the sum paid for the last copy sold by auction in London. At the same sale the logbook of the Endeavour, kept by Capt. James Cook during his first great voyage, when he rediscovered New Zealand and Australia, was bought for £76.

The Rarest of Wynkyn de Worde's.

One book sold by the Messrs. Christie, in London, described as "Helyas, the Knyght of Swanne," from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, 1512, deserves particular mention, being, as The Athenæum describes it, "a bibliographical and typographical event of great interest." Ames first described it, but in a vague manner, as having "figures and being printed on parchment." Dibdin regrets that Ames says so little about Helyas, but writes that "it may rank among the scarcest English books in existence." The work was originally written in French, and was described by Brunet as having been published in Paris in 1504. It was translated into English at "thinstigation of 'ye puyssaunt and illustryous Prynce Lord Edwarde, Duke of Buckyngham," and then "Master Winken de Worde" put the said vertuous History into prent." It was Robert Copland who, "by the help of God" did "restore & translat it into our maternall and vvlgar English tong." It was then printed "in the famous Cyte of London, in Fleet Street, at the synne of the Sonne by Wynkyn de Worde."

There was probably a later edition of 1550, as some leaves of it are in the British Museum. Translating the old French of 1504, the sub-title of the book reads, "The genealogy, together with the deeds and noble acts with arms of the very pious and renowned Prince Godeffroy de Boulion, and of his chivalrous brothers, Baudouin and Eustace, they descended in right line from that noble and illustrious Knight of the Swan" (cyne.)

The exact book under notice can be only traced after 1757, when it became the property of Lord Methuen. This "Helyas" was known by the indefatigable Panizzi. The book sold for $2,050.

Manuscripts.

The Messrs. Sotheby sold in London a large collection of rare manuscripts. The most readable ones were: Lord Tennyson, "The Passing of Arthur" 1884, which sold for £15; "Missale Praemonstratense ad Usum Monasterii Parchensis," a very fine illuminated missal of the early sixteenth century, and now purchased by the Belgian Government, £200; Cervantes, "Don Quixote," Shelton's translation, 1620, £38; "Tragedy of Master Arden of Faversham," 1633, £52; Shakespeare, "Henry the Fift," (sic.,) 1608, £98; "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis," late fifteenth century, £51; another, 154 leaves, twenty miniatures, fifteenth century, £76; another, 254 leaves, each page surrounded by a chaste and charming border of elegant floreate scrolls, late fifteenth century, £455; W. de Worde, "Indulgence Granted by the Bishop of Salisbury," 1524-34, £30; Lord Beaconsfield, "The Young Duke," autograph MS., £50; "Meditation sur la Vie de Jesu Christ," Paris, Verard, £75.

A Stevenson MS. and Morris Books.

The Messrs. Sotheby sold the original manuscript of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Markheim," entirely in his own handwriting, and signed, for £61. This "Markheim" contained some of the elements of the versions "Jekyll and Hyde." At this same sale the following early editions with the Kelmscott Press were disposed of: M. Drayton, Poems, 1618, £15; P. Egan, "Real Life in London," royal edition, 1821-2, £25; M. de Montaigne, "Essais," 1588, £30; the only known copy with a printed title page, the others being engraved. Kelmscott Press Books: Poems of Keats, 1894, £36; Poetical Works of Shelley, 1895, £22; W. Morris, Poems by the Way, 1891, £26; W. Morris, "Tale of King Florus," 1893, £23 10s.; O. Goldsmith, "Vicar of Wakefield," 1768, £43; first edition, but an indifferent copy; A. H. Hallam, "Remains in Verse," &c., 1834, £40; Swift, "Gulliver's Travels," 1726, first edition, £10 10s.

MIDSUMMER AND TRAVEL NUMBER

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THOMAS B. MOSHER
PORTLAND, MAINE.

WHAT READERS THINK.

Henry Kingsley's Novels.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of July 22 heralds a new edition of Henry Kingsley's novels which Mr. Clement Shorter is preparing for publication by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

If it be true, as THE TIMES says it is, that "this brother of Charles Kingsley is almost unknown to American readers of fiction"—a statement which I am hardly willing to credit—it is pleasant to know that these most readable and entertaining books are at last to be brought, through an American issue, to the notice of that omnivorous and insatiable multitude. To those who already know them, the news that these stories are about to enter on a new lease of life brings a grateful sense of anticipation as well as of reminiscence.

Henry Kingsley's works, it is certain, never attained, either in this country or in England, to that degree of popularity accorded to "Westward Ho," "Hypatia," and "Two Years Ago." Though the writings of the two brothers possess certain characteristics in common—notably a brilliancy and picturesqueness in the descriptions of scenery—they are hardly to be compared, since they cannot be viewed from the same standpoint. Henry Kingsley's stories are fiction pure and simple, quite devoid of high moral purpose and guiltless of any attempt at social or religious reform. They are able representatives of that school of "old three-deckers," whose mission, according to Mr. Kipling, is "to carry tired people to the Islands of the Blest," hence they are dear to the belated remnant of readers who from time to time seek a refuge from the introspective and analytical apostles of modern realism, in the obsolete romances of that Golden Age when the merit of a story was rated more or less in accordance with the amount of pleasure to be derived from its perusal! More of us who have not yet relegated Thackeray to a dusty oblivion, and who confess to a weakness for the good Barsetshire folk, still keep green the memory of Henry Kingsley, of whose novels the best and most well known is undoubtedly "Ravenshoe." Some years ago, after taking a good deal of trouble to procure a copy of this book for a village library, my search was rewarded by finding a really excellent one published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

The well-worn copy of "Stretton," which lies before me as I write, is one of the old Harper editions of paper-covered, illustrated novels of 1863. I think these two are the only ones which I have ever seen published in this country.

Sensational they are, if you like, even to the verge of becoming melodramatic, but the sensationalism is of a vigorous, wholesome kind, and the melodrama never degenerates into anything worse.

The characters—men and women alike—are drawn with a firm and spirited hand, and if the colors are sometimes rather high, they are laid on with no feeble touch.

In both the English and the Australian stories there is the same breezy, outdoor atmosphere which pervades Charles Kingsley's work, and it is in the interpretation of nature that the consanguinity of the two men betrays itself most clearly.

"Geoffry Hamlyn," which is really a series of Australian sketches strung on a slight connecting thread of romance, is as full of local color and of individuality as is Lindsay Gordon's Australian verse; one feels the dazzling sunshine, hears the swift ripple of the shallow rivers, and smells the yellow wattle flowers. The book is by no means free from coarseness, as I remember it, but neither was bush life in the fifties free from coarseness, I suppose. I know of nothing in English fiction more touching than Geoffry Hamlyn's story of the lost child, and I have always felt that I owed a personal debt of gratitude to Mr. Rossiter Johnson for fitly enshrining it in one of his volumes as a "little classic." Can any reader of the story get beyond the point where the bewildered, exhausted little boy stumbles hopelessly along the range, sobbing for his mother, but still cuddling in his arms the comical little bear, his sole companion in the awful solitude—without feeling a lump in his throat and seeing the page grow dim and blurred?

To go back to "Ravenshoe," it was a genuine satisfaction to find on rereading the book, after an interval of many years, that it still held for me much of the fascination which made it so thrilling to the less critical and more romantic appreciation of eighteen. The glamour had not all departed, and Lord Saltrie and old Lady Ascot, Adelaide and Welter, Charles and Mary, were almost as companionable as of old.

As we grow older the novels whose spell is potent enough to make us forget the approach of "the dozy hours" are easily counted, but I think I could still sit up until the lamp burned low and the log whitened into ashes to follow Charles Ravenshoe through the Crimean campaign, or to emerge with Jim Mordaunt and his companions, unscathed and triumphant, surrounded by a halo of glory from the horrors of the Indian mutiny.

I must touch, too, however briefly, on the charming bits of child life, as happy as Kenneth Grahame's own, of which one catches glimpses here and there.

We would have liked a more prolonged and intimate acquaintance with Gus and Flora. ("Ravenshoe" again,) audacious but never abnormal, and with those dear but dimly remembered boys and girls who are playing at being arctic explorers in the first chapter of "Silcute of Silcutes."

Mr. Justin McCarthy, in his lately published "Reminiscences," pays a tribute to the memory of Henry Kingsley, for whom he felt a personal regard.

"Assuredly," he says, "Henry Kingsley was a gentleman by birth, family, and training, but assuredly, also, he had a bluntness and roughness of speech which sometimes astonished and bewildered his newer acquaintances. Whether his manners were an accident or an affectation, it is certain that he had the heart and the spirit of a gentleman, and that he was appreciated by all who really knew him. There was a distinct touch of something like genius in him." M. E. H.

Elisabethtown, N. Y., July 24, 1899.

More Concerning the Lord Hamlet.

I.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the age of Hamlet, let us admit the fact given by C. T. If Hamlet were thirty, why did he not ascend the throne immediately upon the death of his father, even if the Danish monarchy were elective? Why does Laertes say "His will is not his own," &c., which is proof that he was a youth, and it was this only that kept him from the throne, to which he was destined when he came to proper age?

Following upon this comes Ophelia's description: "The expectancy and rose of the fair state." Then comes Polonius, "he is young," followed by the King's expressions, when consulting his fellow-students, "being of so young days brought up together"; "and neighbor'd to his youth," "you are boys together." Then, again, after his fellow-students try to probe him, Hamlet suspecting them as spies, begs them to confess "by the consonancy of our youth." And last the Ghost, "I find thee apt, and duller should'st thou be than the fat weed that rots itself in ease on Lethe wharf," indicating immaturity of youth.

From a natural fact in human nature Gertrude seems to be forty years of age, for at her "age the heyday of the blood is tame" when she married Cladius. Then if she was forty and Hamlet thirty she must have married King Hamlet when she was ten.

The action of the play takes place when France is the centre of art, as Laertes proves and Denmark enjoying a high degree of prosperity. Then why should a man of thirty, and heir to his father's throne, be just going back to Wittemburg or college when he should be graduated? His youth may be acknowledged when we see how he moralizes on the drinking habits of his countrymen; evidently a young prohibitionist. And finally, how timid he is to shedding blood, a youthful abhorrence to the sight of it.

May we not believe Blackstone: "The poet in the fifth act had forgot what he wrote in the first."

I say he is twenty.

GUY PEHON.

Washington, July 24, 1899.

II.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Bearing upon the subject of Hamlet's age it seems possible that the following lines from the play scene were intended by Shakespeare as a broad hint at the number of Summers his hero had seen.

Player King.—Full thirty times hath Phoebus' cart gone round
Neptune's salt wash and Tellus' orbed ground,
And thirty dozen moons with borrowed sheen
About the world have times twelve thirties been,
Since love our hearts and Hymen did our hands
Unite commutual in most sacred bands.
—Act III. Scene 2.

May I trespass one moment longer upon your time to offer you my heartiest thanks as well those of a friend of mine in England to whom I regularly send a copy of your REVIEW, for the weekly literary feast your paper affords us. N. L. L.

New York City, July 24, 1899.

III.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In my controversy with "C. C." I have no wish to be either unfriendly or unfair. But neither do I care to see this controversy lapse into a tiresome series of platitudes and quibbles. True scholarship should fly at nobler game.

With "unhousel'd" and "unaneled" I have, I repeat, no manner of quarrel. But in the word "disappointed" I have ever found a huge stumbling block. It does not mean, it cannot mean, "unabsolved." Even if, by some verbal jugglery, it could be made to bear that meaning, the word would still be monstrously misplaced. In the order of our Catholic sacraments the first and by all odds the most important and essential is penance; and to make a man or a ghost—in the blossoms of his sin—talk of receiving the eucharist before he had first been sacramentally absolved, is to make that same man or ghost talk language very much akin to nonsense. We may be quite sure that the real Shakespeare, who knew his Catholic catechism never was guilty of any such absurdity.

But, says "C. C.," "disappointed" may mean "unprepared." Well, and what then? Is the difficulty removed? Nay, rather, is it not greatly increased? For, of a verity, it is not a little singular that this very rational ghost, complaining of having been generally unprepared, should, just before and just after this complaint, dwell with some emphasis upon two particular and comparatively unimportant items of his general unpreparedness. It is as if one were to say: President McKinley bears sway over Hoboken, the United States, and—Fishkill-on-Hudson.

I am pleased to learn that the Century Dictionary is not, after all, responsible for the extraordinary definition of "unhoused," which in a moment of thoughtlessness I fathered upon that learned compilation. Although my oversight was both natural and pardonable, I none the less beg The Century's forgiveness.

JOHN BAXTER.

Hoboken, July 22, 1899.

IV.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Being much interested in the discussion in THE SATURDAY REVIEW concerning the reality of the ghost in "Hamlet," and in the arguments of the astute, grave philosophers who have attempted to elucidate the subject, and their various theories, may I ask whether the mental condition of the Prince did not call forth the object that he considered his father's spirit in arms? This would agree with his address to the phantom as "Thou, dead corse, revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon," for if it was a real spirit where did the spirit steal the steel to put on as armor, how did he sustain the weight of the armor while he walked the earth, and what became of it when he sank into the earth? Again, the spirit's reply sustains this theory: "My hour is almost come, when I to sulphurous and tormenting flame must render up myself."

What would become of the armor in the sulphurous flame? Why, of course it would be converted into sulphuret of iron and drop down on the floor of the prison house.

The whole is a case of sympathetic self hypnotism.

One guard thought he saw a ghost, and told his fellow, and he sees it, and they both tell Horatio, and he sees it, and he tells Hamlet, and, of course, Hamlet sees the ghost.

The mental condition of Hamlet explains the rest of the vision. But perhaps some philosophic readers may be able to solve the important question as to where ghosts and spiritual beings procure the appparel in which they are clothed when they visit the earth, and appear to its mortal residents, and may be pleased through the columns of THE REVIEW to enlighten those who are not so well informed upon the subject.

S. T. B.

Seymour, Conn., July 20, 1899.

V.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I think your correspondent James Falkner, Jr., not entirely correct in disagreeing with your notice of Appleton Morgan's latest book, "Study in the Warwickshire Dialect," &c.

I think what you said in your issue of June 24 that this sort of thing is "quasi-scientific and philological-literary pastime"—a mere s'amuser avec la moutarde instead of a dinner—is quite right.

If Mr. Morgan has the leisure for such luxuries he is a very fortunate person indeed! For the rest of us there are too many earnest questions to be answered, too many serious problems of science and of economics, to dawdle over a speculation as to what traces of a buried and forgotten corruption of intelligible speech may have lingered in the mind of the man who wrote Shakespeare's plays. Ibsen has been accused of watering weeds. But what shall we call Morgan's differential and integral calculus of solecism and bad grammar?

HENRY C. FINCK.

New York, July 25, 1899.

Hall Caine and Plagiarism.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Let me place before your readers a few facts which may amuse them. You say in THE REVIEW of 8th inst.: "No one has been bold enough to accuse Hall Caine of plagiarism."

Hall Caine, in his "Manxman," was shown to be a plagiarist in a leading New York newspaper early last year. The same charge was made in extenso last October in The Manx Sun, the leading newspaper in the Isle of Man, right at Caine's own door, in six columns of matter, in which absolute proof was had of plagiarism of the most flagrant kind by Caine, from a little poem called "The Melliah," published by George Quarrie about ten years ago, a copy of which was proved to have reached Mr. Caine. That was a juvenile attempt by Mr. Quarrie, since which he has allowed a few other poems, &c., to see the light in Manx papers, where he has long been looked upon as the "Burns of Manxland."

Among his latest work, his "Old Coaching Days in Isle of Man," "Neil Kermish," "A Legend of Manghold Head," "Grandma's Christmas Story," &c., have attracted wide attention. The Manxman (magazine) devoting much space to their discussion, saying, among other complimentary things:

"Mr. George Quarrie has contributed a series of excellent poems to The Manx Sun. His last, entitled 'Grandma's Fairy Story,' must rank as high in merit and conception as any yet written by Manxmen. It is cleverly written, and the way the author handles it proves that he possesses the true poetical instinct. For genuine merit, true poetic ring, and perfect meter, note the following:

There, still the mighty battle axe a former Baron swung,
Which on the helms of Scottish knights at Castletown had rung,
When Bruce himself of Bannockburn, with all his stalwart train,
Laid siege to Castle Rushen's walls, and laid it all in vain.
A lance or two, three long claymores, good cloth-yard shafts and shields
All told of days when manliness could carry battlefields;
When skill and prowess won the prize and courage brought renown,
And noble deeds made noble men, from commoner to crown."

In "The Dance" in Quarrie's "Melliah"—considered by competent judges quite equal in merit to the best of Tam o' Shanter—Caine besides garbling, and, through his ignorance of the Manx dialect, bungling and marring the original in doing so, also indulges in verbatim plunder. Thus, in the seventh verse of "The Dance" Quarrie wrote in the "Melliah":

But hit the floor with heel and toe
Till heaven help the boards below.

On Page 289 of "The Manxman" Caine makes one of his characters say:

Hit the floor with heel and toe
Till heaven help the boards below,

claiming that couplet, taken bodily out of one of Quarrie's verses, as his own creation.

What has Mr. Kenyon to say to this coincidence"? E. J.

Brooklyn, July 19, 1899.

"Unconscious Assimilation."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

That portion of Mr. Alden's letter dated July 4, and published in THE REVIEW of July 15, which examines the charge of plagiarism against Hall Caine and others, is decidedly amusing in affording a striking illustration of the theory promulgated. This subject was extensively discussed some years ago, and the explanation presented by Mr. Alden was then brought forward. The absorption of the ideas or language of an earlier author in such a way that they might be used at a later period in the firm belief that they were original was then termed "unconscious assimilation." ALDEN S. HULING.

Topeka, July 20, 1899.

"The Literature of the Future."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

By present indications the literature of our times will be greatly changed within the next 100 years, in both character and value. The most serious question is whether poetry will cease to be written from lack of real poets. Our line of great poets is broken. From Homer to Tennyson the verse-makers have succeeded each other with nice regularity, but after centuries of steady advancement science seems to have overcome the superstition; the picturesque, imaginative construction of our lighter vein literature and master poets is wanting. We know what embarrassment there was in England not long ago in selecting a Poet Laureate. The spirit of poetry no longer impresses, no longer charms or interests to any great extent. And why? Possibly some might think writers are coming around to Carlyle's point of view, "If a man has anything to say worth saying let him say it in good, plain prose." Be that as it may, poetry will not die of itself. Not while we have such a glorious, inspiring past wherein all may look and see many a story told in verse that would be commonplace and dull in prose. Its beauty, its mystery, its influence will always prevail; though great poets no longer live, though poetry may lie dormant at present and perhaps in the near future, the poetry of the past will live. It is the progression of science, the broadening of men's minds, the preference for commonplace things that is taking the heart out of the verse of to-day. Though we may bluster and shout in admiration of "The White Man's Burden" and "The Man With the Hoe," Kipling can do much better writing prose, and Markham's original theme accounts for the poem's notoriety; his form of expression cannot be called poetry of any beauty whatever. If poetry ever revives to equal its past standard of excellence, it will have to conform to the thoughts and conditions of the time—namely, by being written in tune with science and the mechanical nature of the period. A glimpse at the opening lines of Tennyson's "The Princess" will illustrate the style I refer to.

In other branches of literature innovations may be noticed. There is a craving at present for novels; original sensational romances attract wide attention. Of these the historical novel is the favorite. How long it will remain so is the question. The materials of sensation have been sought for in all quarters. The tidal wave of fiction almost drowns serious reading, and has much to do with the decline of poetry. Books of travel and exploration suffer from it; also biographical works; but there is sure to be a reaction soon. To quote from a prominent authority, "What can be the mental and moral state of those who live upon poor novels, filled with false ideals of character, the ideal changing with every new tale?" The sensational essentials of fiction must soon be exhausted. The novels of to-day simply amuse; they do not teach. They do not satisfy the craving of the literary mind. Men's tastes change and tire of too much shallow reading. Then what must they turn to? Present conditions, the important social problems, the ever-improving educational systems, the successful advancement of science, all tend to determine what literature must be taken up. I think serious reading will succeed the present taste for light fiction. All novels in the future will have a mission to instruct as well as amuse. Theology, social science, philosophy, and history will receive special attention; the purpose of the age will be to make better citizens, intelligent voters, higher education for children, and more harmony among the social classes. The popular stories of the day will probably be reproduced on the stage, which will become a practical school of instruction, illustrating the wonders and uses of new invention, of new schemes for bettering the welfare of the people, intermingled with the plot of the story, all tending to show things as they really exist or can be put to practical use. The present popularity of the historical novel shows the growing desire for and appreciation of things more real and true to life. ALBERT E. McKAY.

Brooklyn, July 22, 1899.

"David Harum" and Other Topics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you allow me space to reply to "Elizabeth Worthington," at whose hands I received a fearful castigation in your issue of July 22?

Perhaps "reply" is too formidable a word to use. I merely wish to soften the pangs which my letter in reference to "David Harum," published July 1, has caused Miss Worthington.

Miss Worthington challenges my criticism of two letters in their turn criticising "David Harum." Perhaps she is right. Certainly she has selected the weak points of my communication with remarkable perspicacity. I may have been a trifle uncourteous; for that I make an individual apology to Miss Worthington, but nevertheless, I maintain my position just as firmly but with a somewhat meeker spirit than before. There is no doubt whatever concerning "David Harum's" literary excellence, and, although I may have wielded the cudgel rather clumsily in defense of the book, that does not alter the fact that the sentiments of Miss Worthington and her colleagues are at fault. However, the matter is of no great consequence.

And now, putting aside the question of "David Harum," I wish to call your attention to a rather disturbing paragraph in the "London Book Notes" of your issue of the 22d. Your correspondent says that Robert Louis Stevenson's books have "taken a terrible slump." That is possible, but his statement at the end of the paragraph that "Stevenson now takes his proper place and finds no wide circle of readers" will, I am sure, be regarded as nothing short of heresy by a large number of Americans. That remark opens up a new point of view to me. Hitherto I had been under the impression that Stevenson's popularity was even greater in England than in America. Your correspondent conveys the impression that

he has never had any real popularity. It is often the case that an author's death gives an impetus to the sale of his books. That is true of Stevenson, but I would be very sorry to learn that his vogue in England was not great during his lifetime, and that his popularity after his death was but a passing fad of the British littérateur. It would be interesting to know what Americans, and especially readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, think about this.

I noticed another bit in your issue that gave me the keenest pleasure. Some one was writing of Sienkiewicz, and made the statement that since the death of the Rev. E. P. Roe and Robert Louis Stevenson he had become a worshipper at a new shrine, namely, Sienkiewicz. But, bracketing E. P. Roe and R. L. Stevenson, the "Opening of a Chestnut Burr" and "Treasure Island"—it was too delicious!

WENTWORTH VENABLE.

Washington Square, July 25, 1899.

Kipling and Tennyson.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While the subject of Kipling editions is undergoing such animated discussion, it may be of interest to note the amusing if somewhat appalling mistake made by the editor of a recent copyrighted edition of Kipling's poems, published by George M. Hill of Chicago, an edition for sale at all the reputable book stores. Under the heading "Verses from the Prose Works" this verse from Tennyson's "Palace of Art" is included:

"I built myself a lordly pleasure-house,
Wherein at ease for aye to dwell;
I said: 'O Soul, make merry and carouse,
Dear Soul—for all is well.'"

KATHARINE M. ROOF.

Frost Valley, N. Y., July 23, 1899.

"The Man with the Hoe."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Four lines there are in Prof. Markham's poem on "The Man with the Hoe," which should attain the immortality of quotation:

"The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world."
"Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop."

The elaborate objection to the "seraphim." set forth in your columns with all the pomp and circumstance which paraded poetic rivalry can achieve, is essentially small. Understood like, or as suggestive of "lower than the 'angels,'" the line ought to satisfy even the microscopic critic who least understands the Hebraic spirit. But when the poet avers that

"Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
* * * *
More fraught with menace to the universe,"

I object to "universe." Poetic license, I admit, goes a good way, but it doesn't go quite so far as that, at least here and now.

W. MATCHES.

Brooklyn, July 25, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is really painful to read in the letter of so apparently intelligent a correspondent as he who writes in THE REVIEW of July 15, under the heading "Markham's Poem and Gray's Elegy," not only a misquotation from the latter—which is of itself inexcusable—but that he actually emphasizes the error by repeating it elsewhere in his communication.

It seems a late day, indeed, to remind any reader of English poetry, that the word "disdaining" does not appear in the verse which your correspondent has quoted, and that it is grandeur's "disdainful smile" which is therein recorded. Such a substitution jars upon the sense, and mars the unity of the line.

CARROLL S. TYSON.

Birchcroft, Mount Desert Island, Me., July 18, 1899.

Why Steal Songs of Others?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Upon reading your reply to George H. Teck in to-day's issue, the thought occurred to me, why should Americans lay claim to a song written by an Englishman, and so plainly, for his own country? "The Red, White, and Blue," as originally written, began with the word "Britannia," not "Columbia." The former, you will agree, is more like a "gem" of the ocean than the latter. We have plenty of good songs of our own. Why steal those of other countries?

RALPH H. REID.

New York, July 22, 1899.

THE CATALOGUE OF SCIENCE.

Prof. Cyrus Adler, Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, presents in full the work of the second conference, the object of which was the publication of "The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature."

The first conference having been held in 1896, the second one met in London on Oct. 11 of last year. Not less than eighteen countries were represented, and the United States by Prof. Adler.

One main point under discussion was the method to be employed in classification of works, and Prof. Michael Foster, representing the Royal Society of London, proposed that "each of the sciences for which a separate schedule of classification is provided be indicated by a Roman capital letter (hereafter called a registration letter) as a registration symbol." For instance, beginning with mathematics, that would be the letter A, and anthropology Q. This proposition met with much opposition, the difficulty being the arrangement of the various subjects. The specialists wanted a distinctive prominence to be given to their particular subjects. Finally the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

It is proposed that a separate schedule be provided for each of the following branches of science: Mathematics, Astronomy, Meteorology, Physics, Crystallography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, (including Petrology,) Geography, (Mathematical and Physical, excluding Political and General,) Paleontology, Anatomy, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, (including Pharmacology and Experimental Pathology,) Bacteriology, Psychology, and Anthropology.

The opinion of the conference differed as to the language to be used in writing and engrossing the titles of books or papers on the "primary slip." Prof. Foster's idea was that the full title should be given in the language it was written in, but limiting the languages to English, French, German, or Latin. In case the language was one other than these four, it should be translated into English. Then Prof. Foster made an amendment that Italian should be added. Then arose, as was to be expected, the discussion as to the usage of Latin. Dr. Brunchorst, the Norwegian representative, made the statement "that within a few years the Latin language will have disappeared from use in Norway, and that there would probably be no public school in Norway in which Latin could be studied. Dr. Adler held that every title should be given in the language in which the paper is written, without any exception whatsoever. Profs. Foster and Armstrong both pointed out that some translation of titles was necessary, but Dr. Adler stated that, while translations of titles might be given when necessary, the original title should also be given, either in the original character or in a transliteration. It was agreed to omit Italian, but retain Latin, and the first part of the resolution was then carried.

The classification subject being, after all, the most important one, M. Chevalier Descamps, the representative from Belgium, objected to the symbolic method. Prof. Arthur Rücker of the Royal Society of London controverted the opinions of M. Chevalier Descamps. The most striking portions of Prof. Rücker's speech were as follows, and with Prof. Adler we think that most American men of science will agree with the gentleman of the Royal Society:

I very much regret, speaking for myself, that I find myself at variance with him on several fundamental points. In the first place, he urges us to adopt the scientific system of classification, which shall not change from five years to five years, or ten years to ten years, but which shall hold good for all time or for a very long period of time. One of the very great advantages of our system is that we recognize that science is a growing subject. The notation that fits it to-day will not fit it next year, or ten years hence. Let us suppose scientific knowledge had sooner led us to recognize the close relation of electricity and light. Surely the mode of division would be quite different. The definition of zoology before and after Darwin would have been different. A classification which then appeared to be scientific would now be recognized as inadequate. The very first thing we must recognize is that our scientific knowledge is imperfect and growing, and we must adopt a system capable of easy modification as our knowledge increases. Another point which Chevalier Descamps made was that we adopt different methods with regard to different sciences; in some cases the numbers are followed by symbols; in some cases the numbers are separated by a hyphen, and so on. We have gone into this question as scientific men, and, although perfectly ready to submit the result of our work to the criticism of other scientific men, we do believe that the plan that suits best one science will not suit another. Take one example. Take, for instance, zoology. There is the question of arrangement of the subject in accordance with the species of animals, and the question of arrangement with regard to the geographical distribution. Here are two ideas to which there is nothing similar in physics or chemistry. It would be disastrous if we attempt to force all these sciences to adopt the same method. If two things are essentially different, we do not apply the same principles to both. In the last place, Chevalier Descamps says the main object of classification is to tell us where to find a particular object with which we are dealing. I do not much believe in the average memory of scientific men being able to grasp a large number of numbers. I believe it is much easier to find the place by using symbols, which are more distinct than a large number is from a small one. Significant words which are for temporary use have their own meaning. You find them alphabetically.

Finally it was agreed that the authoritative decisions as to the schedules be intrusted to an international committee, to be hereafter named by the conference, together with three representatives of the Royal Society.

The final sitting of the conference was devoted to a consideration of the finances of the catalogue. Prof. Rücker's estimate was that the book catalogue would cost £5,600. The primary slip catalogue would require £3,000, a year, the secondary slip catalogue £6,000. Altogether the undertaking would bring about in the five years an outlay of £40,000.

The United States has been asked to furnish $10,000, and numerous petitions have been forwarded to Washington to the various representatives of the Government favoring such a grant, but so far without success. Prof. Adler in conclusion writes:

In view of the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for carrying on the work in this country, it will be necessary should the catalogue begin Jan. 1, 1900, to make some special provision. It is hoped that by the co-operation of universities and libraries in five or six of the large centres the work can be carried on for one year, and that when the subject is next presented to Congress it will meet with more favorable consideration.

It is most desirable that just such a catalogue, a universal, scientific one, should be provided for. It will be of the greatest help for human advancement, and the advantages to us of the most practical kind. It would be selfish on our part if we did not bear a fair proportion of the cost.

Literature Meteorologically Considered.

In Ainslee's Magazine there is an amusing article, "The Literary Weather Bureau," the author of which prefers anonymity. He bases his studies on literary popularity, on the same principles which determine meteorological conditions. Having settled, then, what are the laws governing literary ventures, it will become possible, he puts it, "for the publisher of the future to reduce his losing ventures to a minimum, and for an author, after he has had a book published that will furnish the necessary data, to avoid the ruinous results of publishing in the wrong direction."

There being, then, taken for granted that there is a normal intellectual atmosphere, what must be studied are the barometric pressures. These four rules are presented for consideration: (1) Impulses of humor travel from the west to the east; (2) impulses of wisdom from the east to the west; (3) poetry travels from the north to the south, and from the south to the north, and (4) "only waves that are direct in their motion develop permanence. Cyclonic waves are short lived, and a second is never generated from the same source."

Now comic as this may seem, as shown by the printed charts, the first two deductions seem to be plausible enough. One might even extend this literary meteorological phenomenon and add that the humor of the West crosses the Atlantic and blows steadily in the remote East, which is England. The question of the permanency of the impulse no one can ever know anything about. With one exception the author of "The Literary Weather Bureau" treats of fiction. And of those authors named there is probably only one that will find a place in literature after the next twenty-five years have passed, and yet it may be added that with some of them their last word has not been said.

Told of the Late Dr. Wallace, M. P.

People who are familiar with Scottish newspapers, and particularly with The Scotsman of Edinburgh, will appreciate the following anecdote about the late Dr. Wallace, M. P. It seems that a few years ago the editor of The Scotsman invited him "kindly to furnish an article on a light theological topic." At the end of a fortnight the doctor responded by sending a bundle of manuscript attached to which was the title, "The Relations between the Presbyterian Churches and Modern Thought." When set up the article made forty columns. It became a puzzle how to get rid of it. The editor finally decided to use it piecemeal. Whenever the foreman of the composing room said to the editor "We have got no leader," the reply was: "Eh, mon, just sneck off about a column and a quarter o' Wallace." It is reported on high authority that the article was used in this way twice, first from beginning to end, and then from the end to the beginning. "And," remarks The Westminster Gazette, "they are still at it."

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Under Fire	Cashin, Anderson and Others
Looking Ahead	Rev. Dr. P. Mendes
Harold Payson	I. Mench Chambers
The Tousled Hair	Frederick Stanley Root
One Thousand Ways to Make Money	Page Fox
The Puppet Show	Leonidas Westervelt
A Man of Honor, or Percy Le Roy	Helen F. Potter
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Love's Random Shot	Wilkie Collins
Love Finds a Way	Walter Besant and James Rice
The Little Russian Servant	Henri Greville
The New Adam and Eve	Nathaniel Hawthorne
The Spring of a Lion	H. Rider Haggard
Doctor Marigold	Charles Dickens
The Marseillaise	Henry Herman
The Two Renwicks	Marie Agnes Davidson
The Young Volunteer	J. E. Crowell
The Trembling of Borealis	Paul D'Argenteuil
Nathan Hale	Charlotte Molyneux Halloway
The Trust	D. A. Reynolds
The Cliff Dweller's Daughter	Charles T. Abbott
Hearts vs. Diamonds	Carl Chester
The Evolution of Dora	Estelle Baker
Rolina	Amelia H Hough
The Republic of America	L. B. Hartman
Crutches for Sale	John R. Musick
The World of the Saloon	Thomas Tabor
A Gentleman in Waiting	Cornelius V. V. Sewell
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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

The fourth edition of Edward Markham's "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems" is in press at Doubleday & McClure Company's. The first edition was presented May 27, the second July 1, and the third July 23. "McTeague," by Frank Norris, published by the same house, has its fourth edition also in press.

The sales of "David Harum" are still running at from 1,000 to 1,500 a day. The book is now in its two hundred and thirtieth thousand.

With a story of the Middle West Mr. Booth Tarkington will make his debut as a novelist in "The Gentleman from Indiana," shortly to be presented in book form by the Doubleday & McClure Company. Its career as a serial in one of the magazines augurs for its author a striking addition to the ranks of successful American novelists. The author gives pictures of a country editor's life in Indiana, and the romance of the love story is extremely delicate.

"With God in the World," by Charles H. Brent, is in the press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s.

The people interested in Mark Rutherford will be glad to know of the contemplated new editions of his books. One is "The Autobiography of Mark Rutherford" and Mark Rutherford's "Deliverance," (bound together,) and the other is "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane," by Mark Rutherford. These books are edited by the author's friend, Reuben Shapcott. The plates of the above books have been acquired by Dodd, Mead & Co. The old issue has been long out of print.

In Scribner's Magazine for August will appear an article from the pen of Frederick Irland, describing a five-hundred-mile canoe trip, from Mattwa to the head waters of the Ottawa River. It is abundantly illustrated from the author's pictures. The installment of the Stevenson letters in this number was written during the author's stay at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks in 1888. Robert Grant closes his series of Search Light Letters with a politico-sociological view addressed "To a Political Optimist." Henry Van Dyke will have a poem entitled "A Slumber Song for the Fisherman's Child," with illustrations. W. C. Brownell, the eminent critic and author of "French Traits," will have an appreciation of the work of George Butler, the American artist. Many of Mr. Butler's best pictures will be reproduced for the article.

Henry Holt & Co., who are the authorized publishers of Anthony Hope's "Dolly Dialogues," announce a thirteenth edition of the work. This is a good record for an authorized publication when there are pirated editions in the field.

Judge Daniel Wait Howe has just published through the Bowen-Merrill Company, "The Puritan Republic." The book gives a concise account of the Massachusetts Colonies, beginning with the persecution of the early forefathers of the Pilgrims in England, which led to their migration to Holland, the emigration of the Leyden congregation to America, the founding of the Plymouth Colony, and the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This is a distinction between Puritan and Pilgrim which some teachers of American history fail to recognize.

An addition to G. P. Putnam's Son's series of "American Men of Energy" will be shortly forthcoming in Noah Brooks's "General Henry Knox."

It is A. W. E. Mason and not Prof. Knapp who has collaborated with Andrew Lang in "Parson Kelly: An Historical Story." The book will be published in October by Longmans, Green & Co. The same publishers will also present "The History of St. Mary's Castle and the Port of Dover," by the Rev. S. P. H Stratham, late Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, who is the rector of St. Mary in the Castle.

John Lane of the Bodley Head published this week a volume of poems by Winifred Lucas, entitled "Fugitives," and a historical romance by Frank Mathew called "Defender of the Faith." The last volume has two portraits after Holbein. A. E. J. Legge's novel, "Both Great and Small," and "The Mandata," by T. Baron Russell, were also presented this week.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have received from Paris the following books: A. Allais's "L'Affaire Blaireau," Hugues le Roux's "Jeunes Amours," Anne de Bovet's "Marionettes," F. de Nion's "Amoureuse Demozart," Henry Gréville's "P. tite Princesse," Gyp's "Les Isolatres," Champsaur's "La Faute des Roses," Richepin's "La Bombarde," de Vaudere's "Froleurs," P. Mael's "Cendrillonnette," Mathilde Serao's "Sentinelles Prenez Garde à Vous," Silvestre's "Fleurs Amoureuses," J. Case's "Les Sept Visages," P. Guedy's "L'Heure Bleue," Carmen Sylva's "Le Hêtre Rouge," and Mirbeau's "Jardin des Supplice."

The Macmillan Company has published within a week "The Peasants' War in Germany, 1525-1526," by E. Belfort Bax; "War to the Knife; Or, Tangata Maori'" by Rolf Bolderwood; "Partial Portraits," by Henry James, and, in the Temple Classic Series, under the editorship of Israel Gollancz, "A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy," by Laurence Sterne, and "The Sonnets of William Wordsworth."

All the French publishers seem to agree that the exposition of 1900 will create a demand for books on Paris, and a number have been advertised. Here are some that have been received by Meyer Brothers & Co. of this city: Charles Simond's "La Vie Parisienne; Paris de 1800 à 1900 d'après les Estampes et les Mémoirs du Temps," which is published in collaboration with a great many well-known men. The work when complete will form three volumes. Another book is by Louis Barron, author of a number of works on Paris and its environs. His work is entitled "Paris Pittoresque de 1800 à 1900"; it will form one volume of 450 pages, illustrated with 500 pictures. Another work worth mentioning is the new volume in the "Panorama" series. Every lover of Paris will admire that oblong volume under the title of "Paris Instantané." It shows the "Modern Babylon" in beautiful half-tone reproductions of photographs, not only of the familiar spots, but also of small streets, corners, and monuments which hold much of the historic interest of old Paris.

Rider Haggard's "Farmer's Year" will be issued in book form in October by Longmans, Green & Co. There will be three illustrations for each month, thirty-six in all.

The series by G. W. Steevens appearing in The Daily Mail of London and entitled "Travels in London" will be brought out in book form some time in the Fall by W. Blackwood & Sons.

In to-day's issue of The Living Age appears Mr. Bagoto's discussion of the question, "Will England Become Catholic?" translated from the Nuova Antologia. There is also a clever story on life in India called "The Gospel of the Air Ball," describing the unexpected consequences which followed the introduction of football among the native Indian troops. In The Living Age for Aug. 5 will appear Mme. Darmesteter's essay on "The Social Novel in France."

Smith, Elder & Co. of London will publish in the Autumn a memoir of the late Charles Sturt, the well-known Australian explorer. The memoir has been prepared by the wife of his son, Col. Napier Sturt, R. E., and will be presented with a portrait and maps.

"The History of Lord Lytton's Indian Administration" will be published in New York and London in the early Autumn by Longmans, Green & Co. The work, which is edited by Lady Betty Balfour, is compiled from letters and official papers.

Mr. Dickson's paper on "Thackeray's Contributions to Punch" has been omitted from the August number of The Critic to make room for "A Repentance: A Drama in One Act," by John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie.) Besides this there is an article on Charlotte Brontë and her two friends, Miss Taylor and Miss Nussey, by Marion Harland, who has recently visited the scenes in which the drama of Charlotte Brontë's life was acted.

R. H. Russell has just published "The Cup Races; a Pictorial History of the International Yacht Races for the America's Cup," by L. A. Shafer. The work is a collection of fourteen large wash drawings reproduced in half tone, giving a complete history of the winning and defense of the "blue ribbon." Opposite each picture is a concise note of explanation of the different challenges, with dates and results.

Edward Page Gaston will contribute to the September Woman's Home Companion an illustrated account of the Castellane residence in Paris. This palace, it will be recalled, was completed through the wealth and taste of the Countess de Castellane, (née Gould) and reproduces the Grand Trianon built by Louis XIV., the scene of so much festivity of that brilliant Court.

Meyer Brothers & Co. are having the finishing touches put to the newly discovered novelette by Honoré de Balzac. Only about 400 copies will be issued. The text will be illustrated with fine water-color drawings, which are delightfully characteristic of Balzac. It is significant that all the work of making this book will be done in this country.

Pietro Orsi has just finished a volume on "Modern Italy," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press. The same publishers also announce for early issue a work by Francis Aidan Gasquet, called "The Eve of the Reformation in Great Britain," which is a study of the thought of the English people immediately preceding the rejection by Henry VIII. of the jurisdiction of Rome.

The Continental Publishing Company will present a volume of short stories by William Winslow about the last of August. The title of the book will be "A Daughter of Neptune." The scenes of some of the stories are laid in the West, where Mr. Winslow spent several years.

It is now positively announced that the first Series of Historic Houses, entitled "Historic Homes of Old England," will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons about the 1st of September. Among the authors of this volume are the Duke of Marlborough, the Duchess of Cleveland, Viscount Emlyn, and the Countess of Warwick. The Rev. A. H. Malan, who edits the work, has an essay on "Alnwick Castle." Mr. Malan says in his preface: "The best sources of information on historic houses are county histories, papers of the various antiquarian and field club societies' transactions, and private family memoirs." As the editor points out, these sources are not accessible to the average traveler, and in each case he has selected as the author a person whose birth and brining up have been intimately associated with the surroundings to be described.

Miss E. Theodora Crosby's article on "The Caroline Islands and Their People," published in The Missionary Review of the World for January, 1899, has been reprinted in the form of a neat brochure. The article contains a valuable map and many interesting pictures in half-tone.

Among the table decorations at a recent dinner given to Ambassador Choate in London were four books which the host said "had done more to bring England and America together than a century of literature." The titles of the volumes were Brice's "American Commonwealth," Capt. Mahan's "Sea Power,"— Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson," and Trevelyan's "American Revolution."

Although in England people have long appreciated the food qualities of mushrooms, in this country scientific knowledge of the subject has been a closed book except to a few of the elect. The Bowen-Merrill Company is about to present a work by a recognised authority on fungus growth. It is entitled "American Fungi," and the author is Capt. Charles McIlvaine. In it there will be over 800 species, (750 of which are edible,) with full botanical descriptions.

G. P. Putnum's Sons announce two books of poems for early publication, "Lyrics of the West," by Elva Irene McMillan, and "Songs from the Psalter," being presentations in verse of some of the psalms by the Rev. Richard Arnold Greene.

The American Economic Association has just brought out through the Macmillan Company a volume of over 500 pages, entitled "The Federal Census." The book consists of twenty-one essays upon various aspects of the last census. Among the writers are teachers of statistics of Brown University, the University of California, Columbia University, Cornell University, Yale University, &c.

The Universal Brotherhood, published today, opens with a continuation of Dr. Alexander Wilder's articles on "Egypt and the Egyptian Dynasty." There is also an analysis of Goethe presented in an article signed "A. N. W."

"Rita" contributes to the August number of The American Queen a story entitled "Marrying a Title, or An American Girl Abroad," while Mary E. Wilkins is represented by a tale called "How Charlotte Ellen Went Visiting." In the same number Sybil Bernstein writes on "A Bohemian in Johannesburg."

Among the short stories published in the August number of The Ledger Monthly are "The Romance of a Book Shop," by Mrs. J. H. Walworth, and "Mrs. Twisden's Summer Boarder," while Mrs. Clement Farley writes on "Thoughts Affecting Life of a Young Girl."

Dr. Willis J. Beecher, Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature in Auburn Theological Seminary, presents in The Homiletic Review for August an exhaustive article entitled "Three Ways of Studying a Biblical Narrative."

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 27.—Miss Amy Brooks has prepared a very pretty set of illustrations for "Told Under the Cherry Trees," Grace Le Baron Upham's Christmas book for 1899. The hero is a small boy, one of whose achievements is preventing a railway accident by stopping a train on its way to a "washout," and the artist, who read the story, a task neglected by too many of the craft, made studies for the picture of the act in one of the worst storms of last Spring, in a day so dark that the locomotive's headlight was blazing its best. Mrs. Upham is the wife of Mr. Henry Upham of Messrs. Damrell & Upham, the firm now occupying the "Old Corner."

"A Narragansett Friends' Meeting in the Seventeenth Century; or, Quaker Beginnings in Rhode Island," a historical study by Miss Hazard, President of Wellesley, will appear in the Autumn from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Miss Ruth Hall, whose first book, "In the Brave Days of Old," was found so agreeable by young readers, has prepared another story for them, "The Boys of Scrooby." The boys are three in number, and through one the Pilgrims are brought into the tale.

"The Boys of '98," Mr. James Otis's "war book," appearing only nineteen days before last Christmas, was in its fifth thousand when the holiday came, and its sale still continues to be so extraordinary that its publishers, Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., will place it on their Autumn list for 1899, together with two other volumes by the same author. These, it may be suspected, almost "wrote themselves" from the material collected for the larger book. They are, "When Dewey Came to Manila," and "A Story of Santiago," and they have seventeen full-page pictures apiece, besides smaller drawings. Mr. Otis will add a second volume to the "Privateers of 1812 Series" in "Captain Tom, the Privateersman," a continuation of "The Cruise of the Comet." It will be illustrated by Mr. J. W. Kennedy. Mr. F. H. Costello's more serious way of treating "Mr. Madison's war" will be manifested in "On Fighting Decks in 1812," a tale of boys who fought on the Constitution and also encountered the pirate of the period. "Two American Boys in Hawaii," by G. Waldo Brown, will tell the story of the revolution by which power passed from the natives to the American residents, and Mr. Edward Seratemeyer will continue his "Minute Boys Series" with "The Minute Boys of Bunker Hill." The tale will include an account of the siege of Boston. The list does not look as if designed to please the Peace Society.

For girls, Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. will publish "Peggy," by Mrs. Laura E. Richards, a continuation of "The Three Margarets," but a complete story; "Little Song's Mission," by Miss E. B. Barry, who this year has written a book for her own illustrations instead of merely illustrating the books of others, and the firm will revive "The Story Without an End," one of the favorites of the children who read Mary Howitt and Miss Martineau. "Harum Scarum Joe," by Miss Will Allen Dromgoole, is as much a girl's book as a boy's, and sisters will insist upon the right to look at "The Boys' Browning," a selection containing "The Pied Piper" and the poems of riding and fighting.

Mr. William Jameson Reid of the Royal Geographical Society, after some years spent in exploring China and Thibet, has written a serious and careful account of the various tribes encountered, and also of the topography and productions of the country. He had adventures, but did not court them, working in the same spirit as Prof. Worcester in the Philippines. His book will be a royal octavo, with full-page half tones from drawings by L. J. Bridgman, and will be illustrated by maps, plans, and small pictures in the text.

THE WEEK IN ART.

It is, of course, impossible at this dead centre of the year's activities in the art world to give any particular art news, or to attempt to do more than note the occasional incidents which may be of interest to the art public, now dispersed to the four winds of heaven. The art seasons of Paris, London, and Berlin have closed. The sales of the year in Paris, and for the most part in London, are over, and artists and art lovers who gathered in the French and English capitals during May, June, and early July are now themselves seeking recreation by the sea, in the valleys, on the mountains, and at the spas of Europe.

The Summer art schools in this country, which are growing more numerous every year, are unusually successful this season. That conducted by William M. Chase at the Shinnecock Hills is perhaps the best known and most prosperous. Mr. Chase has an unusual number of pupils this year, the largest, in fact, since he started his school, and some of the work already done shows much promise. As heretofore, Mr. Chase gives a public criticism at the Art Village of the work done during the previous week on Monday mornings, and this criticism is one of the most interesting features of the season at Southampton as well as Shinnecock, being attended by numbers of visitors from both places. On the afternoon of the same day Mr. Chase gives a reception in his private studio. The portrait class has its sessions every afternoon, and an indoor sketch class meets on three evenings of the week, while there are also preparatory classes in drawing and painting.

J. Alden Weir has a small and flourishing art class at Ridgefield, Conn.; J. H. Twachman instructs a number of pupils in plein air landscape painting at Cos Cob, Conn., and Hugh H. Breckenridge and T. P. Anshutz have a large class from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in the suburban village of Darby, Penn., between Philadelphia and Chester; Prof. J. L. Tadd gives instruction in industrial training at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks.

Howard Pyle, the well-known illustrator and artist, has a picturesque studio in an old mill near Chadd's Ford, Penn., where some ten students, pupils of what is known as the Drexel Institute Summer School of Illustration, work. There are a number of other American artists who have with them students at their various country retreats to whom they give instruction during the Summer season of outing, and there are occasional small classes to be found here and there in the mountains and along the beaches taught by some prominent artist, or who work under his direction, and enjoy perhaps an occasional weekly visit from their instructor. Numbers of art students have gone abroad—more than for many years past. While many of these will remain through the exposition year, some will return during the Autumn months, bringing the result of their Summer's work with them.

Mrs. James Mercer Garnett of Baltimore, first active President and Honorary President for life of the Grand Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy in Virginia, has just received a letter from the sculptor Casper Buberl regarding his statue of Admiral Semmes, which has just been completed, and which will be the chief feature of a monument to Admiral Semmes to be erected in Mobile, Ala., next October. Mrs. Garnett has also received two handsome photographs of the statue. The statue will be cast in bronze in two weeks. When completed the monument will be 20 feet high, the statue 8 feet 6 inches, and the pedestal 11 feet 6 inches. On the base will be inscribed:

Commander C. S. Steamer Alabama, Rear Admiral C. S. Navy; Sailor, Soldier, Patriot, Statesman, Scholar, and Christian Gentleman.

Mr. Buberl has done much beautiful work both in the North and South. One of his finest works is the statue erected in 1893 in memory of the Confederate dead near the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va. The figure is a Confederate soldier with a strong, handsome, Southern face. Another piece of work at Alexandria, Va., is taken from Elder's painting, "Appomattox."

A new Salon is to be formed in Paris, to be called the Société Nouvelle de Peintres et de Sculpteurs. The President is to be M. Gabriel Mourey and the present membership is to be limited to twenty artists and sculptors, while new members are to be admitted by a majority vote. M. Amand Jean of the new society states that he and his brother artists "are neither seceders nor revolutionaries," which would argue that the new society is not a protest against the present Salon.

There has been some comment over the story that some one connected with the Academy of Design is said to have given to an advertising man for the sum of $400 the privilege of covering the fence surrounding the academy's temporary structure at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, and which he agreed to erect for the purpose, with advertisements. The speculative advertiser, after building this fence, is said to have covered it with flaring posters describing the merits of a new five-cent cigar. This is considered by some people as being hardly in keeping with an institution which is supposed to stand for art instruction, culture, and advancement. It is said that the official of the academy who sold the privilege for the academy's benefit inserted a clause in the contract that the fence could be torn down at any time on ten days' notice, so that those who have raised a howl over the proceeding can presumably obtain redress, if the academy decides to take up the matter.

A SLAP AT PUBLISHERS.

A Curious Document of 65 Years Ago Recently Brought to Light.

Such a remote quarrel is it that the literary archaeologist may never write "this is the first row on record between author and publisher." To-day much publicity is given to contentions between the writer of books and the manufacturer of them. The laborer with his pen declares his condition to be a pitiable one, and that he is the serf of a feudal lord. In order to emancipate himself the literary broker now intervenes in behalf of the author, and this personage is being berated by the publisher. Is there to be a strike, to be followed by a publishers' trust?

Before us there is spread out an original document. The ink is faded. From internal evidence it must have been written some sixty-odd years ago—possibly antecedent to 1834. Who wrote it is unknown. It looks as if it had been made for publication, and was possibly rejected. It was bought last month among a lot of stray papers at an auction sale in London, by a well-known New York collector. Reading a few lines, this gentleman was struck by the style of it, and it has been sent to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. The article has for a title "A Little Plain Speaking About Booksellers." The length of the document—some 5,000 words—prevents our printing it in full. We give then the more important passages in it. It begins:

It has been often said in reference to the March of Intellect that to perfect the education of a generation we must begin by educating a race of mothers. On the same principle, according to our own notions, a regenerated body of authors will never be obtained without the previous education of a race of booksellers.

It may be remarked that the French have recently entertained an idea of this kind, and propose the establishment of a school of publishers. Since there exists in the United States what is called a school of journalists, perhaps the heads of such an institution might enlarge their scope and teach the young and the ambitious how to become newspaper publishers, or, easier still, book publishers.

The writer continues:

It is a curious thing that booksellers of all times and countries have distinguished themselves by their ignorance, a fact often avouched by word of mouth, but rarely by word of print, for it is not through the medium of the booksellers themselves that words of print are permitted to pass before the public eye. How vast therefore must be their influence upon the literature of a country; how essential to the interests of the intellectual world their enlightenment and equity; how important that the prism through which we take our view of the progress of letters should be true, pure, and flawless. The elephantine author of Rasselas might in a fit of righteous wrath knock down an ignorant bibliopole with one of his own lexicons, or Pope or Swift in their pungent satire damn to everlasting fame the glorious and immortal Tonson and Lintots, but were these men thereby rendered a jot the less influential upon the literature of their day?

Then the writer inveighs against publishers who hire people to write up the trash of "the Hon. Lord So and So and Lady This or That," and then "these gaudy fantoccini" have the applause of the public. He adds:

Nevertheless the bookseller by whom so vile a system of things was brought into play merits at least some tribute of goodwill from the lovers of letters. No man has been known to hazard sums so considerable in the purchase of copyright, and £1,500 given for he second series of O'Hara Tales, as well as the very liberal prices voluntarily offered such authors as Godwin, Washington Irving, Grattan, Fenimore Cooper and other sterling writers, will be considered in his honor long after the swarms of ephemeral scribblers, generated by the corruption of this system, have passed away into oblivion.

The disgruntled one, of course, refers to John Murray, and is unjust. He declared that there was constant antagonism between Byron and his publisher. Murray, it is insisted upon, was frightened at Byron's fecundity, and wanted to limit production, and so it happened that "Byron was thwarted beyond his patience by the Lilliputian tyranny of one whose name will go down to posterity embroidered upon the hem of Byron's poetic mantle.

Now the writer of this "Plain Speakingg to Booksellers" declares that the London publishers are proficient in the ways of "the bulls and bears of the Stock Exchange." They resuscitate authors and furbish up what are extinct reputations. "These Nebuchadnezzars of Albemarle Street," why did they neglect Crabbe for years and then hoist him up to a pedestal so late? Why, because they were busy with Walter Scott and Byron. The reviews! Why, the great London publishers own them, body, soul, and breeches, so "it is an absurdity to expect * * * that the fame of an author stands on the basis of its own merits."

He cites Lady Morgan: "Lady Morgan for an especial purpose was as decidedly written down by The Quarterly Review as Milman was decidedly written up." It is unsafe to make prognostications about literary fame, for no one reads to-day Lady Morgan, but as for the Prebendary of St. Peter's and rector of St. Margaret's, he is only remembered because he messed with, interfered, misrepresented, and did his best to spoil Edward Gibbon's great work.

The writer presents in his long article many a name which he believes will be famous which publishers of 1830 snubbed, and generally these booksellers showed good judgment. To use the nomenclature of the day, they Barked many a writer. "Frauds," says the writer, "are practiced by the booksellers." He cites the case of a trashy poem, advertised as in the fifth edition, and is ready to take an oath that only 300 copies ever were printed. Copyright in England a half-century ago was an uncertain thing, for, he says, an author might get pay for a first edition, but never a shilling for subsequent ones.

At the conclusion of this paper this may be found:

We do hope that in the next century the book trade will not fall into the hands of men who accept it indifferently, as if it were a business in dry goods and tobacco, calicoes and stuffs, tallow and train oil. We hope they will have handled spelling books before they are called on to decide on the manuscripts of Byrons yet unborn, and that if they persist in "making authors," they will at least condescend to qualify themselves for the manufacture.

Perhaps at some coming meeting of the English Society of Authors Sir Walter Besant might like to read this paper. If so, the original document is at his service.

A Good Detective Story.*

Despite her split infinitives and other questionable use of English, Miss Green always manages to be entertaining, which, after all, is the main thing in story-telling. She never fails to engage the interest of her readers at the outset of the tale, and then to hold it unabated to the end. Clue after clue is successively offered for the solution of the mystery, only to be abandoned in turn as freshly discovered facts show how untenable each theory is, and probably few of her baffled though eager hearers are able to solve the problem until the story is all but completed. And she does this with a very considerable degree of art. Her characters are not too many or the incidents too numerous. She gives few, if any, details not essential to the unraveling of the web, and yet she furnishes all the data actually needed to enable the reader, if shrewd enough, to foresee what the end must necessarily be. Her plots are well conceived, their development natural and gradual, her style simple and direct. She easily holds the first place among her countrywomen as the writer of detective stories.

Agatha Webb is a benevolent old woman who meets with a violent death (by a dagger thrust in her breast) in the middle of the night, and the problem set is to discover by whose hand she died and the motive for the deed. The ingenuity displayed by the author in the novelty of the motive invented proves how really skillful she can be in a skill not less marked by the variety shown in her different books. The contrast between "Agatha Webb" and its predecessor, "Lost Man's Lane," is as noticeable as between either of these and "The Leavenworth Case" or "The Forsaken Inn" or "Behind Closed Doors" or any of the other dozen volumes she has published. And this diversity appears not only in the method by which the crime, if it be a crime which forms the basis of the story, is committed, but in the accompanying incidents, the dramatis personae, and the scene selected for the plot to be unfolded. The slow death from starvation of a young bride thrust by her husband on her wedding night into the concealed and forgotten room of a country inn, the not less agonizing though perhaps speedier death from suffocation of six or seven people suddenly precipitated into a hidden pit dug by a maniac close to an old-fashioned well, the far quicker death by pistol shot of an old and wealthy man in the library of his city home, and the almost instantaneous death by self-administered poison of a girl at the very moment her sister in the room below was being married illustrate the great versatility that Miss Green is capable of. Surely no one can complain of much sameness in her writings.

Such detective honors as there are in "Agatha Webb" are won not by the professional summoned from Boston for the purpose, but by an amateur who is a resident of the little Massachusetts seacoast town where the tragedy occurs. He is a musician by occupation and proves the most interesting character in the book, suggesting, as in fact has been done by the author in some of her earlier stories, what her favorite type of mankind must be—one who with his physical appearance against him and with the additional disadvantages of obscure birth and extreme poverty, succeeds in raising himself by the sheer force of his ability and ambition into a position not of wealth, for which he cares nothing, but of recognition and influence in his chosen calling, but who just at the point of achieving success unselfishly and cheerfully relinquishes it, and even shows a willingness to sacrifice his life in order to save his benefactor from family shame or humiliating disappointment. This devotion of man to man seems to appeal more powerfully to Miss Green than that of man to woman, and certainly in many cases it is the more generous sentiment of the two.

*AGATHA WEBB. By Anna Katharine Green. (Mrs. Charles Rohlfs.) Author of "The Leavenworth Case," "That Affair Next Door," "Lost Man's Lane," &c. 1899. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

In Blackwood there is a rather scathing criticism on William Morris and his work, artistic and literary. Aesthetically, the writer insists that Morris's love for the Gothic "excluded from his mind any other appreciation." But was it not something to have made impossible the period of repe and the gilded chair and all the furnishing vulgarities of the early Victorian period? If through his influence "the monstrosities of the fifties were abolished," did he find anything to replace these with? He hated Adam and Sheraton, but both these designers of furniture are to-day prized for their work more than ever. The simplicity of the rush bottom chair does not appeal to us. There is strength in a solid table, but its weight is an obstacle. The taste for heavily designed paper, inducing headache, has passed. Mediaeval furniture is striking but not comfortable.

Will those who eagerly come to for the production of the Kelmscott Press agree with the writer in Blackwood, who insists that the Morris books are "the most bitterly disappointing"? Morris's fault, it is declared, was that "he packed his page so full of ornament that the eye is dazzled as it looks." A book is made to be read, "and the art of printing is only perfect when it conforms use to beauty." Alden and Caxton were the masters of simplicity in bookmaking, "but to Morris a book was a bibelot or plaything, to be held in the hand and to amuse the eye with a general effect." It is a sensitive critic who writes this, for he declares that to read a Kelmscott book is as "irksome as it would be to wear two thick overcoats on a Summer day."

Astounding were the many qualities William Morris possessed, and is he to be blamed because he tried to excel in them all? As Jack of all the aesthetic trades, was he master of none? If, as the author of this surprising article intimates, Morris had left out his socialistic paradoxes, things had gone better with his art schemes. It was the highest art, that of the aristocracy, he catered to. A Duchess might buy his hangings, but never a milkmaid, and it is true that, while preaching equality and socialism, he was making furniture adapted only to the whims of the very rich. How could he inveigh against capitalists when it took a vast amount of money, his own means and the funds of others to start any one of his manufacturing enterprises? When for printing wall papers or books, or weaving draperies, or for the joinery of chairs or tables, there had to be a balance ready to be drawn upon from a vulgar bank?

A sincere man was Morris, and in his way he preached what he believed was true. The critic makes no error when he insists that Morris was "caught in his own net; he was driven by the love of enterprise, which was stronger than himself, to occupy the position which he most heartily condemned in others."

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW Mr. J. W. Mackail's "The Life of William Morris" was fully reviewed, and what were Morris's achievements and his failure were balanced. We differ widely from the writer in Blackwood, who would rather have the world believe that Morris's achievements represent the sum of his failures.

Let his chairs crumble to pieces, his draperies be moth-eaten, the superb books he manufactured be eaten by the worms, but surely his own writings will not perish. Whether it be "Jason" or the "Earthly Paradise" which will live the longer we do not know. But surely they will find a place, and a lasting one, in English literature. So before ten years are over there will come not the rehabilitation of William Morris, for that is not necessary, but an ampler and a fuller justice will be done him. We will relegate them to the lumber room—chairs, furniture, carpets, and the general material turnout, and regard only the spiritual creations of the man himself. Narrow, even captious criticism, fails to seize the greater, nobler qualities of William Morris.

Sylvanus Urban vs. Urbanus Sylvan.

That compound literary personage, Sylvanus Urban, the critic of country and town manners, made his first bow when The Gentleman's Magazine was born. He is a gentleman of venerable age, for he dates back to pretty nearly 170 years ago. Fancy a name contemporaneous with Congreve, Steele, Defoe, Gay, Pope, Swift, Fielding, Richardson, Sterne, Smollett, Goldsmith, Hume, Garrick, and Dr. Johnson. Sylvanus Urban is, then, one of those literary bridges, for he unites the age of Dryden and Addison with the literature of the present moment.

There was, of course, an entire succession of Sylvanus Urbans. Brains not being, however, hereditary, there must have been during so many years varied degrees of ability in the Urban family. At the least, in conservative England, it was supposable that the name was pre-empted. It was then part and parcel of The Gentleman's Magazine, and as you turned over the pages of the last issue (in the present case No. 2,023, Volume 287,) you would have been disappointed had you not seen, at the conclusion of, "Table Talk," the old familiar signature, "Sylvanus Urban." Then you would read about the books of the moment, more or less intelligently written.

But the old and original Sylvanus Urban has a complaint to make. The Cornhill Magazine has filched the name; not taken it precisely, only transmogrified it, putting, as it were, the cart before the horse, and so you may see in the last Cornhill "Conferences on Books and Men," by "Urbanus Sylvan." Here "the town mouse" lords it over "the country mouse."

The brand-new man of The Cornhill does his best to reinstate Cowley, and it is of course purely accidental that he quotes these verses of the poet:

The Powder, Patches, and the Pins,
The Ribbons, Jewels, and the Rings,
The Lace, the Paint, and warlike things
That make up all their Magazins.

Cowley was only describing his many amourettes, and not the monthly publications of his own day or of this.

The Sylvanus Urban of The Gentleman's Magazine feels, in a measure, aggrieved, but he cannot sue for damages. He takes the opposition, or the twisting of his time-honored name, in a Pickwickian sense, and wants the matter presented before "a court of taste," something similar to the old courts of love, and before that august tribunal he believes the intrusive Urbanus Sylvan would be snubbed.

A valuable handbook descriptive of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is in press at R. H. Russell's, and will be called "The Treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York." The work will be profusely illustrated in half-tones, many of which are from subjects never before reproduced. The text is the work of Mr. Arthur Hoeber, whose description covers all of the collections now in the Museum.

BOOKS THAT SUCCEED

The Man With the Hoe
and Other Poems
By EDWIN MARKHAM

Published May 27
2nd Printing, July 1
3rd Printing, July 23
4th in hand

MR. MARKHAM'S poems have not only attracted more attention in the newspapers and magazines than any other book of the year, but bid fair also to make a record in the matter of sales. Droch, in *Life*, points out that "The Man With the Hoe" has only served to call attention to Mr. Markham's other great poems, "which are the real thing."

Size 5x7½; Photogravure frontispiece; Price, $1.00 net.

From Sea to Sea
Letters of Travel in India, Japan, and the United States.
By RUDYARD KIPLING

Published June 12
35th Thousand in Press

2 vols, 5x7½; Price, boxed, $2.00.

McTeague
A Story of San Francisco.
By FRANK NORRIS

First Edition, February 25
Second Printing, April 24
Third Printing, May 20
Fourth Ready Immediately

DR. CONAN DOYLE, who read the advance sheets of this powerful book, has given it as his opinion that Mr. Norris is "the great American Novelist"; and he is "not sure but that 'McTEAGUE' is the great American novel."

Size, 5½x8¼; Price, $1.50.

Through the Turf Smoke
The Love, Lore, and Laughter of Old Ireland.
By SEUMAS MAC MANUS

First Edition, February 11
Second Printing, March 29
Third Printing May 1
Fourth Just Ready

MR. MacMANUS'S stories of Irish peasant life in his native Donegal are receiving great attention, as is shown by his stories in the current magazines. His success is growing daily, and this volume continues to win much appreciation.

Size, 4½x7; boards; Price 75 cents.

Bob, Son of Battle
By ALFRED OLLIVANT

10th Thousand.

MR. OLLIVANT'S great dog story is classed by BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE as the best work of 1898 by a new writer. Each month sees an increased sale. Despite the general Summer dullness already a thousand a month is called for, and before the Fall a thousand a week is likely to be the rate of demand.

Size, 5x7½; Price, $1.25.

The Jamesons
By MARY E. WILKINS

8th Thousand.

THIS amusing story of a "New Woman" amid the New England villagers, whom the author alone can portray, is first-class Summer reading, light and attractive and thoroughly characteristic of Miss Wilkins's works.

Size, 4½x7; Illustrations in color; Price, $1.00.

The Day's Work
By RUDYARD KIPLING

10th Thousand.

IT IS still two months less than a year since Mr. Kipling's famous volume of stories was published, yet it has passed the hundred-thousand mark and is still in great demand.

Size, 5 1-2x8 1-4; Price, $1.50.

The Black Douglas
By S. R. CROCKETT

13th Thousand

THE universal opinion seems to be that Mr. Crockett has been more successful in this romantic tale of the fall of the Great House of Douglas than in any novel since he first made his reputation.

Size 5½x8¾; Illustrated; Price $1.50.

Bird Neighbors
By NELTJE BLANCHAN

THIS attractive volume, with nearly fifty large colored plates, on the common birds, and its companion,

Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted,

remain the finest bird-books available for all who desire an acquaintance with the feathered tribe. Their magnificent plates in color make identification so simple, and the text is so clear and interesting, that it is no wonder that 20,000 have been already printed. Last month alone saw a sale of 1,000 copies.

Each 7 3-4x10 3-8. Price, each, $2.00. Two volumes, boxed, $4.00.

The Butterfly Book
By DR. W. J. HOLLAND

5th Thousand

SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH, the historian, says: "It is a discovery and a revelation. Think of one man busy, evidently man of affairs, collecting 500,000 butterflies, and then arranging, naming, and describing them. What patience, what consecration, that showed! This book is the authoritative expression of the supreme knowledge of a great naturalist. Its plenitude of magnificent color photographs, its hundreds of black-and-white drawings, its fascinating composition, and its beautiful manufacture all tempt one to call it THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED."

Size, 7¾x10¾; the colored plates and many text cuts show almost every known American butterfly. Price, $3.00 net.

Any of these books sent "on approval," if desired, to be paid for after examination.

Doubleday & McClure Co
141-155 East 25th St., N. Y.

BALZAC'S HEROINES.

A Study of the Wonderful Group of Women in the Comédie Humaine.

Men are not always good delineators of their women characters. They underrate them or overrate them, and rarely judge them accurately. They are saints or Jezebels, or monsters of obstinacy or profligacy, or colorless or forceless; but they are hardly ever women. It is no easy task to write a novel of character and present a dozen different men and women, and impersonate them satisfactorily.

Few novelists do it. Fewer still give to women her feminine characteristics of strength and beauty. It has been said that woman was the keynote of Balzac's work. This is true; for woman was the most potent factor in Parisian society in his day, and to write up his "Comédie Humaine," as he proposed it, and leave woman out, or give her an inferior part in the drama of life, was to prove false to fact, and he was too honest and heroic for that. So he wrote of woman con amore, and she is the ideal of his richly freighted volumes.

The centenary of his birth occurring this recent month of May, we turn naturally to his works and reread a dozen of them, and instinctively say that the most interesting of the new novels is an old one! What a delicious charm in "Père Goriot" and its vivid pictures! How richly charactered is "Eugénie Grandet!" How manly "Albert Savarus!" What a training and a triumph had "Louis Lambert!" How singularly celestial is "Séraphita!" How weirdly moral is "La Peau de Chagrin!" What helpful reading is in that "Country Doctor!" The rise and fall of "César Birotteau" is packed with lessons for the plucky young man. How clearly the characters stand out, how charming the flavor, how intense and real the life!

Balzac was the most prolific writer of his day; and now, after fifty years of reading, he stands peerless among French authors. His writings bear no evidence of haste. The eighty-eight books that make up his "Comédie Humaine" are each finished in plan and thought and character. The marvel is he furnished so much and furnished it so perfectly.

In his types of womanhood he is unexcelled and unsurpassable. He created the modern novelist's true woman. In the veins of his women not a drop of ink flows; they live, move, and have their being in his pages as really as they did in his city. To him they were real, and he compels every reader to feel their presence and respect their rights. Whence came all his knowledge of girl nature? How came he to interpret so accurately the thought and heart of these "white doves" of the home? How knew he all their delicate intricacies of feeling, passion, and prejudice? How came he to delineate them in such way that every woman reader seemed to see her own past life faithfully mirrored? No wonder that woman first discovered his power as a writer and proclaimed his ability, and set all Paris to reading his stories of realistic life. She lifted the shadowing clouds that had so long filled his sky and gave him the sunlight of popular favor.

Balzac passionately loved his mother and sister Laura. His sister was the good angel of his life. She believed in his genius and told him so. Her cheery correspondence for a score of years inspired perpetual hope. She lighted up his poky little garret in great Paris. She cast the horoscope of his future, and made him dare to believe it. Her spirit and hand shaped his earlier literary years. What Wordsworth's sister Dorothy was to her poet brother, that Laura was to her novelist brother. Among the women who were really helpful to him were Mme. de Birney, Mme. Carrand, a special school friend of his sister; Mlle. Delphine Gay, afterward the wife of Emile de Girardin; the unknown "Louise," and Mme. Hanska, who for years was an unknown correspondent, and then for sixteen years they were lovers, and finally married four months before his untimely death. These were his friends and real helpers. They interpreted to him the true woman life and character he so royally depicted. Their homes were as asylums of rest and refreshment. Here for a while he forgot his failures and debts. Here he was regirded with power to resume his tasks in the hope that by and by Paris and the world would acknowledge his work and worth.

In his portraiture of women, and he portrayed hundreds of them, not a type is lacking. Here he is the master of his art. His remarkably vivid descriptions of la Duchesse de Langeais, Mme. Firmiani, the Countess in "Colonel Chabert" Mmes. Claes and Jules and de Monteauf, Beatrix, Mlle. de Touches comprise woman almost in her entirety. They are landmarks in her psychological study, and so true to nature are they that their appearance marked a new era in literature. In all these portraits he is intensely realistic. His women are not angels; they are like women, they have their excellences and their faults, their passions and their prejudices, their powers and their weaknesses.

In Eugénie Grandet, Mme. de la Chanterie, Marguerite Claes, Azathe Rouget, Mme. Jules Pierette, Mme. Hulot, Ursule Mirouët, he has created a series of irreproachable Madonnas. With Balzac love is the mainspring of humanity; without it religion, history, romance, art would be useless. This human passion he has analyzed and explained its every phase. In "Modeste Mignon" we have an example of his masterly power of analysis, keen, incisive, piercing all pretense and opening up that wonderful thing, the mysteries of a young girl's heart. The first awakening of love in the pure-minded girl is not deemed an unworthy study by this great artist. Its delicate growth and gradual expansion into an all-absorbing passion, gentle yet strong, absolutely free from every taint, is all handled with consummate skill and with all the tenderness of a woman's touch. The plot is not extraordinary, but simple and natural and even commonplace, and yet so deftly wrought up that it holds rapt attention and teaches its lessons and does its beneficent work. Every reader closes the book filled to the overflow with the purest thoughts and feelings.

Eugénie Grandet, another beautiful girl, the very soul of honor and obedience, touched with first love, rises like some white flower out of a garden of nettles, briers, and weeds! Into every character he portrays he enters with all the enthusiasm of his nature. Each one seems to be his favorite. Their surroundings and tastes and profession or trade is the very condition he seems to be best acquainted with and the one of all others he is most in sympathy with. It seems incredible that one mind could have grappled with such a multiplicity of details of woman's world and work, and so thoroughly mastered it all, making it a power fresh and attractive in so many stories working through so many different characters. He garnered every possible type, from the lowest to the highest, and no two are alike, each is original, and profoundly human.

The worst woman in the "Comédie Humaine" is Valerie Marneffe in "La Cousine Bette." She is as beautiful as she is bad, as rapacious as captivating; flattery and deceit are the tricks of her oily and dangerous tongue, her social atmosphere is full of subtle poison, her coils are charming and deadly. Then, as a perfect contrast, we have his last created character, Mme. de la Chanterie, who is absolutely without a flaw; she is thoroughly good, ever returning good for evil, the law of kindness is the law of her life—she is the Madonna of women!

In gleaning through his familiar pages we marked scores of passages concerning woman most fit for quotation; we give a few: "A woman's real physiognomy does not begin until she is thirty." "Woman lives by sentiment where man lives by action." "A woman who is happy does not go much into society." "Beauty is the spirit of all things. It is the seal which nature has placed on her most perfect creations. It is woman's dowry by divine rights." "I have never seen a badly dressed woman who was agreeable and good-humored." The woman who has laughed at her husband can no longer love him." "It takes an old woman to read an old woman's face." "Women of the world have a marvelous talent for diminishing their faults. They can efface anything with a smile, a question, or a feigned surprise." "In the life of every woman there is a moment when she understands her destiny, and in which her organization, hitherto dumb, speaks authoritatively."

These quotations show the spirit of the man toward his heroines—toward womankind. No author has a higher appreciation of her character and power than he. None has said nobler and truer things. He worships at her shrine as lover of mother and sister, friend and wife! H. C. F.

"The Victory of the Will."

Unbelievers of every species have been so common in France since the third republic made irreligion a worldly advantage that M. Victor Charbonnel, formerly Professor of Rhetoric in the College of St. Etienne and author of "La Volonté de Vivre," can scarcely be called conspicuous, although his friends like to style him the Renan of to-day. The letter which he addressed to the Archbishop of Paris announcing his withdrawal from the Church did not attract prolonged attention, for his journalistic work, although good, was not remarkable in a country in which style is worshipped, and his name was unfamiliar. Moreover, he was not violent in his unbelief, but studiously gentle, and he found disciples only among those restless and lonely souls who, seeing no creed precisely adapted to all their idiosyncrasies, fly hither and thither, seeking for authors and preachers to furnish them with a few shreds or twigs for the construction of their spiritual nests. M. Charbonnel himself scorns no source of material. In the essays in his book, published in this country under the title of "The Victory of the Will," he quotes not only Emerson, whom one would expect him to revere, but Count Tolstoï and M. Maaterlinck, although he makes many reservations in regard to the last author. Still, it is somewhat startling to see a list of works for spiritual reading beginning with the Evangelists and ending with Maaterlinck, and including St. Francis, Thomas à Kempis, and Bossuet; it sets one to thinking what the Eagle of Meaux might have said of some of the company. It is, however, entirely unfair to judge such a book by any formal standard, for it is intended to supply the absence of all, and its evident honesty entitles it to respect. The author teaches spiritual independence, self-communion, the cultivation of conscientiousness, the use of every possible means to strengthen and solidify the character, a constant struggle for growth, and constant indefinite aspiration for the highest good. Deliverance and salvation are found in faith in a moral ideal, and in the religion of the ideal is the beginning of the religion of God.

The introduction by Miss Lilian Whiting says that M. Charbonnel "is the Emerson, the Maaterlinck of France," which suggests a Jekyll-Hyde combination, and after remarking, "our attitude toward [sic] the unseen world is being [sic] revolutionized," declares, "This change is the result of the direct communication that exists between the inhabitants of the seen and the unseen." This is not M. Charbonnel's doctrine, but it is interesting as showing the latest theories current among those Americans who with no intention of imputing charlatanry or superstition to them may be called Spiritualists. It has the well-known note of the amateur speculative philosopher, the premeditated misuse of propositions, substituting "within" for "since," for instance; it groups incongruous authorities by the score, and its lack of logic is wondrous, but it is honest, sweet-tempered, and indicates a mind regulated by the highest principle known to its author. She thinks M. Charbonnel's book "arresting." It will hardly convince any one having any convictions, but it may comfort and support those who have none.

The translation by Miss Emily Whitney is a remarkably good piece of work.

*THE VICTORY OF THE WILL. By Victor Charbonnel. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

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